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CEYLON.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS, 1903.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF MR. E. F. HOPKINS,
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

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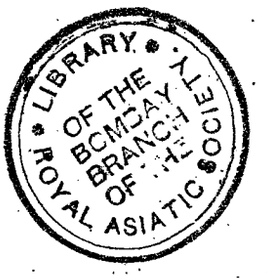
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VITAL STATISTICS.

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REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1903.

I.—POPULATION.

THE population of Ceylon, as enumerated at the Census of March 1, 1901, was 3,565,954 persons, exclusive of the military and shipping population and the South African prisoners of war, and was distributed over 28 towns, 12,870 villages, 598,076 occupied houses, and 664,371 families, giving a density of 141 persons and 23·6 houses per square mile, 5·2 persons per house, 4·7 persons per family. The estimated increase since the date of the Census and to the end of 1903 amounted to 174,608, being the excess of births over deaths registered, plus the excess of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies. This number being added, the estimated population on December 31, 1903, would be 3,740,562.

2. *Indian Immigration.*—The total number of Indian coolies who arrived in the Island in 1903 was 63,446, and of those who departed 47,715.

Table A below shows the arrivals and departures of Indian coolies in the period 1871–1903. The largest number of arrivals recorded in any year previous to 1900 was in 1876 and 1877, when a famine in South India compelled a large number of coolies there to seek employment in Ceylon. From 1879 to 1886 the number of coolies going back to India exceeded the number of those arriving in Ceylon, owing to the depression in the coffee planting industry due to leaf disease. The success of tea cultivation renewed the demand for coolies, and from 1887 the excess of arrivals has continued to be large, except in 1899, when there was a deficit of 13,236, which, as stated in previous reports, was attributed to good harvests in Southern India and to the closing of the northern immigration route. To the following year (1900) was credited the largest number of arrivals of coolies (207,994), and the largest excess of arrivals over departures (95,058) as yet recorded in any year.

3. The number of arrivals and departures in 1903 would appear to be very low, as compared with the previous years. This is partly due to the numbers being restricted to actual coolies, whereas in previous years other deck passengers travelling between South India and Ceylon had been included.

Table A.—Arrivals and Departures of Indian Coolies, 1871–1903.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.
1871	88,529	58,610	29,919	1889	61,735	52,619	9,116
1872	80,121	74,035	6,086	1890	84,106	45,756	38,350
1873	89,012	80,629	8,383	1891	103,149	60,042	43,107
1874	125,156	89,727	35,429	1892	116,472	67,616	48,856
1875	86,712	95,519	—8,807	1893	91,676	73,181	18,495
1876	164,797	91,960	72,837	1894	85,256	66,292	18,964
1877	167,196	88,609	78,587	1895	123,611	80,673	42,938
1878	101,093	91,188	9,905	1896	128,350	93,281	35,069
1879	76,897	80,750	—3,853	1897	153,075	109,213	43,862
1880	45,600	73,683	—28,083	1898	136,864	105,706	31,158
1881	53,887	63,240	—9,353	1899	68,393	81,629	—13,236
1882	50,907	57,820	—6,913	1900	207,994	112,936	95,058
1883	39,204	52,962	—13,758	1901	120,603	118,343	2,260
1884	45,777	50,085	—4,308	1902	87,763	63,917	23,846
1885	47,794	48,863	—1,069	1903	63,446	47,715	15,731
1886	39,907	45,250	—5,343				
1887	72,660	55,121	17,539	Total	3,090,329	2,432,775	657,554
1888	82,587	55,805	26,782				

4. *Population and Registration in 1871–1903.*—Tables I. and II. in the Appendix show the population estimated to the middle of each year from 1867 (when the registration laws first came into operation in the Island), the number of births, marriages, and deaths registered in each year, and their proportion to 1,000 persons living, and the difference between registered births and deaths and between immigrants and emigrants.

5. Since the bringing into operation of the consolidated Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895 from July 1, 1897, registration of marriages, births, and deaths showed a marked improvement. The improvement in the registration of deaths is chiefly noticeable among children under five years of age. From the middle of 1897 to the end of 1903 we have a period of six and a half years of improved registration, during which there were registered in the Island a total of 110,449 general marriages, 891,614 births, and 269,017 deaths of children under five years of age. On the other hand, from the beginning of 1892 to the middle of 1897, the period of six and a half years immediately preceding,

there were registered only a total of 81,549 general marriages, 654,599 births, and 207,748 deaths of children under five years of age. Making allowance for the increase of population and excluding the abnormal increase in the number of general marriages registered in the Matara District in 1902 (which is explained in the report for that year), and presuming that the conditions were similar in both periods, it appears from the above-quoted figures that for every 100 general marriages, births, and deaths of children under five years registered under the new law there were registered under the old law a proportion of only 88 general marriages, 83 births, and 87 deaths of children under five years, showing that under the old law 12 marriages, 17 births, and 13 deaths out of every 100 escaped registration. The number of Kandyan marriages is left out of consideration, as they fluctuate greatly according to the pressure applied by the different Government Agents.

6. In giving average statistics for comparison, I have, therefore, confined myself to the period of five years 1898–1902. This period will afford more reliable figures for comparison than a period comprising some years under the old and some under the new law. In Table F (paragraph 32) the birth-rates for five years preceding the introduction of the new scheme are shown for each district, from which the extent of the improvement in registration of births in each district may be seen.

7. The population increased in the thirty-three years 1871–1903 from 2,417,000 to 3,703,000 in round numbers, that is, by 1,286,000, or 53 per cent. About half of this increase was due to immigration. The annual increase of population in the period 1871–1881 was 13·2 per 1,000, 8 per 1,000 in 1881–1891, and 17·3 per 1,000 in 1891–1901. In 1903 the rate of increase was 18·4 per 1,000 at which rate the population should double itself in thirty-eight years.

8. *Race Distribution.*—Table III. shows the estimated population of each race in the Island, the number of persons of each race registered as married, born or dead, with their rates per 1,000 persons living in the years 1902 and 1903, as well as the averages for the period 1898–1902. Tables IV. and V. give the number of marriages, births, and deaths with their rates for each Province and District.

9. The numbers of the various races and the proportion of each to a thousand of the total population at the Census of 1901 and at the middle of 1903 are shown in the following Table B :—

Table B.—Race Distribution of the Population.

Race.	At the Census of 1901.	At the Middle of 1903.	Proportion to 1,000: At the Census of 1901.	At the Middle of 1903.
Europeans ...	6,300	6,396	1·8	1·7
Burghers ...	23,482	23,889	6·6	6·5
Sinhalese ...	2,330,807	2,426,922	653·7	655·3
Tamils ...	951,740	988,553	266·9	266·9
Moors ...	228,034	232,521	63·9	62·8
Malays ...	11,902	12,001	3·3	3·2
Others ...	13,689	13,333	3·8	3·6
All Races ...	3,565,954	3,703,615	1000·0	1000·0

10. It will be seen that since the Census of 1901 the proportion of the various races has decreased, except the Sinhalese, who show an increase of 1·6 per 1,000, and the Tamils, who have maintained the same proportion as at the Census.

II.—MARRIAGES.

11. The marriages registered in 1903 numbered 23,534, of which 15,844 were "general" (*i.e.*, other than Kandyan or Mohammedan) marriages and 7,690 Kandyan marriages. The marriage rate (*i.e.*, the proportion of persons whose marriages were registered in 1903 to 1,000 persons living) is 13·7, which is lower than the rate for the preceding year and the mean rate for the decade 1898–1902 by 2·7 and 2·9 per 1,000 respectively.

12. The proportion of the number of persons (other than Mohammedans) whose marriages were registered to 1,000 persons living is given in the following Table C for the years 1902 and 1903, with the average for the decade 1898–1902. The figures are based solely on the registered marriages, and take no account of the marriages legally contracted among non-Kandyan Sinhalese Buddhists and among Hindus according to customary and religious rites, but not registered. This accounts for the low rate among the Tamils, who are mostly Hindus :—

Table C.—Marriage Rates among the different Races in 1903, 1902, and the Average in 1898–1902.

	1903.	1902.	Average, 1898–1902.
All Races (excluding Mohammedans) ...	13·7	16·4	16·6
Europeans	20·5	23·9	21·7
Burghers	16·8	17·1	15·2
Sinhalese	16·5	20·6	20·7
Tamils	6·4	6·2	6·9
Others	2·7	1·9	2·1

13. Table D below shows the Kandyan marriages, general marriages, their total, and the proportion of the number of persons married to 1,000 persons living in each of the years 1871–1903.

14. The Kandyans are, as a rule, indifferent to registration, though the law makes the issue of their unregistered unions bastards. The number of marriages registered among them varies with the pressure applied to them by the Government Agents, who, under instructions from Government, made special efforts in 1894, 1895, 1899, and 1900 and secured the registration of the marriages of a large number of couples who had been living together as husband and wife according to Kandyan custom. Thus, as many as 16,801 Kandyan marriages were registered in 1895, and nearly 16,000 in 1899 ; since that year apparently the pressure has been relaxed, and there has been a continuous decline in the number of Kandyan marriages.

15. In the year under report the number of Kandyan marriages registered was only 7,690 and of "general marriages" 15,844, which is lower than the number recorded in any year since 1897.

Table D.—Kandyan and General Marriages, their Total, and the Rates of the Number of Persons married to 1,000 Persons living, 1871–1903.

Year.	Kandyan Marriages.	General Marriages.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	Kandyan Marriages.	General Marriages.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
1871	20,836	11,178	32,014	28·5	1888	4,516	10,122	14,638	10·9
1872	8,083	9,605	17,688	15·5	1889	3,494	9,297	12,791	9·4
1873	12,377	9,731	22,108	19·3	1890	4,156	10,952	15,108	10·9
1874	14,241	9,007	23,248	19·9	1891	4,015	10,722	14,737	10·5
1875	3,971	9,268	13,239	11·3	1892	3,756	12,927	16,683	11·7
1876	3,439	9,341	12,780	10·7	1893	5,518	11,809	17,327	11·9
1877	13,596	7,864	21,460	17·3	1894	10,653	12,130	22,783	15·4
1878	4,554	7,852	12,406	9·7	1895	16,801	13,890	30,691	20·4
1879	3,600	8,707	12,307	9·5	1896	5,918	13,761	19,679	12·8
1880	4,009	9,641	13,650	10·6	1897	8,194	13,625	21,819	14·0
1881	3,320	8,767	12,087	9·4	1898	8,007	16,247	24,254	15·3
1882	3,317	9,897	13,214	10·3	1899	15,959	16,535	32,494	20·1
1883	5,660	10,230	15,890	12·3	1900	11,274	16,918	28,192	17·2
1884	3,986	9,784	13,770	10·6	1901	7,509	16,227	23,736	14·2
1885	3,144	7,579	10,723	8·2	1902	6,452	21,364	27,816	16·4
1886	12,157	8,057	20,214	15·4	1903	7,690	15,844	23,534	13·7
1887	7,930	9,241	17,171	13·0					

16. *Mohammedan Marriages.*—The Ordinances Nos. 8 of 1886 and 2 of 1888 regarding the registration of Mohammedan marriages were in 1900 in force in the Western, Central, Southern, North-Western, North-Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province. In August, 1901, the Northern Province, including the Districts of Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu, was also brought under the operation of the Mohammedan Marriage Registration Ordinances. It will be seen from the following Table E that, except in the Puttalam, Jaffna, Galle, and Mullaittivu Districts, the Mohammedans have availed themselves but little of the opportunity of registering their marriages. In the Districts of Puttalam and Galle the rates of persons married to 1,000 persons living per annum were 24·1 and 15·9 respectively. In the Jaffna District, which has little more than 3,000 Mohammedans, the rate was as high as 21·3. But Batticaloa, the chief Mohammedan district in the Island, shows only ·2 per 1,000 and Colombo 6·4 :—

Table E.—Mohammedan Marriages in 1898–1902 and 1903.

Province and District.	Mohammedan Population at the Census of 1901.	Number of Marriages.			Persons married to 1,000 living.		
		Averages, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903.	Averages, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903.
CEYLON	246,118	497	572	540	4·4	4·7	4·2
Western.							
Colombo	42,187	109	120	142	5·3	5·5	6·4
Negombo	3,391	9	11	10	5·6	6·3	5·7
Kalutara	16,052	31	38	28	3·9	4·6	3·3
Central.							
Kandy	27,868	39	30	49	2·9	2·1	3·4
Matale	5,883	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	2,853	1	—	—	·7	—	—
Northern.							
Jaffna	3,188	—	43	34	—	27·0	21·3
Mannar	7,804	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	1,089	—	8	7	—	14·5	12·6
Southern.							
Galle	10,986	100	107	89	18·3	19·3	15·9
Matara	6,348	8	15	9	2·6	4·7	2·8
Hambantota	2,835	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern.							
Batticaloa	54,313	37	48	6	1·4	1·7	·2
Trincomalee	9,191	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western.							
Kurunegala	11,646	7	11	8	1·3	1·9	1·3
Puttalam	10,835	130	119	145	24·3	21·7	24·1
Chilaw	3,062	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central.							
Anuradhapura	9,043	5	—	—	1·1	—	—
Uva.							
Badulla	7,263	15	13	8	4·2	3·6	2·2
Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura	2,225	6	9	5	7·8	7·9	4·3
Kegalla	8,056	—	—	—	—	—	—

17. *First Marriages; Re-Marriages.*—Of each 1,000 men married in the general community, 905 were bachelors and 95 widowers; of each 1,000 women married, 965 were spinsters and 35 widows. Among the Kandyans, of each 1,000 men married, 847 were bachelors and 153 widowers; of each 1,000 women married, 913 were spinsters and 87 widows.

18. In the general community, of the 14,341 bachelors who married during the year, 13,988 or 98 per cent. married spinsters and 353 or 2 per cent. married widows; of the 1,503 widowers who re-married, 1,294 or 86 per cent. married spinsters and 209 or 14 per cent. married widows; of the 15,282 spinsters who married during the year, 13,988 or 92 per cent. married bachelors and 1,294 or 8 per cent. married widowers; of the widows who re-married, 353 or 63 per cent. married bachelors and 209 or 37 per cent. married widowers (Table VII. in Appendix).

19. Among the Kandyans, of the 6,514 bachelors who married during the year, 6,165 or 95 per cent. married spinsters and 349 or 5 per cent. married widows; of the widowers who re-married, 853 or 73 per cent. married spinsters and 323 or 27 per cent. married widows; of the 6,514 spinsters who married, 6,165 or 88 per cent. married bachelors and 853 or 12 per cent. married widowers; of the 672 widows who re-married, 349 or 52 per cent. married bachelors and 323 or 48 per cent. married widowers (Table IX.) For the purposes of calculation in this and the two preceding paragraphs, 228 divorced men and 236 divorced women have been treated as bachelors and spinsters respectively.

20. *Divorces.*—Divorces among the general community are granted by the District Courts; among the Kandyans by the Government Agents and their Assistants. There were 601 divorces among the Kandyans this year (Table XIII.), making the proportion to the marriages in the year 7·8 per cent. a rate fifty-four times as large as in the general community (·15 per cent.), the total number of divorces pronounced in the several District Courts of the Island in 1903 being 23 against 15,844 general marriages registered in the year.

21. It would thus appear that the Kandyan are more anxious to escape from the bonds of matrimony than other sections of our population, except the Mohammedans, of whose divorces we have no statistics. This may perhaps be explained by the greater facilities afforded by the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance than by the General Marriage Ordinance for obtaining divorces. Divorces among the Kandyans are obtainable, among other reasons, by mutual consent or on the ground of inability to live happily together, and need leave no stain on the character of the divorced women.

22. *Re-marriages of divorced Persons.*—Among the general community 15 divorced men and 16 divorced women re-married in the year; among the Kandyans 213 divorced men and 220 divorced women, against 192 divorced men and 212 divorced women in 1902.

23. *Minors.*—The number of males under 21 years of age who married in the year 1903 was 744 among the general community and 1,052 among the Kandyans, and the number of females under that age was 8,326 in the general community and 5,237 among the Kandyans.

24. The number of mixed marriages registered was as follows (see also Table XI., in the Appendix):—

	1903.	1902.	Average, 1898-1902.
Between Europeans and Burghers	13	10	10·2
Between Europeans and Sinhalese	2	2	2·2
Between Europeans and Tamils	2	—	—
Between Burghers and Sinhalese	36	31	31·8
Between Burghers and Tamils	9	3	6·0
Between Sinhalese and Tamils	66	85	69·8
Other Mixed Marriages ...	4	8	9·6

25. *Signature in the Marriage Register.*—Of the men in the general community who married in the year 1903, 24 per cent. (as against 32 per cent. in 1902) and of the women 72 per cent. (as against 79 per cent. in 1902) were unable to sign their names in the register with letters (Table VIII); and among the Kandyans, who usually show a higher proportion of illiterates, 37 per cent. of the men (the same percentage as in 1902) and 96 per cent. of the women (the same percentage as in 1902) were unable to sign their names (Table IX).

26. *Age at Marriage.*—Among the general community this year the mean male age at marriage was 27·0 as against 30·9 in the preceding year and 27·3 in 1901, for females 20·1 as against 23·9 last year and 20·9 in 1901. Among the Kandyans the mean age at marriage for males was 27·0 (as against 27·5 last year) and for females 20·6 (as against 20·7 last year). The highest age at marriage in 1903 was, in the general community, for males 80 years, for females 60 years, and among the Kandyans for males 76 years and for females 66 years. The lowest age at marriage was 16 for males, both among the general community and among the Kandyans, and 12 for females among the general community and 13 among the Kandyans.

27. The mean and maximum ages are probably misleading, for in many cases the parties would appear to have contracted marriages according to their religious customs, and lived together as husband and wife for years before registering their marriage.

28. *Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages* (Table XII).—The number of buildings registered for the solemnization of Christian marriages, and registration of which had not been cancelled at the end of 1903, was 776, of which 488 were Roman Catholic, 113 Church of England, 81 Wesleyan, 20 Salvation Army, 19 Baptist, 19 Congregationalist, 19 Independent Catholic, 8 Dutch Presbyterian, 6 Portuguese Roman Catholic, 2 Scotch Presbyterian, and 1 registered by the Society of Friends.

III.—BIRTHS.

29. The births registered during the year 1903 numbered 148,027, and were equal to a rate of 40·0 per 1,000 persons living. This rate is 1·5 per 1,000 higher than the rate for the preceding year and 1·6 than the average for the years 1898–1902 (38·4), the period of improved registration of births. Compared with the quinquennium 1892–1896, the rate for the year under report shows an increase of 8·3 per 1,000.

30. The number of births registered and the rates in each of the years 1867–1903 are shown in Tables I. and II. in the Appendix. The number of births and their rates are shown for each of the years 1903 and 1902, with the average rate for the decade 1898–1902 in Table III. according to races; in Tables IV. and V. according to Provinces and districts; Tables VI. and VII. (*a*) and (*b*) show separately the Sinhalese, Tamil, and Moor births and deaths for 1903 and 1902 and their rates for the various subdivisions of the Island in 1898–1902 and 1903.

31. The registration of births in the early years of the department was very imperfect, and improved gradually after 1887, when under a provision in the Penal Code prosecutions began to be entered against those who neglected to register, and other steps taken to ensure registration. The improvement has become marked since 1897, in July of which year Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into operation.

32. The subjoined Table F, in which birth-rates in the several districts for 1903 are arranged in descending order, shows also the amount of increase or decrease in 1903, compared with the

averages in the quinquennia 1898–1902 and 1892–1896, the former representing the period of improved registration under the consolidated Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 :—

Table F.—Comparative Statement of the Mean Annual Birth-rates in the Periods 1892–1896, 1898–1902, and 1903.

District.	1903.	Average for Five Years, 1898–1902.	Average for Five Years, 1892–1896.	Increase of 1903 compared with 1898–1902.	Increase of 1903 compared with 1892–1896.	Increase of 1898–1902 compared with 1892–1896.
CEYLON ...	40·0	38·4	31·7	1·6	8·3	6·7
Batticaloa	48·4	45·1	43·9	3·3	4·5	1·2
Kurunegala	47·6	42·9	31·5	4·7	16·1	11·4
Matara	45·5	43·2	30·0	2·3	15·5	13·2
Hambantota	44·6	41·2	29·4	3·4	15·2	11·8
Badulla	44·2	40·5	40·1	3·7	4·1	·4
Kegalla	44·2	40·5	26·5	3·7	17·7	14·0
Ratnapura	43·7	42·9	34·2	·8	9·5	8·7
Matale	43·1	41·8	35·5	1·3	7·6	6·3
Galle	42·7	41·1	33·6	1·6	9·1	7·5
Negombo	41·8	40·4	36·8	1·4	5·0	3·6
Trincomalee	40·3	38·9	30·7	1·4	9·6	8·2
Kalutara	39·1	37·8	29·9	1·3	9·2	7·9
Mullaittivu	38·6	39·9	36·0	—1·3	2·6	3·9
Kandy	38·5	36·1	27·4	2·4	11·1	8·7
Anuradhapura	38·5	41·9	36·9	—3·4	1·6	5·0
Jaffna	38·3	38·3	33·6	—	4·7	4·7
Chilaw	38·3	36·0	24·8	2·3	13·5	11·2
Mannar	36·8	39·4	29·8	—2·6	7·0	9·6
Puttalam	35·5	35·1	31·5	·4	4·0	3·6
Colombo	33·4	32·2	25·8	1·2	7·6	6·4
Nuwara Eliya	31·1	26·4	29·1	4·7	2·0	—2·7

33. The birth-rate for the Island during the year (40·0) is the highest yet recorded. With the exception of Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu, every district shows an increased birth-rate for the year as compared with the average for the period of improved registration 1898–1902. Nuwara Eliya is the only district in which the average for the later period is lower than that for the former period.

34. As compared with the period 1892–1896, however, every district without exception shows improved rates, varying from 17·7 per 1,000 in Kegalla to 1·6 in Anuradhapura. The district of Batticaloa shows the highest birth-rate (48·4) both in the year under review and in the periods 1898–1902 (45·1) and 1892–1896 (43·9). Matara, which in its average for 1898–1902 (43·2) occupies second place, was third in 1903 (45·5), while Kurunegala (47·6 in 1903 and 42·9 in 1898–1902) comes second. The lowest birth-rate was in Nuwara Eliya (31·1), which, however, shows an increase of 4·7 per 1,000 over the average for 1898–1902 and of ·2 per 1,000 over that for 1892–1896.

35. Birth-rates according to race are shown in Table III. in the Appendix. The Sinhalese show the highest birth-rate (44·0) in the year as well as in the average (42·4). Excluding the miscellaneous class "Others" out of consideration, the lowest birth-rate was among the Malays (26·8), being a fall of 2·2 as compared with the average. The next lowest, the European birth-rate (27·7), also shows a slight reduction of ·3 as compared with the average. Except the two races last mentioned, the others show in the year increased rates as compared with the average.

36. *Sex.*—Of the 148,027 births registered in the year, the births of males numbered 76,046 and the births of females 71,981, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1,056 to 1,000 (Tables XIV. and XV.).

IV.—DEATHS.

37. The deaths registered in 1903 numbered 96,084, and were in the proportion of 25·9 to 1,000 persons living, as against 99,680 deaths and a rate of 27·5 in the previous year.

38. The number of deaths registered and the rates in each of the years 1867–1903 are given in Tables I. and II. in the Appendix. Registration of deaths (as well as births and marriages) having been defective in the early years of civil registration, the comparatively low death-rates then recorded should not be taken as an indication that the Island was healthier then than now. The highest death-rate as yet recorded was 31·7 in 1877. This was due to cholera and heavy mortality among the large number of Indian coolies who sought relief in Ceylon from the South Indian famine of that year. These causes contributed to raise the rate of the following year also. The next highest was 30·6 in 1899, due to epidemics of fever and pneumonia in the Northern and adjoining Provinces, and to general unhealthiness which was felt in every Province, except the Southern. Other years when high death-rates were recorded were 1881 (27·2), 1885 (29·1), 1889 (28·5), 1891 (28·7), 1893 (29·6). These high rates were due principally to epidemics of fever. From 1899 the death-rate has continued to fall yearly, until in the year under report it fell to 25·9, the lowest since the commencement of improved registration. This may be taken as a result of improved sanitary conditions and medical aid.

39. *Race.*—The number of deaths and their rates for each of the years 1902 and 1903 and the average for 1898–1902 are given for the various races in Table III. in the Appendix. Their rates are compared in Table G below :—

Table G.—Birth- and Death-rates among the different Races.

Nationalities.	Birth-rate. Average. 1898–1902.	Birth-rate. 1902.	Birth-rate. 1903.	Death-rate. Average. 1898–1902.	Death-rate. 1902.	Death-rate. 1903.
All Races	38·4	38·5	40·0	28·2	27·5	25·9
Europeans	28·0	29·7	27·7	21·4	20·2	21·7
Burghers	29·0	29·8	30·8	21·6	21·3	23·9
Sinhalese	42·4	43·2	44·0	26·6	26·1	24·4
Tamils ...	29·4	29·9	30·9	32·2	30·5	29·1
Moors ...	38·1	38·6	39·9	29·7	29·6	28·8
Malays ...	29·0	30·3	26·8	27·8	26·0	25·9
Others ...	11·6	13·9	16·3	20·3	24·5	26·5

40. Compared with the average for 1898–1902, the Sinhalese, Tamils, Moors, and Malays all show lower death-rates; while Europeans, Burghers, and "Others" show higher rates. The reduction in the rate of Tamils is about three per 1,000, of Sinhalese and of Malays about two, and of Moors about one. The Europeans show the lowest death-rate (21·7), the Burghers the next (23·9), and the Sinhalese the third (24·4). The Tamils have the highest death-rate (29·1), due chiefly to high mortality among the poor immigrants.

41. *Sex.*—Of the 96,084 deaths registered during the year, 48,915 were of males and 47,169 of females. The death-rate per 1,000 persons living was 24·8 for males and 27·2 for females, being 2·3 per 1,000 less in each case than the average 27·1 for males and 29·5 for females. The proportion of male deaths to female deaths was as 1,037 to 1,000, the average in the period 1898–1902 being 1,039 to 1,000. But the number of males in the population is much larger than that of the females. For equal numbers of males and females living the proportion of male deaths to female deaths would be as 913 to 1,000 in 1903 and 915 to 1,000 in 1898–1902.

42. *Age at Death.*—Tables XVI., XVII., and XVIII. in the Appendix give the population, deaths, and their rates for the Island for each sex at different age periods in 1903 and 1902 and the average in 1898–1902, and Table XIX. gives the infant mortality in the various Provinces and districts in those periods.

Table H.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living for groups of Ages.

AGES.	Average, 1898–1902.			1902.			1903.			Increase or Decrease (—) in 1903 compared with the Average of 1898–1902.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ...	28·2	27·1	29·5	27·5	26·4	28·7	25·9	24·8	27·2	— 2·3	— 2·3	— 2·3
Under 5 years ...	66·9	65·4	68·6	65·1	63·7	66·6	63·3	62·0	64·6	— 3·6	— 3·4	— 4·0
5 years and under 10 ...	13·4	12·3	14·6	12·8	11·8	14·0	11·6	10·5	12·7	— 1·8	— 1·8	— 1·9
10 do. 15 ...	10·6	10·4	10·8	10·6	10·3	10·9	8·9	8·3	9·7	— 1·7	— 2·1	— 1·1
15 do. 20 ...	8·7	10·0	7·5	8·5	10·0	7·2	7·5	8·3	6·8	— 1·2	— 1·7	— ·7
20 do. 25 ...	12·1	10·1	14·2	11·7	9·6	13·8	10·8	8·5	13·2	— 1·3	— 1·6	— 1·0
25 do. 35 ...	16·8	13·6	20·8	16·5	13·3	20·6	14·7	11·7	18·5	— 2·1	— 1·9	— 2·3
35 do. 45 ...	22·4	21·7	23·2	21·7	21·1	22·3	19·9	19·8	20·0	— 2·5	— 1·9	— 3·2
45 do. 55 ...	30·7	33·0	28·0	30·3	33·1	27·3	28·2	31·4	24·6	— 2·5	— 1·6	— 3·4
55 years and upwards ...	80·4	72·0	93·4	78·3	70·4	90·3	77·5	69·2	90·3	— 2·9	— 2·8	— 3·1

43. From the above table it will appear that the improved health in 1903 as compared with the average was shared by both sexes at each age period without exception. The healthiest age period for both sexes is 15 to 20. The female death-rate is higher at nearly all the age periods, especially 20–25, 25–35, and 35–45, the child-bearing ages, the exceptions being 15–20 and 45–55, when female mortality is lower than the male mortality.

V.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

44. The general health of the population during the year was satisfactory, the death-rate (25·9) showing a reduction of 2·3 from the average rate for the period 1898–1902 (28·2). Six of the nine Provinces show lower death-rates than the average, the exceptions being the Western, the Northern, and the North-Central. In the Western Province, however, the mortality has been normal, and the only Provinces showing enhanced death-rates are the Northern and the North-Central. Fifteen of the twenty-one districts show diminished death-rates, and the remaining six enhanced rates as compared with the average.

45. There has been a marked diminution in the mortality from zymotic diseases, which class includes malarial, miasmatic, diarrhœal, and other diseases, which, being due to bad air, food, and water, are most amenable to sanitary measures. The mortality from these causes was at the rate of 10,973 per million persons living, as against an average of 12,947 for the period 1898–1902.

46. The six deaths from cholera registered during the year having, as stated in paragraph 91 below, occurred in the previous year, there was an entire absence of cholera during the year under report, a result which attests the efficiency of the stringent precautionary measures adopted by the Government against the introduction of infectious disease from India. There were only six deaths from smallpox during the year, as against an average of 53.

47. The healthiest Province in the Island for the year is, as usual, the Western. Among the districts the lowest death-rate was in Negombo and in Chilaw (17·5), and among the subdivisions in Pitigal Korale South (13·9).

48. Tables VI., VII. (*a*) and (*b*), and XXII. in the Appendix give the births and deaths and their rates in the several subdivisions of the Island. The figures are given for the Sinhalese only in the Sinhalese districts, and for the Tamils only in the Tamil districts. These separate figures furnish more trustworthy data for comparing the relative sanitary condition of these subdivisions than if the rates included other nationalities temporarily resident in them. The infantile mortality is also included—a most valuable index to health. In the Puttalam District, where the Sinhalese, Moors, and Tamils are found in almost equal numbers, and in the Batticaloa District, where the Tamils and Moors are in almost equal numbers, the figures are given for these sections separately.

Health of the Sinhalese.

49. The subjoined Table I. gives the estimated population at the middle of 1903, the births and deaths, and their rates for the years 1902 and 1903, with the averages for the years 1898–1902 :—

Table I.—Sinhalese Population, Births and Deaths, and their Rates in Provinces.

Province.	Estimated Population at the middle of 1903.	Births.			Deaths.			Rate per 1,000.					
								Births.			Deaths.		
		Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.	Average 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.
Western ...	792,341	28,162	29,128	30,306	15,030	15,808	15,851	37·4	37·4	38·3	19·9	20·3	20·0
Central ...	299,144	13,756	14,372	14,720	8,776	8,773	8,039	48·6	49·2	49·2	30·9	30·0	26·9
Northern ...	1,509	55	49	54	69	65	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	559,537	22,834	24,787	25,109	12,784	13,724	13,333	43·0	45·3	44·9	24·1	25·1	23·8
Eastern ...	8,834	360	342	418	321	331	370	40·9	38·8	47·3	37·1	37·5	41·9
North-Western	313,593	12,833	13,353	14,573	9,566	9,078	7,341	42·8	43·5	46·5	31·9	29·5	23·4
North-Central ...	62,403	2,745	2,525	2,421	2,512	2,648	2,783	44·2	40·3	38·8	40·5	42·2	44·6
Uva ...	125,796	6,001	6,433	6,412	5,127	4,965	4,655	49·0	51·9	51·0	41·9	40·0	37·0
Sabaragamuwa	263,765	11,433	11,808	12,734	7,302	6,862	6,821	45·7	45·8	32·1	29·2	26·6	17·2
Total ...	2,426,922	135,201	141,893	148,027	98,921	99,680	96,084	42·4	43·2	44·0	26·6	26·1	24·4

50. *Western Province.*—The Western Province, which is the smallest in size and contains the largest population among the Provinces of the Island, of whom the Sinhalese form the majority, showed a Sinhalese death-rate of 20·0 and a Sinhalese birth-rate of 38·3 during the year. The death-rate, which is almost identical with the average (19·9), was slightly better than in the previous year (20·3), and was the lowest but one among the Provinces, the lowest being in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. The infant mortality recorded during the year (110) was the lowest, and showed an improvement on the rate for last year (117). The birth-rate, too, was an improvement on the average as well as the rate for the preceding year (37·4).

51. The Colombo District, which among the districts of the Western Province ranks next to Negombo in point of health, showed a death-rate of 20·6 during the year, a deterioration from the average (19·8). The division of Colombo Municipality, which is separately dealt with in chapter VIII. of this report, was chiefly responsible for the deterioration in the death-rate of the district. Omitting the Colombo Municipality division out of consideration, all the divisions of the district, except the Salpiti korale, showed improved health. In Salpiti korale the death-rate rose to 20·0 from an average of 18·7. The healthiest division in the district was the Siyane Korale West (14·7), followed by the Siyane Korale East (16·0) and Hewagam Korale (16·1). The birth-rate of the district (36·6) showed an improvement on the average (35·4). Among the subdivisions the birth-rates ranged between 41·6 in Siyane Korale East and 27·9 in the Colombo Municipality. The divisions of Siyane Korale East and Siyane Korale West record the lowest infantile mortality in the Island, 61 and 67 respectively per 1,000 registered births, and thereby afford reliable proof as to their being the healthiest divisions in the Island.

52. The Negombo District, which is still the healthiest district in the Province this year, shares with Chilaw the position it held last year as the healthiest district in the Island for the general population. The Sinhalese death-rate for the year (16·2) showed a decline of 2·6 per 1,000 from the average 18·8. Each of its three subdivisions, of which the healthiest was Alutkuru Korale North (15·2), showed diminished rates of mortality. Next to Alutkuru Korale North in point of health ranks the Hapitigam korale, with a death-rate of 15·4 (average 18·8). The death-rate in the Negombo Local Board (24·6) showed a considerable improvement on the average (33·4). The birth-rate in the district was 41·8, as against an average of 41·6. Among the subdivisions the highest birth-rate was in Hapitigam korale (45·8), an improvement on the average (42·3).

53. The death-rate in the Kalutara District (21·2) was much the same as the average (21·1), and the birth-rate (39·5) showed a slight advancement on the average (38·9). Excluding the Kalutara Local Board, where, as is usual in the case of towns, the death-rate is exaggerated by the number of deaths in hospital, the healthiest division in the district was, as usual, Pasdun Korale East (17·2), and the unhealthiest Kalutara totamune (23·1). The other two divisions of the district, viz., Pasdun Korale West and Rayigam korale, recorded death-rates of 20·6 and 19·3 respectively, as against their averages 22·0 and 19·7. The highest birth-rate in the district was in Pasdun Korale West (41·5), followed by Rayigam korale (41·2).

54. *Central Province.*—The Sinhalese inhabitants of the Central Province enjoyed better health than usual, their death-rate during the year under report falling to 26·9 from an average of 30·9. Each of its three districts, Kandy, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya, shared in the improvement. The birth-rate of the Province (49·2) showed a slight improvement on the average (48·6).

55. In the Kandy District the rate of mortality (26·1) showed a decrease of 3·3 per 1,000 on the average 29·4, and was the lowest in the Province. Nine of its ten subdivisions showed diminished death-rates during the year, the exception being Uda Bulatgama, the healthiest division, where the rate rose to 23·3 from an average of 20·2. The unhealthiest division in the district was Uda Dumbara (29·9), followed by the Kandy Municipality (27·9), and Harispattu (27·3). The rate in the Kandy Municipality, however, cannot be admitted to comparison, as it includes the deaths in hospital of persons really belonging to other divisions. The rate of mortality of the division, exclusive of hospital deaths, appears from Table T to be 20·0 per 1,000 for all races, which gives the Municipality division the foremost place in point of health in the district. The birth-rate in the district was 48·8, as against an average of 48·4 for the period 1898 to 1902. The highest birth-rate among the subdivisions was in Tumpane (56·4), followed by Harispattu (53·7), Pata Hewaheta (52·6), Udu Nuwara (51·7), and Yatinuwara (51·5). The infantile mortality of the district (163) showed an improvement on the rate for the preceding year (174).

56. In the Matale District there has been a considerable improvement in health, the death-rate for the year (29·6) being nine per 1,000 less than the average 38·5. The healthiest subdivision

was Matale South (27·3), and the unhealthiest Matale East (33·1). The Sinhalese death-rate of Matale Local Board, which is reckoned at 34·2, is left out of consideration, as the rate is greatly enhanced by the number of deaths in hospital of persons who do not really belong to the division. In Matale North the death-rate for the year (29·7) showed a marked improvement on the average (42·9). The birth-rate in the district was 52·1 as against 51·9.

57. The death-rate in the Nuwara Eliya District (26·6) showed a decline of about 1 per 1,000 on the average 27·5, and the birth-rate (47·5) an increase of 3·1 per 1,000 on the average (44·4). The healthiest division in the district was the Nuwara Eliya Local Board (18·4), and the unhealthiest the Walapane division (33·9). The other two divisions, Kotmale and Uda Hewaheta, recorded death-rates of 26·2 and 22·8, as against their averages 24·7 and 27·9 respectively. The highest birth-rate was as usual in Walapane (56·0).

58. *Southern Province.*—This Province, which, next to the Western, contains the largest number of Sinhalese, showed a Sinhalese death-rate of 23·8 during the year, against an average of 24·1 for the period 1898-1902, and maintained almost normal health. The birth-rate for the Province (44·9) showed an increase of nearly two per 1,000 on the average (43·0).

59. In the Galle District the health of the Sinhalese was normal, their death-rate being 25·1 against the average, 25·0. Four of its seven subdivisions showed diminished death-rates, while the remaining three, viz., the Galle Municipality, Walallawiti korale, and Hinidum pattuwa, showed increased death-rates. Exclusive of the Galle Municipality, the healthiest subdivision was Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana (20·1), followed by Gangaboda pattuwa (21·5), and the unhealthiest Hinidum pattuwa (27·9), followed by Walallawiti korale (27·1). The birth-rate recorded in the district was 43·8, as against the average 42·7. The highest birth-rate was in Hinidum pattuwa (49·2), and the lowest in the Galle Municipality (37·5). The infantile mortality of the district was 131, as against 130 for the previous year.

60. In the Matara District the death-rate for the year (22·1) showed a slight improvement on the average (22·7). All its subdivisions, except Wellaboda pattuwa and Weligam korale, shared in the improvement. In Wellaboda pattuwa the death-rate rose to 20·7 from its average 19·8, and in Weligam korale the death-rate 22·1 was in excess of the average 21·6 by ·5 per 1,000. The healthiest division in the district was Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits (19·0), and the unhealthiest Morowak korale (26·9), which however records a better rate than the average (28·5). The birth-rate in the district (46·1) showed a rise of two per 1,000 on the average (44·1). The rise in the birth-rate was contributed by all the divisions of the district, except Gangaboda pattuwa, where the rate for the year (44·0) is slightly lower than the average 44·8.

61. The District of Hambantota presented a death-rate of 24·0 for the year as against the average 24·4, and a birth-rate of 45·1 as against an average of 41·6. The highest rate of mortality among the subdivisions was in Magam pattuwa 42·3 for all persons and 349 for infants. The infantile mortality in the Hambantota Four Gravets division (383) is striking. The healthiest division during the year was Giruwa Pattu West (21·3), followed by Giruwa Pattu East (30·9). This division showed the highest birth-rate in the district (48·7).

62. *North-Western Province.*—The Sinhalese inhabitants of the North-Western Province, who number about a third of a million, enjoyed during the year much better health than usual, their death-rate (23·4) being lower than the average (31·9) and the rate in the preceding year (29·5) by 7·5 and 6·1 respectively. All three of its districts, viz., Kurunegala, Puttalam, and Chilaw, shared in the improvement in health. The Sinhalese birth-rate of the Province rose to 46·5 in the year from an average of 42·8 during the period 1898-1902. The rate of infant mortality, 156 per 1,000 births registered, was also a considerable improvement on the rate for the preceding year 203.

63. The Kurunegala District, which contains over 75 per cent. of the provincial Sinhalese population, shows a marked improvement in health, its death-rate for the year (19·8) being fifteen per 1,000 less than the average (35·5). The infant mortality (164), too, shows a great improvement on the rate for the preceding year (217). The birth-rate for the district (48·9) showed an excess of 4·6 per 1,000 on the average 44·3. The mortality in the subdivisions ranged between 54·4 in the Kurunegala Local Board and 16·9 in Katugampola hatpattu. Exclusive of the Kurunegala Local Board, the highest death-rate was in Wanni hatpattu (30·0). This division also recorded the high infant mortality rate of 220 per 1,000 registered births, and seems to be the unhealthiest division in the district. The birth-rates in the subdivisions ranged between 56·2 in Weudawili hatpattu and 41·1 in Wanni hatpattu.

64. The Puttalam District, which is estimated to contain about 12,000 Sinhalese, 10,000 Moors, and 7,000 Tamils, recorded death-rates of 30·5, 40·6, and 39·5 for the Sinhalese, the Moors, and the Tamils respectively. The Sinhalese and the Tamils in the district enjoyed better health than usual, while the Moors fared slightly worse. For the Sinhalese the healthest subdivision was Kalpitiya division (21·2), for the Tamils Puttalam division (23·9), and for the Moors the Puttalam Local Board (37·9). The births recorded in the district were at the rate of 34·2 among the Sinhalese, 30·6 among the Tamils, and 41·0 among the Moors.

65. Next to Negombo District the Chilaw District shows the lowest death-rate in the Island for the Sinhalese. During the year under report their rate of mortality was 16·8, and showed a decline of two per thousand on the average (18·8). All the subdivisions of the district, except the Chilaw town (29·5), showed reduced mortality during the year. Exclusive of the Chilaw town, the healthiest subdivision of the district and in fact in the Island was Pitigal Korale South (13·9), and the unhealthiest in the district Pitigal Korale North (24·1).

66. *North-Central Province.*— The North-Central Province constituting the district of Anuradhapura, which is the largest of the Provinces in size and contains the smallest population, showed a death-rate of 44·6, an increase of four per thousand on the average (40·5). Three of its five subdivisions, viz., the Anuradhapura town (61·4), Nuwaragam palata (44·8), and Hurulu palata (48·1), showed enhanced death-rates during the year, while the remaining two divisions, Kelagam palata (37·4) and Tamankaduwa (48·7), showed diminished rates. The healthiest subdivision in the district was Kelagam palata (37·4), and the unhealthiest Tamankaduwa (48·7), not taking into consideration the division of Anuradhapura town, whose mortality is exaggerated by the number of deaths in hospital. The birth-rate of the Province (38·8) showed a decline of 5·4 per thousand from the average (44·2). Among the subdivisions, the highest birth-rate was in Tamankaduwa (46·7), and the lowest

in the Anuradhapura town (32·5). The infant mortality of the district (295) is a deterioration from the rate for last year (272).

67. *Province of Uva.*—In the Province of Uva, which constitutes the Badulla District, the Sinhalese, who number about 126,000, presented a death-rate of 37·0 during the year, an improvement on the rate for the previous year (40·0) and the average for the period 1898–1902 (41·9). The improvement in the death-rate was spread over all its subdivisions, except Bintenna and Wellassa. The greatest improvement was felt in Buttala division, where the rate fell to 42·3 from an average of 55·7. The healthiest and the most populous division in the district was Udukinda (28·2), followed by Yatikinda (30·0), and the unhealthiest Wellassa (51·6). The birth-rate in the Province (51·0) showed an increase of two per thousand on the average (49·0). The increase was confined to the five divisions, Bintenna, Wellawaya, Udukinda, Wellassa, and Wiyaluwa, the remaining three divisions, viz., Badulla Local Board, Yatikinda, and Buttala, showing lower rates than the average.

68. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—The Province of Sabaragamuwa, which includes the Districts of Ratnapura and Kegalla, and contains a Sinhalese population of over a quarter of a million, shows a great improvement in health, its death-rate for the year (17·2) being a decline of twelve per thousand on the average (29·2). The improvement was shared by both its districts.

69. The death-rate in the Ratnapura District declined to 28·9 from an average of 31·1, and the birth-rate (46·8) showed a rise of one per thousand on the average (45·8). Seven of its eight subdivisions showed improved health during the year, the exception being Kolonna korale, where the rate of mortality (28·7) was slightly in excess of the average (28·1). Among the subdivisions the highest birth-rate was in Kadawat korale (57·1), and the lowest in the Ratnapura Local Board (31·1).

70. Kegalla District, which within an area of half that of its sister district Ratnapura contains a much larger population, showed a death-rate of 23·5 for the year, a reduction of four per thousand from the average (27·6). The healthiest division in the district was Panawal korale (19·1), closely followed by Atulugam korale (19·2), and the unhealthiest, leaving the Local Board out of consideration, was Galboda korale (27·6), followed by the Paranakuru korale (25·5). The birth-rate in the district (49·4) was an improvement on the average (45·7). All the subdivisions, except Galboda korale, showed enhanced birth-rates during the year. This division showed the lowest birth-rate (22·2), and Kinigoda korale (54·6) among the subdivisions of the district. The infantile mortality of the district, 149 per thousand registered births, was an improvement on the rate for last year 160.

Health of the Tamils.

71. Of the estimated Tamil population of the Island, which at the middle of 1903 numbered 988,553, more than a third (334,928) were in the Northern Province and 99,792 in the Eastern Province. Of the rest, the majority are the coolies on the "estates," who numbered 406,821 at the Census of 1901.

72. The death-rate for the Tamils in the Island in 1903 was 29·1, 3·1 per thousand less than their average in 1898–1902 (32·2).

73. Table L below gives the population, the births and deaths and their rates in 1903 and 1902, and the average in 1898–1902 for the Tamil Provinces:—

Table L.—Tamil Population, Births and Deaths, and their Rates in the Provinces.

Province.	Estimated Population at the middle of 1903.	Births.			Deaths.			Rate per 1,000. Births.			Deaths.		
		Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.
Northern ...	334,928	12,554	12,644	12,777	9,659	8,903	11,522	38·5	38·0	38·1	29·7	26·8	34·4
Eastern ...	99,792	4,183	4,303	4,606	3,077	3,020	2,863	43·5	43·8	46·2	32·2	30·8	28·7
Other Provinces, inclusive of Estates ...	553,833	10,351	11,812	13,169	16,779	17,429	14,343	20·8	22·2	23·8	33·7	32·7	25·9
Total ...	988,553	27,088	28,759	30,552	29,515	29,352	28,728	29·1	29·9	30·9	32·2	30·5	29·1

74. *Northern Province.*—The rate of mortality among the Tamils in the Northern Province was 34·4, a rise of 4·7 per 1,000 over the average 29·7. The infantile deaths were equal to a rate of 216 per thousand registered births. The heavier mortality in 1903 as compared with the average indicated by the death-rate was due to epidemic fever in the Jaffna District as well as in Mannar District. In the Mullaittivu District, too, the death-rate was higher than usual.

75. The Jaffna District contains more than nine-tenths of the population of the Province. Its death-rate rose 4·4 per thousand from an average of 28·5 to 32·9 in 1903. This was due chiefly to an epidemic of fever, from which 4,149 deaths were registered in 1903, as against 2,503 in 1902 and 2,274 in 1901. Of the divisions of the district, the population of Vadamaradchi East, Pachchilaippalli, Karachchi, Punakari, Delft, and Tunukkai is too small to yield rates reliable for comparison. Excluding these out of consideration, the healthiest division was Vadamaradchi West with a death-rate of 26·1, superseding the three divisions of Valikamam, *i.e.*, West, North, and East, which, as may be seen from their average death-rates 24·0, 24·1, and 24·3 respectively, used to occupy first, second, and third places in point of health. The highest death-rate was in Tenmaradchi (50·1), showing a rise of over 15 per thousand compared with the average (34·6). All the divisions showed enhanced death-rates as compared with the average, with the only exception of Vadamaradchi West, the healthiest division of the district this year, where the rate underwent a reduction of 1·2 per thousand.

76. The District of Mannar was much unhealthier than usual, its death-rate for the year having risen to 53·9 from an average of 42·4. The unhealthiness extended to all the three divisions, of which Nanaddan division fared worst, with a death-rate of 67·3 in 1903, a rise of 18·8 per thousand over the average 48·5. This division appears to have been the unhealthiest in the whole Island in

1903. The infant death-rate was higher than 400 in all the divisions of the district. The unhealthiness of the Mannar District in 1903 is attributed to fever following the pearl fishery and the heavy rain (in May) of that year.

77. In Mullaittivu District the death-rate rose to 45·8 from an average of 40·4. This was due entirely to the excessive mortality in Vavuniya South division, where the death-rate rose to 60·8 from the average 39·5. The Maritime pattus division, containing nearly half the population of the district, showed a fall in its death-rate of about three per thousand below the average to 37·4 in the year. In the other division, Vavuniya North, the death-rate was normal.

78. *Eastern Province.*—The Tamil population of this Province was at the middle of 1903 estimated to have been a little less than 100,000. Their rate for the year was 28·7, being 3·5 lower than the average 32·2. The improvement was shared by both its districts.

79. In the Batticaloa District the Tamils form about 55 per cent. of the total population, the Moors 38 per cent., and the Sinhalese only 5 per cent. The Sinhalese number more than a thousand in only three of its eleven divisions. Rates have been calculated only for these three divisions, viz., Bintenna, Akkarai pattu, and Panawa pattu. The Sinhalese death-rate of the district was 44·0, a rise of 5·8 per thousand over the average 38·2. The Tamil death-rate was 27·8, showing a fall of 2·3 per thousand. The death-rate for Moors, of whom there is a larger number in the district than in any other in the Island, was 25·3, which is 3 per thousand below the average. In Batticaloa District the Moors thus appear to be healthier than the Tamils. For Tamils the healthiest division was Eruvil and Porativu pattus (death-rate 21·7 in 1903 and the average 27·0). For Moors the healthiest division was Akkarai pattu (death-rate 19·0 in 1903, against its average 29·1). As seen from the average death-rates, the healthiest divisions for Moors have been Koralai pattu (23·1), Eravur and Rukam pattus (25·1), and Karawaku and Nintavur pattus (25·8). It is curious that while Koralai pattu is usually the healthiest division for Moors (average death-rate 23·1), it is usually the unhealthiest for Tamils (average death-rate 41·6). In the Batticaloa District the birth-rate in 1903 for Moors was 50·9, for Tamils 47·8, and for Sinhalese 50·8.

80. The Tamil death-rate for Trincomalee District was 33·0, against the average 40·6. The improvement in health in 1903 thus indicated was shared by all its four subdivisions, the healthiest of which was Tampalakamam pattu (death-rate 25·3, against the average 39·5). The Trincomalee town, which contains more than half the population of the district, was the unhealthiest division in the year, with a death-rate of 37·0.

81. *Health of the Districts in each Quarter of the Year.*—Table M below gives the death-rate of each district for each quarter in 1903, in 1902, and the average in 1898–1902. The districts are arranged according to the moist and dry zones, that is, the region having 60 inches of rainfall and more and the region with less than 60 inches:—

Table M.—Mortality of each Quarter in each District of the Island.

Districts.	Average, 1898–1902.				1902.				1903.			
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Moist Zone :—												
Colombo	24·3	21·4	21·4	21·4	27·1	22·1	22·5	22·7	23·9	21·8	22·4	24·1
Negombo	24·0	19·4	18·5	18·7	24·2	18·4	17·2	16·9	17·7	15·7	16·8	20·0
Kalutara	25·7	21·7	21·4	24·8	26·7	22·1	22·2	24·1	24·4	20·4	22 7	24·3
Kandy	29·5	30·0	31·4	32·3	31·6	28·9	29·9	29·0	25·7	26·0	26·5	23·6
Matale	43·4	30·5	38·0	43·8	44·9	34·9	35·9	35·3	34·8	31·0	26·5	28·0
Nuwara Eliya ...	21·4	20·8	23·0	23·4	26·5	20·5	24·9	22·2	21·7	20·0	22·7	20·7
Galle	29·5	22·4	25·0	27·4	29·1	25·7	25·2	24 9	26 8	22·7	25·0	27·5
Matara	25·0	19·7	23·1	25·8	27·1	21·7	21·2	25·1	23·2	20·3	21·8	25·1
Ratnapura	37·1	30·1	29·9	33·7	35·6	30·3	26·2	30·9	30·6	28·6	27·3	33·0
Kegalla	28 7	33·5	30·1	29·0	32·1	28·5	24·5	24·2	24·9	24·7	23·7	25·1
Kurunegala ...	42·3	34·9	32·1	34·8	42·9	35·5	28·4	24·6	25·2	27·2	24·7	25·2
Badulla	35·4	31·9	33·3	44·8	42·0	32·9	31·5	39·1	36·6	33·4	31·3	34·6
Dry Zone :—												
Jaffna	36·1	26·2	23·5	28·5	26·8	22·5	21·9	31·7	46·4	29·4	22·6	33·2
Mannar	54·3	41·9	32·6	36·8	47·9	36·9	24·8	34·1	80·7	75·4	41·8	32·2
Mullaittivu... ...	52·3	40·4	33·8	38·1	54·8	41·3	32·5	32·2	71·5	48·8	29·9	37·0
Hambantota ...	31·2	21·2	21·4	24·2	35·5	23·8	23·6	25·6	25·7	22·5	22·4	25·9
Batticaloa	29·7	33·4	27·3	29·5	32·6	29·3	27·2	29·9	28 5	29·1	26·1	25 6
Trincomalee ...	44·4	37·7	29·2	36·0	49·8	33·1	19·6	27·5	31·8	40·9	22·9	25·5
Puttalam	49·2	34·6	30·9	36·3	52·7	40·2	29·9	34·4	40·4	41·4	33·8	29·6
Chilaw	20·4	17·3	16·4	15·4	25·6	22·1	17·9	13·8	18·2	14·2	19·5	18·4
Anuradhapura ...	53·8	37·1	32·4	41·1	62·7	39·6	32·6	36·1	59·5	48·2	34·1	37·4

82. Reference is requested to the quarterly reports on Vital Statistics published in the *Government Gazette* for more detailed information.

83. The first quarter, as a rule, has the highest death-rate. As seen from the average rates, the only exception among the dry zone districts to the above rule is Batticaloa District, while in the wet zone also half of the districts in the quarter show the highest mortality, the exceptions being the hilly districts of Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, and Matara, where the fourth quarter appears to be the unhealthiest, and also Kegalla, where however the unhealthiest is the third quarter

84. In only Kegalla in the wet zone and Batticaloa in the dry is the second quarter seen to be the unhealthiest. The unhealthiness of the first quarter generally is to be attributed to the varying temperature felt in that quarter in a majority of the districts.

85. The healthiest quarter of the year, on the other hand, is the third for all the districts in the dry zone without exception, and five of the districts in the wet zone also show lowest death-rates in this quarter. In this quarter the temperature is more equable in most of the districts than in any other quarter. Malaria is also less prevalent in this season than in any other, as it is, in a majority of the districts, the most free from rain.

86. The highest death-rate in the districts for any quarter of the year 1903 was 80·7 in Mannar District in the first quarter. The next highest was 75·4 in the same district in the second quarter, and the third highest 71·5 in Mullaittivu District in the first quarter. The only other district which had a higher rate than fifty per thousand was Anuradhapura in the first quarter (59·5). The lowest rate was recorded in Chilaw in the second quarter (14·2), followed by Negombo District in the second quarter (15·7), third quarter (16·8), first quarter (17·7), Chilaw District again in the first quarter (18·2) and fourth quarter (18·4).

VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

87. The registered causes of deaths are given in Table XXIII. in the Appendix, and are summarized in Table N below. Their distribution among the different Provinces and districts is shown in Table XXIV:—

Table N.—Mortality from various Causes of Deaths in 1903, 1902, and 1898–1902.

Cause of Death.	Total Number of Deaths.			Proportion of Deaths per Million Persons living.		
	1903.	1902.	Average, 1898–1902.	1903.	1902.	Average, 1898–1902.
Zymotic Diseases	40,641	43,771	45,424	10,973	12,058	12,947
Parasitic Diseases	3,840	3,699	3.842	1,037	1,019	1,095
Dietetic Diseases	202	201	283	55	55	81
Constitutional Diseases	7,721	7,646	7,409	2,085	2,106	2,108
Developmental Diseases	3,100	3,018	2,735	837	832	778
Local Diseases	30,512	31,316	29,950	8,238	8,627	8,527
Violence	1,924	1,916	1,858	519	528	529
Ill-defined and not Specified Causes ...	8,144	8,113	7,420	2,199	2,235	2,112
Total ...	96,084	99,680	98,921	25,943	27,460	28,177

88. *Zymotic or Specific Febrile Diseases.*—This class consists of the diseases most amenable to public control, and most capable of being reduced by sanitary measures. The mortality under this head therefore deserves special attention. Zymotic diseases caused 42 per cent. of the registered deaths in 1903, or 2 per cent. less than in the previous year. The deaths attributed to this class numbered 40,641, and were in the proportion of 10,973 deaths to a million persons living, as against 12,058 in the previous year and 12,947 the average in the period 1898–1902.

89. The fever death-rate decreased to 5,090 per million of population from the average of 6,112 in 1898–1902 and 5,481 in 1902. Anuradhapura District heads the list with the highest mortality (15,475 per million) from this cause, followed by Jaffna (13,379 per million), Mannar (12,782 per million), Mullaittivu (11,654 per million), Hambantota (10,957 per million), Puttalam (10,641 per million), Batticaloa (9,367 per million), Trincomalee (7,227 per million), Matale (6,205 per million), Kurunegala (4,792 per million), Badulla (4,631 per million), Negombo (3,884 per million), Ratnapura (3,596 per million), Colombo (3,538 per million), Galle (3,416 per million), Kalutara (3,350 per million), Chilaw (3,265 per million), Matara (2,867 per million), Kegalla (2,590 per million), Kandy (2,177 per million), and Nuwara Eliya (1,302 per million).

90. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was equal to a rate of 5,369 per million of the population, as against the annual average of 6,152 in the period 1890–1902. The district showing the highest death-rate from dysentry and diarrhœa was Mannar (12,495 per million), followed by Badulla (11,432 per million), Ratnapura (9,714 per million), Matara (7,427 per million), Nuwara Eliya (7,401 per million), Mullaittivu (7,193 per million), Kandy (6,971 per million), Trincomalee (6,470 per million), Galle (6,032 per million), Kegalla (5,835 per million), and Anuradhapura (5,661 per million). The lowest death-rate from this cause, as in the four previous years, was in Chilaw (1,342 per million), the next lowest being Negombo and Kurunegala with 2,250 and 2,809 respectively.

91. *Cholera.*—Six deaths (five in Kandy District and one in Colombo District) which occurred last year in continuation of the epidemics of cholera at Pallekelle estate and the Ragama Camp referred to in my last report were registered this year.

92. *Parasitic Diseases.*—Parasitic diseases caused 3,840 deaths, and were in the proportion of 1,037 per million, as against the average 1,095 for the period 1898–1902.

93. Under this head was registered dochmius duodenalis or anchylostomiasis as having caused the deaths of 291 persons (against 301 in 1902), of which 90 were in Kandy, 53 in Colombo, 33 in Kegalla, 31 in Ratnapura, 25 in Kalutara, 19 in Badulla, 15 in Galle, 10 in Nuwara Eliya, 7 in Matale, 3 each in Matara and Hambantota, and 2 in Kurunegala.

94. *Dietetic Diseases.*—The deaths from these causes numbered 202 (against 201 last year). Of these, 184 (189 in 1902) were attributed to want of breast milk, nine to chronic alcoholism, eight to delirium tremens, and one to scurvy.

95. Of the 184 deaths attributed to want of breast milk, 100 were of Tamils, 69 Sinhalese, 12 Moors, and 3 Burghers. Of the total number, 52 occurred in Batticaloa, 29 in Badulla, 18 in Kandy, 14 each in Nuwara Eliya and Puttalam, 11 each in Negombo and Kegalla, 8 each in Colombo and Hambantota, 6 in Jaffna, 3 each in Ratnapura and Matara, 2 each in Trincomalee, Kurunegala, and Anuradhapura, and 1 in Manpar.

96. *Constitutional Diseases.*—Constitutional diseases caused 7,721 deaths, and were in the proportion of 2,085 per million, a lower proportion than the average for the period 1898–1902 (2,108). Of the deaths in this class, the most fatal were phthisis 3,383, and anæmia 2,896, rheumatism caused 535 deaths, scrofula 261, cancer 212, leprosy 115, diabetes 104, parangi 92, rickets 59, tabes mesenterica 26, tubercular meningitis 21, purpura 6, and elephantiasis 1.

97. *Local Diseases.*—The deaths under this head numbered 30,512, and accounted for about 32 per cent. of the total number of deaths. They were in the proportion of 8,238 per million, as against the average 8,527 for the period 1898–1902.

98. Of the total number of deaths from local diseases, 11,189 (36 per cent.) were assigned to diseases of the nervous system, including 9,465 from infantile convulsions, 565 from tetanus, 440 from paralysis, 200 from convulsious, 152 from epilepsy, 148 from apoplexy, 104 from inflammation of brain, and 49 from mania; 6,827 deaths were caused by diseases of the respiratory system,

including 2,937 from pneumonia, 699 from bronchitis, 235 from asthma, 53 from laryngitis, 28 from pleurisy, and 14 from croup. Diseases of the digestive system caused 1,273 deaths, of which 252 were diseases of the liver, including 64 from cirrhosis of liver, 156 from ascites, 92 from sore throat, 83 from peritonitis, 78 from enteritis, 65 from diseases of stomach, 50 from obstruction of intestine, 49 from dyspepsia, 49 from hæmatemesis, and 41 from stomatitis; 745 deaths resulted from diseases of the circulatory system, including 211 from varicose veins, 65 from angina pectoris, and 45 from valve disease of heart; 329 deaths resulted from diseases of the urinary system, including 107 from Bright's disease, 58 from nephritis, 28 from suppression of urine, 10 from uræmia, 9 from diseases of bladder, and 5 from hæmatura, and 7,804 (or 26 per cent.) from diseases of the integumentary system.

99. *Diseases of Women at Parturition.*—2,152 deaths were attributed to diseases of parturition, including 1,109 from puerperal convulsions, 31 from abortion and miscarriage, 16 from flooding, 3 from puerperal mania, 2 from phlegmasia dolens, and 991 from other and undefined accidents of childbirth. The total number of children registered during the year as born alive was 148,027, so that the mortality of mothers to a thousand children born was 14·5. In other words, one mother died to every 68 children born alive.

Table O.—Deaths of Women at Parturition.

Nationality.	Deaths of Women at Parturition.			Births.			Deaths of Women at Parturition to 1,000 Births.		
	Average, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898-1902	1902.	1903.
All Races ...	2,218·8	2,309	2,152	135,201	141,893	148,027	16·4	16·3	14·5
Europeans ...	—	—	—	172	188	177	—	—	—
Burghers	6·6	8	10	675	708	735	9·6	11·3	13·6
Sinhalese ...	1,758·4	1,859	1,705	98,179	102,797	106,747	17·9	18·1	16·0
Tamils ...	296·0	289	292	27,088	28,759	30,552	10·9	10·0	9·6
Moors	148·6	143	137	8,595	8,892	9,277	17·3	16·0	14·8
Malays ...	7·2	8	4	340	362	322	21·3	22·1	12·4
Others	2·0	2	4	152	187	217	14·4	10·7	18·4

100. *Suicide.*—157 deaths were attributed to suicide, equal to a rate of 42 per million persons living, which is considerably lower than in England, where in 1902 it was 99 to a million. The favourite mode by which suicide is accomplished in Ceylon is by hanging, which accounts for more than half the deaths (97), poison accounts for 20, drowning for 17, and gun-shot wounds for 11.

101. *Homicide.*—As many as 135 deaths were attributed to homicide, corresponding to a rate of 36 per million persons living, a rate which is identical with the average during the period 1898–1902.

102. *Executions.*—There were twenty-one judicial executions registered during the year. This number is ten less than last year, and corresponds to a rate of six per million persons living.

103. *Accidents.*—During the year 1,611 deaths resulted from accident or negligence, giving a mortality rate of 435 per million persons living, or 11 per million less than the mean rate for 1898–1902 (446). Drowning accounts for 391, or 24 per cent of these deaths. 385 deaths were attributed to falls from trees, 217 to snake bite, 111 to burns and scalds, 79 to falls of heavy substances, 67 to injury at birth, 57 to gun-shot wounds, 36 to suffocation, 31 to falls from heights other than trees, 18 to being run over by cart, 17 to falls, 17 to being run over by train, 14 to explosions, 12 to injuries caused by crocodiles, 9 to injuries caused by bulls, 9 to being caught in machinery, 8 to injuries caused by hornets, 7 to injuries caused by elephants, 6 to cutting or stabbing, 5 to foreign body in air passage, 5 to injuries caused by leopards, 4 to falls into pits, 3 to injuries caused by buffaloes, 2 to injuries caused by Brahmin lizards, 2 to rat-bites. Two persons lost their lives by lightning, and two by blows. One death was caused by a horse, one by a dog, one by cattle, one by leeches, one by wasps, one by a fish, and one by bees. One death was due to explosion of dynamite, one to wire shoot snapping, one to explosion of firearms, one to a railway accident, one to an overdose of arrack, and one to being run over by tram car.

VII.—Births and Deaths on Estates.

104. The total number of births reported for registration in 1903 from the estates in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province, was 10,829 (of which 29 were Europeans, 29 Burghers, 303 Sinhalese, 10,337 Tamils, 107 Moors, 17 Malays, and 7 "Others"); and the total number of deaths was 9,554 (9 Europeans, 13 Burghers, 212 Sinhalese, 9,239 Tamils, 62 Moors, 9 Malays, and 10 "Others").

105. The term "estate" means any land having ten or more acres in cultivation and situated in a district appointed under The Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation only in the districts containing tea, coffee, and other plantations mainly under European management, viz., in the districts named above.

106. The subjoined Table P gives the birth- and death-rates among the estate labourers. The Colombo District means here the estates in the Avisawella division :—

Table P.—Birth- and Death-rates among the Estate Population.

District.	Population at the Census of 1901. 420,340.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.											
		Births.						Deaths.					
		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Kandy ...	155,444	22·4	22·0	21·5	20·0	23·5	26·3	28·2	25·9	30·4	38·1	27·2	21·9
Matale ...	26,136	21·5	17·8	21·4	19·9	21·4	22·3	28·7	34·8	36·8	42·2	35·1	26·0
Nuwara Eliya...	103,564	21·5	17·4	16·2	16·3	20·9	24·3	25·2	17·3	15·1	16·0	20·4	18·4
Badulla ...	51,788	21·8	22·4	22·8	22·2	22·6	30·0	22·9	19·4	21·2	27·3	23·4	23·5
Ratnapura ...	16,642	25·8	22·9	27·8	23·7	22·6	22·7	60·8	28·7	30·5	45·5	34·4	31·0
Kegalla ...	41,499	30·2	23·0	25·5	22·1	23·0	26·5	44·7	41·6	35·9	40·2	31·0	27·2
Colombo ...	8,302	16·2	15·1	19·7	14·5	18·3	20·6	46·0	50·6	39·9	54·7	40·2	26·6
Kalutara ...	16,965	14·6	14·9	15·5	16·0	19·9	26·0	40·5	36·3	41·7	50·0	35·2	28·8

107. *Kandy District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Kandy District numbered 4,095 (13 Europeans, 14 Burghers, 103 Sinhalese, 3,904 Tamils, 54 Moors, 5 Malays, and 2 "Others"); and the deaths numbered 3,403 (6 Europeans, 4 Burghers, 64 Sinhalese, 3,287 Tamils, 36 Moors, 1 Malay, and 2 "Others." The birth-rate for the year (26·3) was 4·4 per thousand more than the annual average for the period 1898–1902 (21·9), while the death-rate 21·9 showed a decrease of 8·0 per thousand from the average 29·9.

108. Of the 3,403 deaths, 1,037 or 30 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases, as against 40 per cent. in the preceding five years 1898–1902. The other most fatal causes were debility 841, mostly of infants from inability to suck, as against 788 the annual average for 1898–1902, followed by pneumonia and bronchitis 249 (average 264), general dropsy 190 (average 214), infantile convulsions 184 (average 173), fevers 125 (average 206), old age 116 (average 121), malarial cachexia 92 (average 184), dochmius duodenalis 56 (average 50), premature birth 39, anæmia 33, epilepsy 33, worms 30, and phthisis 26.

109. *Matale District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Matale District numbered 584 (2 Europeans, 3 Burghers, 13 Sinhalese, 560 Tamils, 2 Moors, and 4 Malays,); and the deaths numbered 680 (1 Burgher, 17 Sinhalese, 655 Tamils, 3 Moors, 3 Malays, and 1 "Other"). The birth-rate for the year (22·3) was 1·9 per thousand in excess of the average 20·4 for the period 1898–1902, while the death-rate 26·0 showed a decrease of 9·5 per thousand from the average 35·5.

110. Of the 680 deaths in 1903, 166 or nearly 25 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases, as against 32 per cent., the average for the period 1898–1902). Debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) caused 97 deaths (95 the annual average for 1898–1902), pneumonia and bronchitis 77 (average 74), fever 77 (average 106), general dropsy 56 (average 44), malarial cachexia 50 (average 96), old age 37, infantile convulsions 29, and anæmia 9.

111. *Nuwara Eliya District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Nuwara Eliya District was 2,506 (6 Europeans, 9 Burghers, 51 Sinhalese, 2,414 Tamils, 22 Moors, 1 Malay, and 3 "Others"); and the deaths numbered 1,901 (2 Europeans, 6 Burghers, 38 Sinhalese, 1,842 Tamils, 8 Moors, 1 Malay, and 4 "Others"). The birth-rate for the year (24·3) showed an increase of 5·8 per thousand on the average 18·5 for the period 1898–1902, while the death-rate was 18·4 as against the average 18·8.

112. Of the 1,901 deaths in 1903, as many as 661 or nearly 35 per cent., were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 434, (370 annual average for 1898–1902), pneumonia and bronchitis 192 (average 158), infantile convulsions 89 (average 59), general dropsy 84 (average 86), fevers 62 (average 67), old age 50 (average 73), epilepsy 20, phthisis 18, and anæmia 14.

113. *Badulla District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Badulla District numbered 1,556 (1 European, 2 Burghers, 22 Sinhalese, 1,522 Tamils, 6 Moors, and 3 Malays); and the deaths nuumbered 1,216 (1 European, 10 Sinhalese, 1,200 Tamils, 3 Moors, and 2 Malays). The birth-rate for the year (30·0) showed an increase of 7·7 per 1,000 on the annual average 22·3 for the period 1898-1902, while the death-rate was 23·5 as against the average 20·8.

114. Of the 1,216 deaths, 412, or nearly 34 per cent., were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 305 (216 average for 1898-1902), pneumonia and bronchitis 124 (average 124), fevers 76 (average 90), infantile convulsions 56 (average 39), general dropsy 32 (average 35), old age 30 (average 24), malarial cachexia 20 (average 27), and phthisis 12.

115. *Ratnapura District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Ratnapura District was 377 (2 Europeans, 22 Sinhalese, 347 Tamils, 5 Moors, and 1 Malay); and the deaths numbered 516 (1 Burgher, 11 Sinhalese, 500 Tamils, 3 Moors, and 1 Malay). The birth-rate during the year (22·7) showed a decrease of 1·8 per 1,000 from the average 24·5 for the period 1898–1902, while the death-rate 31·0 showed an improvement on the average 40·0.

116. Of the 516 deaths in 1902, as many as 214, or over 41 per cent., were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 78 (65 annual average for 1898-1902), pneumonia and bronchitis 31 (average 17), malarial cachexia 25 (average 27), dochmius duodenalis 21 (average 16), infantile convulsions 21 (average 30), old age 18, and phthisis 18.

117. *Kegalla District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Kegalla District amounted to 1,099 (3 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 66 Sinhalese, 1,012 Tamils, 14 Moors, and 3 Malays); and the deaths numbered 1,128 (1 Burgher, 44 Sinhalese, 1,076 Tamils, 6 Moors, and 1 Malay). The birth-rate during the year (26·5) was 1·8 per 1,000 in excess of the average (24·7) for the period 1898–1902, and the death-rate 27·2 showed a decrease of 11·5 per thousand from the average (38·7).

118. Of the 1,128 deaths, diarrhœal diseases caused 415, or over 36 per cent. The other most fatal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 143 (153 the annual average for 1898–1902), malarial cachexia 118 (average 103), infantile convulsions 63 (average 82), pneumonia and bronchitis 55 (average 50), fevers 54 (average 103), general dropsy 45 (average 44), old age 27, phthisis 27, dochmius duodenalis 26, and anæmia 16.

119. *Colombo District.*—The number of births reported for registration from the estates in this district was 171 (10 Sinhalese, 158 Tamils, 1 Moor, and 2 "Others"); and the deaths numbered 221 (9 Sinhalese, 208 Tamils, 2 Moors, and 2 "Others"). In the year under review the birth-rate increased to 20·6 from the average (16·7) for the period 1898–1902, and the death-rate 26·6 showed a marked improvement when compared with the average 46·3.

120. Of the 221 deaths, as many as 81 or over 36 per cent. of the total number were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other chief natural causes were fevers 36, ascites 18, debility 16 (mostly of infants from inability to suck), anæmia 16, malarial cachexia 8, and phthisis 8.

121. *Kalutara District.*—The number of births reported for registration from the estates in Kalutara District amounted to 441 (2 Europeans, 16 Sinhalese, 420 Tamils, and 3 Moors); and the deaths numbered 489 (16 Sinhalese, 471 Tamils, 1 Moor, and 1 "Other"). The birth-rate during the year was 26·0, as against the average (16·2) for the period 1898–1902, and the death-rate was 28·8 as against 40·7 the average.

122. Of the 489 deaths, as many as 168 or over 34 per cent. of the total number were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 93 (67 the average for the period 1898–1902), malarial cachexia 36 (average 42), fevers 30, infantile convulsions 21, pneumonia and bronchitis 20, and general dropsy 20.

VIII.—HEALTH OF THE TOWN OF COLOMBO.

123. The number of births registered in the town of Colombo during the year 1903 was 3,552, and corresponded to a rate of 21·8, which was a falling off from the rate for the previous year (23·0) as well as from the average rate for the period 1898 to 1902 (22·2). The number of deaths registered in the town in 1903 was 5,684. To this should be added the deaths of two town patients who died at the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kanatta (outside the town), and whose deaths were registered by an extra-urban registrar, and the total would then be 5,686, giving a rate of 34·8 per thousand persons living. The death-rate was in excess of the average for the period 1898–1902 by 1·9 per thousand, and of the rate for the preceding year by 1·3. The number of deaths registered during the year was the largest ever recorded in the town, and was 322 more than in the preceding year, and 623 in excess of the annual average for the preceding five years 1898–1902 (5,063).

124. The vital statistics of the town were for the first time separately collected in 1887, and at the end of 1892 important changes in the system of death registration were introduced by the Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1893. The machinery of registration was improved at the beginning of 1895 by the appointment of stipendiary medical officers as registrars, and still further in May, 1897, by increasing their number and making the inspection of dead bodies by the registrar compulsory where a certificate as to the cause of death is not produced from a qualified medical attendant on the deceased. The period subsequent to 1892 accordingly shows a marked increase in the number of registered events, especially deaths, compared with the period prior to it.

125. During the period 1898–1902 the average number of deaths registered yearly was 5,063, and in 1887–1892 2,628. The population is estimated to have increased to 153,823 at the middle of the former period from 125,871 at the middle of the latter period. Making allowance for this increase, and assuming that the mortality at the two periods was equal, there should have been registered an average of 4,143 deaths in the period 1887–1892 instead of 2,628. This would show that 37 per cent. of the deaths during this period escaped registration. In 1887–1892 the mean annual mortality of the town was 20·8 per thousand; in 1893, upon the introduction of the new system of registration of deaths, the death-rate rose to 31·4. The rate rose still higher (33·6) in 1894, and remained about the same in the three succeeding years 1895, 1896, and 1897. In 1898 it fell to 32·1, and still further in 1899 (29·8), from which it rose to 34·2 in 1900 and to 34·7 in 1901, falling again to 33·5 in 1902. In the year under report the rate rose to 34·8.

126. As usual, the death-rate exceeds the birth-rate, owing mainly to the preponderance of males over females, chiefly among the Europeans and among the Indian Tamils and Mohammedans, to the presence of hospitals and jails, which add to the normal mortality of the town, and to registration of births being less efficient than that of deaths. The birth-rate this year fell short of the death-rate by 38 per cent.

127. *Births and Deaths and their Rates.*—The subjoined Table Q gives the births and deaths and their rates of each race living in the Colombo Municipality for the years 1902 and 1903, with the averages for the period 1898–1902:—

Table Q.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates for each Race living in the Town of Colombo for 1902 and 1903, and the Averages for 1898–1902.

Race.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Birth-rate per Mille*			Death-rate per Mille*		
		Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.
All Races ...	155,869	3,425	3,681	3,552	5,063	5,364	5,686	22·2	23·0	21·8	32·9	33·5	34·8
Europeans ...	2,657	77	90	85	77	73	93	29·2	33·1	30·7	29·3	26·9	33·6
Burghers ...	11,861	362	389	364	300	313	340	30·7	32·3	29·9	25·5	26·0	28·0
Sinhalese ...	68,772	1,808	1,976	1,980	2,263	2,384	2,712	26·5	28·2	27·9	33·0	34·0	38·2
Tamils ...	34,640	394	440	418	1,221	1,360	1,286	11·6	12·1	11·1	35·9	37·5	34·2
Moors ...	28,898	623	599	558	920	936	936	21·8	20·3	18·6	32·2	31·7	31·1
Malays	4,493	115	131	91	152	145	150	26·0	28·1	19·0	34·4	31·1	31·4
Others ...	4,548	46	56	56	130	153	169	10·4	11·5	10·9	29·2	31·4	33·0

* These rates have been calculated on population estimated to the middle of the year according to the rate of increase in the last intercensal period.

128. The increase in the death-rate, compared with the preceding year, is shared by all the races, except the Tamils and the Moors. Excluding the above, all the other nationalities show a higher death-rate than the average rates, with the exception of the Malays (31·4), who show an improvement on the average (34·4). The Burghers, as usual, show the lowest death-rate (28·0). The highest death-rate is that of the Sinhalese (38·2), and the next highest of the Tamils (34·2). During the year under report there was a falling off in the birth-rates for each of the races from those for the previous year. The number of births and deaths of the different races in the different wards of the town and their rates per thousand, the principal zymotic causes of death, &c., are shown in the following Table R:—

Table R.—Births and Deaths and their Rates in the different Wards of the Colombo Municipality, with the Principal Zymotic Causes of Death, in the Year 1903.

Name of Ward.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.																		Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year to 1,000 registered Births.	Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
		Total Births.			Race.							Total Deaths.			Race.							Causes of Death.															
																											Violence.									
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Fevers.	Dochmius Duodenalis.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Accident.	Homicide.	Suicide.			Average, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903.
Colombo Municipality ...	155869	3552	1897	1655	85	364	1980	418	558	91	56	5686	3096	2590	93	340	2712	1286	936	150	169	—	1	—	497	53	1081	72	13	10	1457	410	22·2	23·0	21·8	32·9	33·5	34·8
Fort and Galle Face ...	2285	11	5	6	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	18	14	4	10	—	2	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	—	1	3	273	4·4	4·8	4·8	15·8	14·4	7·9
Pettah ...	7561	54	27	27	2	14	28	7	—	1	2	114	79	35	2	10	40	32	26	—	4	—	—	—	13	1	12	2	—	—	34	630	8·4	8·1	7·1	14·7	16·9	15·1
St. Sebastian ...	9349	172	90	82	3	21	52	8	81	2	5	214	113	101	2	9	44	28	120	4	7	—	—	—	15	1	35	—	—	1	66	384	22·5	19·3	17·7	26·9	24·8	22·0
St. Paul's	20260	370	193	177	2	16	123	145	74	2	8	550	290	260	—	25	127	268	113	3	14	—	—	—	42	—	76	2	—	—	178	481	18·0	16·7	17·4	26·5	26·3	25·8
Kotahena	33355	627	322	305	3	47	481	57	37	2	—	1082	553	529	4	68	698	184	120	2	6	—	1	—	125	—	185	9	—	—	325	518	17·9	18·3	18·0	27·1	26·6	31·1
New Bazaar ...	17470	436	246	190	1	50	179	47	148	7	4	563	288	275	1	40	223	75	195	5	24	—	—	—	51	1	83	2	—	—	204	468	26·4	24·2	23·9	30·8	30·5	30·9
Maradana { Hospitals	30381	481	263	218	11	33	388	31	16	—	2	1359	844	515	44	51	761	393	48	4	58	—	—	—	72	48	370	34	12	5	119	247	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maradana { Exclusive of above		692	369	323	15	99	378	43	126	18	13	882	460	422	8	80	442	113	187	30	22	—	—	—	52	1	163	13	1	—	255	368	22·4	24·7	21·5	25·4	25·7	27·4
Slave Island ...	16927	373	198	175	9	28	158	47	57	56	18	523	257	266	5	22	168	102	99	99	28	—	—	—	85	1	92	2	—	1	161	432	22·3	23·8	20·9	28·7	29·5	29·4
Kollupitiya ...	18281	336	184	152	29	56	192	33	19	3	4	381	198	183	17	35	207	90	26	3	3	—	—	—	41	—	62	2	—	2	112	333	18·5	18·0	17·1	18·5	18·9	19·4

129. Omitting the Fort and Galle Face Wards, of which the population is mainly a male adult floating one, and the Pettah Ward, of which the conditions are similar, the healthiest division during the year was, as usual, the Kollupitiya Ward, with a death-rate of 19·4, as against an average of 18·5 in the period 1898–1902, and 18·9, the rate for the previous year. The highest death-rate was in the Kotahena Ward (31·1, average 27·1). In three of the wards, viz., Fort and Galle Face, St. Sebastian, and St. Paul's, the death-rates diminished from the average, while all the other wards show an increase.

130. Full particulars as to the health of the town in the four quarters and for each week of the year 1903 appear in my quarterly reports published periodically in the *Government Gazette* and in the weekly reports published in the local newspapers.

131. *Causes of Death.*—In the following table the causes of death in the year, which are given in detail in Table XXVII., are summarized and compared with those of the year 1902 and the average for the period 1898-1902 :—

Table S.—Mortality in the Town of Colombo from Groups of Diseases in 1902 and 1903 and the Average in 1898–1902.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths.			Mortality per 1,000 Living.		
	Average, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903.
ALL CAUSES ...	5,063	5,364	5,686	32·87	33·52	34·83
Zymotic Diseases	1,585	1,672	1,739	10·29	10·45	10·65
Parasitic Diseases	165	137	119	1·07	·86	·73
Dietetic Diseases	9	12	6	·06	·08	·04
Constitutional Diseases	596	627	687	3·87	3·92	4·21
Developmental Diseases	369	328	367	2·41	2·05	2·25
Local Diseases	1,846	2,100	2,192	11·97	13·12	13·43
Violence	79	95	95	·51	·59	·58
Ill-defined and not Specified Causes ...	414	393	481	2·69	2·45	2·94

132. The deaths attributed to zymotic causes in 1903 numbered 1,739, and corresponded to a rate of 10·65 per mille, a slight increase on the rate for the preceding year (10·45) and the average rate (10·29) for the period 1898–1902. Of these 1,739 deaths, fevers caused 497 (including 98 deaths from enteric fever), against 442 in 1902, diarrhœa and dysentery 1,081 (against 1,042 in 1902), malarial cachexia 28 (against 30 in 1902).

133. Parasitic diseases caused 119 deaths, proportion of ·73 per mille, as against ·86 last year and an average of 1·07 in 1898–1902. Of these deaths, 53 were attributed to dochmius duodenalis (against 61 last year), 23 of the victims being Sinhalese, 20 Tamils, 3 Moors, 2 Burghers, and 5 "Others." Constitutional diseases caused 687 deaths, a proportion of 4·21 per mille, against 3·92 last year and an average of 3·87 for the period 1898–1902. Under this head phithisis caused 526 deaths (against 481 in the last year), anæmia 47, cancer 36, diabetes 17, rheumatism 14, tabes mesenterica 12, tubercular meningitis 9, and leprosy 7.

134. The deaths from local diseases numbered 2,192, being in the proportion of 13·43 per mille, a little higher than last year (13·12) and the average (11·97). Of these, diseases of the nervous system caused 948 deaths (including 469 deaths from infantile convulsions), and those of the respiratory system caused 738 deaths, including 490 from pneumonia and 209 from bronchitis.

135. Violence accounted for 95 deaths, of which 72 were due to accidents. Of these, 15 were attributed to drowning, 12 to burns and scalds, 10 to the fall of heavy substances, 8 to falls from heights ; 9 deaths were caused by carts, 2 by railway trains, 1 by a tram car ; 4 met their deaths by machinery, 3 by explosion, 2 by being gored by bulls, and 1 by cutting or stabbing.

136. Thirteen deaths resulted from homicide. Ten deaths were due to suicide. In three of these cases the deceased ended their existence by hanging, two by cutting or stabbing, two by poison, and one by shooting.

IX.—HEALTH OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

137. The death-rate of the towns was 35·3 in 1903, as against 36·8 in the previous year and 36·1 the average for the period 1898–1902. The birth-rate was 35·5 in 1903, as against 34·9 in 1902 and 32·4 the average for the period 1898–1902.

138. The following Table T shows the births and deaths and their rates in each of the towns of the Island into which has been introduced the special system of registration of deaths provided in the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 (sections 31 to 36) for the years 1902 and 1903, with the average for the years 1898–1902. The death-rates for 1903 have been calculated for deaths inclusive, as well as exclusive, of deaths in hospitals and jails. These rates are for all races, and may differ from the rates given in Tables VI. and VII. (*a*) and (*b*), which are for the indigenous races :—

Table T.—Births and Deaths and their Rates for the Towns.

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901.	1902.			Birth-rate.			Death-rate.			
		Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths in Hospitals and in Jails.	Average, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903. Inclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.	1903. Exclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.
Western Province.											
Colombo ...	155,869	3,552	5,686	1,412	22·2	23·0	21·8	32·9	33·5	34·8	26·2
Negombo ...	19,819	831	645	86	38·7	41·3	41·5	32·7	37·1	32·2	27·9
Moratuwa ...	29,600	1,175	727	—	37·7	40·3	37·9	20·8	23·2	23·5	23·5
Kalutara ...	11,500	404	325	69	34·8	33·9	34·7	30·2	32·7	27·9	22·0
Panadure ...	3,845	147	183	62	38·4	43·6	37·0	42·3	50·0	46·0	30·4
Central Province.											
Kandy ...	26,511	787	876	329	27·3	29·5	28·7	38·6	40·8	32·0	20·0
Gampola ...	3,791	120	248	115	23·1	30·3	29·7	84·3	81·7	61·5	33·0
Nawalapitiya ...	3,454	99	214	139	26·4	26·4	27·3	93·7	75·1	58·9	20·7
Matale ...	4,951	168	319	208	30·6	35·2	32·6	94·5	85·4	62·0	21·6
Nuwara Eliya ...	5,072	119	129	49	17·6	16·5	20·3	34·5	27·4	22·0	13·6
Northern Province.											
Jaffna ...	33,879	1,378	1,302	79	38·0	38·5	40·1	35·8	32·9	37·9	35·6
Mannar ...	5,332	98	155	16	22·4	24·6	18·4	19·7	19·9	29·1	26·1
Mullaittivu ...	1,308	54	46	12	35·1	29·4	40·4	47·4	30·9	34·4	25·4
Vavuniya ...	566	11	76	50	28·0	24·5	19·1	63·4	85·8	132·2	45·2
Southern Province.											
Galle ...	37,165	1,297	1,158	143	29·8	32·9	34·1	26·6	27·1	30·4	26·7
Matara ...	11,848	466	305	50	36·5	37·9	38·0	29·3	30·4	24·8	20·8
Hambantota ...	2,843	110	99	19	34·8	35·4	37·8	29·8	31·2	34·0	27·5
Tangalla ...	2,333	79	39	9	34·3	35·7	32·6	19·7	23·5	16·1	12·4
Eastern Province.											
Batticaloa ...	9,969	389	275	—	31·4	31·7	38·5	29·1	30·8	27·2	27·2
Trincomalee ...	11,887	377	407	31	29·1	36·5	31·7	37·7	32·0	34·2	31·6
North-Western Province.											
Kurunegala ...	6,483	211	368	209	23·6	23·6	30·4	66·9	60·2	52·9	22·9
Puttalam ...	5,115	191	240	49	33·7	33·5	37·1	42·7	40·9	46·6	37·1
Chilaw ...	4,168	133	115	11	28·7	33·3	31·1	28·0	31·7	26·9	24·3
North-Central Province.											
Anuradhapura ...	3,672	89	217	105	26·4	20·2	22·2	54·0	74·8	54·1	27·9
Province of Uva.											
Badulla ...	5,924	203	287	155	35·2	32·7	33·0	51·9	44·8	46·6	21·4
Province of Sabaragamuwa.											
Ratnapura ...	4,084	125	197	104	34·9	33·9	29·6	61·6	45·6	46·6	22·0
Kegalla ...	2,340	81	128	92	33·3	34·6	33·6	60·5	60·9	53·1	14·9

139. Of the twenty-six towns (exclusive of Colombo) included in this table, as many as eighteen have a population of less than 10,000, and twelve of them even less than 5,000, but they are all district headquarters, except Gampola and Nawalapitiya, which are centres of tea districts and important railway stations, and Moratuwa and Panadure, centres of several populous villages. In some of these towns more than half the number of deaths, and in others nearly half, occurred in hospitals, which are chiefly resorted to by estate coolies and the destitute poor not resident in the towns. Excluding the hospital and jail deaths, the lowest death-rate was in Tangalla (12·4), followed by Nuwara Eliya (13·6), and Kegalla (14·9). The highest death-rate was in Vavuniya (45·2), followed by Puttalam (37·1), and Jaffna (35·6).

X.—ADMINISTRATION.

140. Having assumed duties as Registrar-General on the 23rd November, 1903, I was in charge of the Department for only a very short period of the year—a little more than one month. Messrs. P. Arunachalam and H. White administered the Department for three months and eight months of the year respectively.

141. The only legislative enactment relative to the Department passed during the year is the Ordinance No. 12 of 1903 relating to foreign marriages. It was introduced in December last in pursuance of an Order of His Majesty in Council, and makes provision for notice to be given of marriages intended to be solemnized under the provisions of "The Foreign Marriage Act, 1892," where one of the parties is resident in Ceylon.

142. A new feature was introduced during the year by my predecessor, Mr. H. White, in the weekly health report hitherto confined to the Colombo town by appending thereto the number of births and deaths occurring every week in the Provincial and Local Board towns of the Island. The particulars of nineteen such towns for each week are furnished to the Head Office by telegraph on the following Monday morning by the Medical Registrars of the stations, and are usually published in the local papers by the middle of the following week.

143. Four Notifications and three Proclamations by the Governor in Executive Council under Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895 and No. 3 of 1870 amending some of the registration divisions in Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Jaffna, Matara, Kurunegala, Chilaw, and Anuradhapura districts were published in the *Government Gazette* during the year.

144. At the instance of my predecessor, Mr. P. Arunachalam, Government has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 450 in order to obtain a life table for Ceylon. Steps are being taken to have it

prepared by an expert in England. The only two life tables hitherto prepared in Ceylon were prepared by persons without any actuarial experience, and it is expected that the proposed life table will be very useful.

145. *Records.*—During the year under review about 550,000 duplicate registers of marriages, births, and deaths were verified, arranged, and bound into volumes of convenient size. The yearly number of records received at the Head Office for preservation under the Births and Deaths and Marriage Ordinances amounts to about 300,000, and the additional space required for these has made it essential for the recordroom to be enlarged from time to time by utilizing every available space, and it has necessarily reduced the accommodation for my staff, who now work under very great difficulties, which are aggravated by the fact that the building does not admit sufficient light and fresh air. This question of increased accommodation for the staff and records is very urgent, and should be taken up seriously at an early date.

146. The Chief Clerkship of the Department having fallen vacant during the early part of the year by the well-merited promotion of Mr. J. A. Gunaratna to the Chief Clerkship of the Forest Department, a post in the First Class of the Clerical Service, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. M. S. Fernando, who previously acted in that capacity during the employment of Mr. Gunaratna on Census duties.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1904.

E. F. HOPKINS,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—Estimated Population and Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island in each of the Years 1867–1903.

Year.	Estimated Population in the Middle of the Year.	Marriages registered.	Persons married.	Births registered.	Deaths registered. §	Excess of registered Births over Deaths.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
1867†	2,328,622	—	—	23,333	27,302	— 3,969	—
1868‡	2,354,878	—	—	47,096	59,441	— 12,345	—
1869	2,363,328	—	—	52,825	48,023	4,802	—
1870	2,382,042	—	—	63,527	42,238	21,289	—
1871	2,417,402	32,014	64,028	68,856	46,803	22,053	29,919
1872	2,451,276	17,688	35,376	69,573	53,337	16,236	6,086
1873	2,461,894	22,108	44,216	69,702	49,049	20,653	8,383
1874	2,516,453	23,248	46,496	74,645	52,223	22,422	35,429
1875	2,530,720	13,239	26,478	71,102	55,614	15,488	— 8,807
1876	2,573,305	12,780	25,560	77,560	62,580	14,980	72,837
1877	2,669,556	21,460	42,920	71,529	84,781	— 13,252	78,587
1878	2,741,078	12,406	24,812	63,336	75,666	— 12,330	9,905
1879	2,772,363	12,307	24,614	69,529	57,730	11,799	— 3,853
1880	2,758,785	13,650	27,300	72,318	50,575	21,743	— 28,083
1881	2,755,558	12,087	24,174	74,794	75,012	— 218	— 9,353
1882	2,773,389	13,214	26,428	74,042	54,672	19,370	— 6,913
1883	2,781,711	15,890	31,780	82,240	53,680	28,560	— 13,758
1884	2,793,689	13,770	27,540	87,407	62,398	25,009	— 4,308
1885	2,815,166	10,723	21,446	79,234	81,908	— 2,674	— 1,069
1886	2,830,359	20,214	40,428	76,836	67,041	9,795	— 5,343
1887§	2,855,216	17,171	34,342	93,223	68,496	24,727	17,539
1888	2,901,262	14,638	29,276	92,289	76,724	15,565	26,782
1889	2,938,977	12,791	25,582	81,465	83,845	— 2,380	9,116
1890	2,980,245	15,108	30,216	95,106	68,600	26,506	38,350
1891	3,021,579	14,737	29,474	96,493	86,643	9,850	43,107
1892	3,088,405	16,683	33,366	93,233	84,937	8,296	48,856
1893	3,121,093	17,327	34,654	97,800	92,422	5,378	18,495
1894	3,144,561	22,783	45,566	104301	87,784	16,517	18,964
1895	3,193,821	30,691	61,382	101480	88,301	13,179	42,938
1896	3,240,501	19,679	39,358	103854	81.898	21,956	35,069
1897	3,315,768	21,819	43,638	125019	78,538	46,481	43,862
1898	3,395,519	24,254	48,508	131620	90,256	41,364	31,158
1899	3,429,745	32,494	64,988	132190	104983	27,207	— 13,236
1900	3,520,574	28,192	56,384	136051	100873	35,178	95,058
1901	3,582,697	23,736	47,472	134252	98813	35,439	2,260
1902	3,629,986	27,816	55,632	141893	99680	42,213	23,846
1903	3,703,615	23,534	47,066	148027	96084	51,943	15,731

II.—Proportions of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 of the Population of the Island in each of the Years 1867–1903.

Year.	To 1,000 Persons Living.			The Number of Persons Living.		
	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.§	To one Person married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1867	—	13·7	15·6	—	75	64
1868	—	20·0	25·2	—	50	40
1869	—	22·3	20·3	—	45	49
1870	—	26·7	17·7	—	37	56
1871	28·5	28·5	19·4	35	35	52
1872	15·5	28·4	21·8	64	35	46
1873	19·3	28·3	19·9	52	35	50
1874	19·9	29·7	20·7	50	34	48
1875	11·3	28·1	22·0	88	35	45
1876	10·7	30·1	24·3	93	33	41
1877	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882	10·3	26·7	19·7	97	37	51
1883	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884	10·6	31·3	22·3	94	32	45
1885	8·2	28·1	29·1	122	36	34
1886	15·4	27·1	23·7	65	37	42
1887	13·0	32·7	24·0	77	31	42
1888	10·9	31·8	26·4	92	31	38
1889	9·4	27·7	28·5	107	36	35
1890	10·9	31·9	23·0	92	31	43
1891	10·5	31·9	28·7	95	31	35
1892	11·7	30·2	27·5	86	33	36
1893	11·9	31·3	29·6	84	32	34
1894	15·4	33·2	27·9	64	30	36
1895	20·4	31·8	27·6	48	32	36
1896	12·8	32·0	25·3	77	31	40
1897	14·0	37·7	23·7	71	27	42
1898	15·3	38·8	26·6	65	26	38
1899	20·1	38·5	30·6	49	26	33
1900	17·2	38·6	28·7	58	26	35
1901	14·2	37·5	27·6	75	27	36
1902	16·4	38·5	27·5	65	25	36
1903	13·7	40·0	25·9	73	25	39

* The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births.

† The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

‡ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half-year under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, which repealed the former Ordinance and came into operation on July 1, 1868.

§ The registration of deaths up to 1887 was imperfect, and the figures given cannot safely be compared with those of subsequent years, in which deaths have been registered with increasing efficiency every year.

Table III.—Estimated Population, the Marriages, Births, and Deaths, registered in the Island, with their Rates per 1,000 Persons Living, according to Races, in the Years 1902 and 1903, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1902.

	Yearly Average, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903.
Estimated Population at the Middle of the Year.			
All Races	3,511,704	3,629,986	3,703,615
Europeans	6,125	6,336	6,396
Burghers	23,313	23,732	23,889
Sinhalese	2,312,499	2,381,013	2,426,922
Tamils*	919,621	963,372	988,553
Moors†	225,274	230,150	232,521
Malays	11,722	11,939	12,001
Others‡	13,150	13,444	13,333
Persons Married.			
All Races (excluding Mohammedans)	54,597	55,632	47,068
Europeans	133	152	131
Burghers	355	406	402
Sinhalese	47,721	48,984	40,142
Tamils	6,360	6,064	6,357
Others	28	26	36
Births.			
All Races	135,201	141,893	148,027
Europeans	172	188	177
Burghers	675	708	735
Sinhalese	98,179	102,797	106,747
Tamils	27,088	28,759	30,552
Moors	8,595	8,892	9,277
Malays	340	362	322
Others	152	187	217
Deaths.			
All Races	98,921	99,680	96,084
Europeans	131	128	139
Burghers	504	506	570
Sinhalese	61,487	62,254	59,276
Tamils	29,515	29,352	28,728
Moors	6,690	6,800	6,707
Malays	325	310	311
Others	269	330	353
Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.			
All Races (excluding Mohammedans)	16·6	16·4	13·7
Europeans	21·7	23·9	20·5
Burghers	15·2	17·1	16·8
Sinhalese	20·7	20·6	16·5
Tamils	6·9	6·2	6·4
Others	2·1	1·9	2·7
Births to 1,000 Persons Living.			
All Races	38·4	38·5	40·0
Europeans	28·0	29·7	27·7
Burghers	29·0	29·8	30·8
Sinhalese	42·4	43·2	44·0
Tamils	29·4	29·9	30·9
Moors	38·1	38·6	39·9
Malays	29·0	30·3	26·8
Others	11·6	13·9	16·3
Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.			
All Races	28·2	27·5	25·9
Europeans	21·4	20·2	21·7
Burghers	21·6	21·3	23·9
Sinhalese	26·6	26·1	24·4
Tamils	32·2	30·5	29·1
Moors	29·7	29·6	28·8
Malays	27·8	26·0	25·9
Others	20·3	24·5	26·5

* Includes also the Indian Immigrant population.

† *I.e.*, Ceylon Mohammedans (other than Malays), called "Moors" after their co-religionists of Morocco, by the early Portuguese Settlers in Ceylon.

‡ "Others" include Afghans, Arabs, natives of Northern India, Chinese, Negroes, &c.

IV.—Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District of the Island in 1903 and 1902, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1902.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	MARRIAGES (General and Kandyan).			BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Yearly Average, 1898 to 1902.	1902.	1903.	Yearly Average, 1898 to 1902.	1902.	1903.	Yearly Average, 1898 to 1902.	1902.	1903.
CEYLON	27,298	27,816	23,534	135,201	141893	148027	98,921	99,680	96,084
Western Province	6,979	6,976	6,805	31,680	33,153	34,278	20,087	21,360	20,904
Central Province	3,425	1,605	2,051	20,985	22,615	23,632	18.162	18,406	15,844
Northern Province	2,168	2,047	2,045	13,187	13,309	13,356	10,198	9,396	12,297
Southern Province	5,522	9,894	4,170	23,601	25,643	26,042	13,744	14,711	14,250
Eastern Province	437	436	471	7,548	7,852	8,437	5,260	5,308	4,973
North-Western Province	4,379	2,573	4,114	14,363	14,853	16,327	11,468	10,985	9,033
North-Central Province	808	597	527	3,304	3,028	3,039	3,198	3,396	3,542
Province of Uva	1,010	1,385	1,497	7,440	7,955	8,329	6,826	6,781	6,395
Province of Sabaragamuwa	2,570	2,303	1,854	13,093	13,485	14,587	9,978	9,337	8,846
Western Province.									
Colombo	3,968	3,970	3,832	17,189	18,047	18,485	11,940	12,908	12,750
Negombo	1,235	1,399	1,354	5,957	6,292	6,517	2,874	2,907	2,730
Kalutara	1,776	1,607	1,619	8,534	8,814	9,276	5,273	5,545	5,424
Central Province.									
Kandy	2,262	1,043	1,377	13,278	14,135	14,763	11,316	11,304	9,737
Matale	770	309	412	3,794	4,038	4,040	3,576	3,487	2,809
Nuwara Eliya	393	253	262	3,913	4,442	4,829	3,270	3,615	3,298
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	1,923	1,830	1,868	11,606	11,775	11,878	8,547	7,902	10,182
Mannar	172	153	138	980	976	899	1,038	886	1,412
Mullaittivu	73	64	39	601	558	579	613	608	703
Southern Province.									
Galle	2,219	1,765	1,827	10,579	11,415	11,436	6,463	6,871	6,805
Matara	2,551	7,101	1,464	8,749	9,432	9,734	4,747	4,946	4,820
Hambantota	752	1,028	879	4,273	4,796	4,872	2,534	2,894	2,625
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	309	291	325	6,450	6,758	7,266	4,215	4,375	4,095
Trincomalee	128	145	146	1,098	1,094	1,171	1,045	933	878
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	3,315	1,773	3,194	10,665	11,204	12,307	8,916	8,317	6,602
Puttalam	239	123	184	1,047	968	1,050	1,113	1,167	1,074
Chilaw	825	677	736	2,651	2,681	2,970	1,439	1,501	1,357
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	808	597	527	3,304	3,028	3,039	3,198	3,396	3,542
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	1,010	1,385	1,497	7,440	7,955	8,329	6,826	6,781	6,395
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	1,109	1,036	856	5,953	5,466	5,948	4,312	4,113	4,054
Kegalla	1,461	1,267	998	7,140	8,019	8,639	5,666	5,224	4,792

Table V.—Proportion of Persons Married, and of Births and Deaths, to 1,000 Persons living in each Province and District of the Island in 1902 and 1903, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1902.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.			Births to 1,000 Persons Living.			Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.		
	Yearly Average, 1898 to 1902.	1902.	1903.	Yearly Average, 1898 to 1902.	1902.	1903.	Yearly Average, 1898 to 1902.	1902.	1903.
CEYLON	16·6	16·4	13·7	38·4	38·5	40·0	28·2	27·5	25·9
Western Province	16·5	16·0	15·4	35·0	35·5	36·2	22·1	22·9	22·1
Central Province ...	21·9	54·5	68·9	34·6	36·1	37·4	29·9	29·4	25·1
Northern Province	13·5	12·2	12·1	38·7	38·3	38·2	30·0	27·0	35·2
Southern Province	20·3	35·4	14·6	42·0	44·3	44·1	24·4	25·4	24·1
Eastern Province	8·1	7·8	8·3	42·8	44·6	47·1	30·6	30·2	27·7
North-Western Province ...	26·9	15·4	24·2	39·0	41·3	44·6	32·7	30·5	24·7
North-Central Province	23·1	17·0	15·1	41·9	38·1	38·5	40·6	42·7	44·9
Province of Uva	11·6	15·4	16·5	40·5	42·6	44·2	37·1	36·3	33·9
Province of Sabaragamuwa	14·9	14·6	11·5	41·5	41·4	44·0	31·6	28·7	26·7
Western Province.									
Colombo	16·2	15·7	15·0	32·2	32·9	33·4	22·3	23·5	23·0
Negombo	17·1	18·8	17·8	40·4	41·3	41·8	19·5	19·1	17·5
Kalutara	16·9	14·8	14·7	37·8	37·8	39·1	23·3	23·8	22·9
Central Province.									
Kandy	13·4	5·9	7·7	36·1	37·3	38·5	30·7	29·8	25·4
Matale	18·2	7·1	9·4	41·8	43·5	43·1	39·5	37·5	30·0
Nuwara Eliya	5·5	3·3	3·4	26·4	28·9	31·1	22·1	23·5	21·3
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	12·9	12·0	12·2	38·3	36·6	38·3	28·5	25·7	32·8
Mannar	20·1	18·1	16·5	39·4	39·6	36·8	41·7	35·9	57·8
Mullaittivu	10·2	9·1	5·6	39·9	36·8	38·6	40·8	40·2	46·8
Southern Province.									
Galle	18·2	14·0	14·3	41·1	43·5	42·7	25·3	26·2	25·4
Matara	25·6	70·1	14·1	43·2	45·1	45·5	23·5	23·7	22·5
Hambantota	12·9	9·7	16·5	41·2	44·8	44·6	24·4	27·0	24·1
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	7·6	9·6	6·9	45·1	45·9	48·4	29·4	29·7	27·3
Trincomalee	12·8	11·8	14·8	38·9	38·0	40·3	37·1	32·4	30·2
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	29·6	21·7	25·9	42·9	44·1	47·6	35·8	32·7	25·5
Puttalam	25·3	23·1	19·5	35·1	32·6	35·5	37·3	39·3	36·3
Chilaw	23·2	17·3	19·8	36·0	35·3	38·3	19·6	19·8	17·5
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	23·1	17·0	15·1	41·9	38·1	38·5	40·6	42·7	44·9
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	11·6	15·4	16·5	40·5	42·6	44·2	37·1	36·3	33·9
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	17·3	15·8	12·8	42·9	40·8	43·7	33·1	30·7	29·8
Kegalla	16·5	13·8	10·7	40·5	41·8	44·2	30·6	27·2	24·5

VI.—Sinhalese Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Island in 1902 and 1903, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1903, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1898–1902.

PROVINCE, DISTRICT, AND DIVISION.	Area in Square Miles.	SINHALESE. Estimated Population on July 1, 1903.*	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births.		Deaths.		Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births in 1903.
			1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	Average 1898 to 1902.	1903.	Average 1898 to 1902.	1903.	
CEYLON ...	25331⅝	2,426,922	102797	106747	62,254	59,276	42·4	44·0	26·6	24·4	145
WESTERN PROVINCE ...	1,432	792,341	29,128	30,306	15,808	15,851	37·4	38·3	19·9	20·0	110
Colombo District ...	561¾	448,248	15,837	16,404	9,185	9,253	35·4	36·6	19·8	20·6	114
Colombo Municipality† ...	10	67,453	1,976	1,980	2,363	2,711	26·5	27·9	33·0	38·2	302
Alutkuru korale south ...	72	69,639	2,546	2,621	1,340	1,279	37·0	37·6	18·6	18·4	95
Hewagam korale ...	167	67,276	2,484	2,705	1,179	1,084	38·8	40·2	16·4	16·1	88
Salpiti korale ...	175	98,336	3,468	3,398	1,946	1,970	33·9	34·5	18·7	20·0	119
Siyane korale east‡ ...	116½	52,363	1,982	2,176	889	839	38·5	41·6	16·1	16·0	61
Siyane korale west‡ ...	120¼	93,181	3,381	3,524	1,468	1,370	37·0	37·8	15·8	14·7	67
Negombo District ...	247⅕	139,706	5,609	5,837	2,350	2,263	41·6	41·8	18·8	16·2	97
Negombo Local Board ...	7¼	14,155	499	482	399	348	44·0	34·1	33·4	24·6	137
Alutkuru korale north ...	159	92,841	3,741	3,857	1,425	1,410	41·0	41·6	16·5	15·2	87
Hapitigam korale ...	81½	32,710	1,369	1,498	526	505	42·3	45·8	18·8	15·4	111
Kalutara District ...	623⅖	204,387	7,682	8,065	4,273	4,335	38·9	39·5	21·1	21·2	113
Kalutara Local Board ...	1⅖	9,056	288	293	268	223	34·0	32·7	28·4	24·9	164
Kalutara totamune ...	88¼	94,756	3,631	3,684	2,127	2,191	39·2	38·9	21·5	23·1	111
Pasdun korale east‡ ...	280½	24,982	837	966	435	430	35·6	38·7	17·8	17·2	94
Pasdun korale west‡ ...	123¼	24,077	958	1,000	488	496	39·2	41·5	22·0	20·6	120
Rayigam korale ...	130	51,516	1,968	2,122	955	995	39·5	41·2	19·7	19·3	114
CENTRAL PROVINCE	2,299½	299,144	14,372	14,720	8,773	8,039	48·6	49·2	30·9	26·9	167
Kandy District ...	911	192,307	9,186	9,370	5,380	5,015	48·4	48·8	29·4	26·1	163
Kandy Municipality ...	11	14,076	498	492	425	389	34·4	35·3	31·7	27·9	214
Harispattu ...	50⅕	30,394	1,623	1,631	833	829	54·4	53·7	30·7	27·3	167
Pata Dumbara ...	107⅛	37,057	1,829	1,850	1,037	882	50·1	49·9	28·3	23·8	139
Pata Hewaheta ...	57¼	12,668	646	666	352	309	51·0	52·6	26·8	24·4	140
Tumpane ...	46⅞	11,833	636	668	360	313	55·0	56·4	34·2	26·4	165
Uda Bulatgama ...	230	12,164	374	441	246	284	31·7	36·2	20·2	23·3	200
Uda Dumbara ...	238¼	20,711	1,087	1,028	664	620	50·1	49·6	35·3	29·9	164
Udunuwara ...	34⅝	13,904	706	719	384	363	52·7	51·7	27·6	26·1	165
Udapalata ...	106	21,816	957	964	580	578	45·4	44·2	27·6	26·5	163
Yatinuwara ...	29	17,684	830	911	499	448	51·4	51·5	30·1	25·3	168
Matale District ...	925⅝	59,748	3,114	3,112	2,138	1,771	51·9	52·1	38·5	29·6	188
Matale Local Board ...	¼	2,017	70	77	70	69	33·3	38·2	36·2	34·2	156
Matale south ...	163½	26,310	1,364	1,470	786	719	53·9	55·9	34·9	27·3	171
Matale east ...	373¾	14,402	818	705	597	477	51·6	48·9	41·1	33·1	237
Matale north ...	388⅛	17,019	862	860	685	506	51·3	50·5	42·9	29·7	179
Nuwara Eliya District ...	462⅖	47,089	2,072	2,238	1,255	1,253	44·4	47·5	27·5	26·6	157
Nuwara Eliya Local Board...	4⅖	2,018	53	60	44	37	24·6	29·8	24·7	18·4	233
Kotmale ...	236½	14,713	582	611	338	385	37·9	41·5	24·7	26·2	170
Uda Hewaheta ...	108¾	17,901	759	869	473	409	47·3	48·5	27·9	22·8	135
Walapane ...	113⅛	12,457	678	698	400	422	51·0	56·0	30·8	33·9	166
SOUTHERN PROVINCE ..	2,146¼	559,537	24,787	25,109	13,724	13,333	43·0	44·9	24·1	23·8	128
Galle District ...	652¼	250,678	10,972	10,977	6,356	6,305	42·7	43·8	25·0	25·1	131
Galle Municipality ...	6½	27,267	987	1,022	684	806	38·5	37·5	25·8	29·5	200
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana	24⅔	19,934	937	877	444	400	42·2	44·0	22·9	20·1	112
Gangaboda pattuwa ...	128¾	32,057	1,401	1,471	678	688	44·6	45·9	23·2	21·5	114
Wellaboda pattuwa ...	183¼	67,732	2,969	2,906	1,779	1,676	43·4	42·9	24·9	24·7	117
Talpe pattuwa ...	97	53,403	2,372	2,447	1,414	1,368	43·5	45·8	26·3	25·6	129
Walallawiti korale ...	146	43,910	2,848	1,940	1,209	1,189	45·7	44·2	25·9	27·1	134
Hinidum pattuwa ...	166	6,375	258	314	148	178	42·2	49·2	23·0	27·9	169
Matara District ...	481¼	203,538	9,142	9,383	4,597	4,504	44·1	46·1	22·7	22·1	114
Matara Local Board ...	1½	10,108	391	406	326	247	39·1	40·2	29·4	24·4	160
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits ...	7⅘	15,810	694	733	355	300	43·9	46·4	20·8	19·0	91
Wellaboda pattuwa ...	51½	43,920	1,964	2,129	859	908	44·4	48·5	19·8	20·7	115
Weligam korale ...	111	54,338	2,326	2,442	1,120	1,201	42·4	44·9	21·6	22·1	104
Morawak korale ...	160	16,378	769	769	437	441	45·9	47·0	28·5	26·9	157
Kandaboda pattuwa ...	70	26,565	1,388	1,302	657	621	47·7	49·0	23·8	23·4	130
Gangaboda pattuwa ...	79⅜	36,419	1,610	1,602	843	786	44·8	44·0	24·1	21·6	91
Hambantota District ...	1,012¾	105,321	4,673	4,749	2,771	2,524	41·6	45·1	24·4	24·0	153
Hambantota Four Gravets ...	1⅕	1,102	35	47	45	46	31·7	42·6	35·3	41·7	383
Magam pattuwa ...	641½	6,769	268	261	319	286	39·5	38·6	43·0	42·3	349
Giruwa pattuwa east ...	122⅜	11,892	499	579	373	367	39·0	48·7	28·9	30·9	168
Giruwa pattuwa west ...	247¾	85,558	3,871	3,862	2,034	1,825	42·2	45·1	22·1	21·3	130
EASTERN PROVINCE ...	4,036⅛	8,834	342	418	331	370	40·9	47·3	37·1	41·9	222
Batticaloa District§ ...	2,871⅛	7,591	308	386	308	334	42·2	50·8	38·2	44·0	202
Batticaloa Local Board¶ ...	1⅛	251	13	9	14	10	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu north¶ ...	148	29	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu south¶ ...	74	15	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna	677⅛	3,278	129	182	138	165	45·0	55·5	39·9	50·3	181
Chammanturai¶ ...	160	608	29	36	39	38	—	—	—	—	—
Eravur and Rukam pattus¶ ...	372¼	171	7	4	8	3	—	—	—	—	—
Koralai pattu¶ ...	290	162	8	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—

* This estimate of population is based on the Census of March, 1901, and the returns of births and deaths registered.

† The rates for this division are calculated on the population estimated at the intercensal rate of increase (1891–1901). See also Table Q in the report.

‡ Statistics for this division being separately available from 1901 only, the average birth- and death-rates are for 1901–1902.

§ For Tamil statistics see Table VII (*a*). For Moor statistics see Table VII (*b*).

¶ Rates are omitted as the population is too small to yield reliable rates.

VI.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese. Estimated Population on July 1, 1903.	Births. 1902.	Births. 1903.	Deaths. 1902.	Deaths. 1903.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average, 1898 to 1902.	Births. 1903.	Deaths. Average, 1898 to 1902.	Deaths. 1903.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births in 1903.
Eruvil and Porativu pattus* ...	247	769	17	22	8	16	—	—	—	—	—
Karawaku and Nintavur pattus*	41	122	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Akkarai pattu ...	374	1,170	48	74	49	56	49·9	63·2	40·8	47·9	270
Panawa pattu ...	486½	1,016	50	50	44	42	42·4	49·2	37·8	41·3	220
North-Western Province ...	2,996⅞	313,593	13,353	14,573	9,078	7,341	42·8	46·5	31·9	23·4	156
Kurunegala District ...	1,844⅞	236,447	10,543	11,563	7,419	5,883	44·3	48·9	35·5	19·8	164
Kurunegala Local Board ...	1½	3,842	119	166	201	209	29·4	43·2	57·5	54·4	205
Hiriyala hatpattu ...	387½	29,051	1,220	1,342	1,075	798	66·5	46·2	41·1	27·5	181
Weudawili hatpattu ...	177	41,170	2,182	2,312	1,339	1,005	49·5	56·2	39·6	24·4	166
Dambadeniya hatpattu ...	164½	42,462	2,234	2,269	1,033	1,094	47·4	53·4	34·7	25·8	190
Dewamedi hatpattu ...	186¾	32,074	1,415	1,684	1,142	833	45·0	52·5	36·0	26·0	183
Katugampola hatpattu ...	358⅛	52,620	2,037	2,342	1,149	887	36·8	44·5	24·1	16·9	74
Wanni hatpattu ...	569⅛	35,228	1,336	1,448	1,480	1,057	45·0	41·1	39·7	30·0	220
Puttalam District† ...	889¾	11,733	415	402	450	358	36·4	34·2	34·2	30·5	301
Puttalam Local Board* ...	8⅝	758	31	22	45	46	—	—	—	—	—
Demala hatpattu ...	441¼	6,459	292	277	311	216	47·3	42·9	41·8	33·4	274
Kalpitiya division ...	315	1,134	18	14	21	24	21·0	12·3	21·8	21·2	286
Puttalam division ...	124⅞	3,382	74	89	73	72	21·3	26·5	18·1	21·4	315
Chilaw District ...	262¼	65,413	2,395	2,608	1,209	1,100	38·4	39·9	18·8	16·8	102
Chilaw town ...	¾	2,510	93	84	67	74	33·4	33·5	25·8	29·5	143
Pitigal korale north ...	132¾	7,002	249	279	206	169	35·4	39·8	27·1	24·1	118
Pitigal korale central‡ ...	88¾	28,176	998	1,114	527	471	37·4	39·5	18·7	16·7	106
Pitigal korale south‡ ...	40	27,725	1,055	1,131	409	386	37·5	40·5	14·5	13·9	90
North-Central Province ...	4,002¼	62,403	2,525	2,421	2,648	2,783	44·2	38·8	40·5	44·6	295
Anuradhapura District ...	4,002¼	62,403	2,525	2,421	2,648	2,783	44·2	38·8	40·5	44·6	295
Anuradhapura town ...	5⅜	1,108	26	36	84	68	25·4	32·5	46·9	61·4	167
Nuwaragampalata ...	1,490⅛	26,141	1,023	981	1,116	1,172	44·0	37·5	40·1	44·8	313
Hurulupalata ...	1,040	19,718	876	799	789	949	44·6	40·5	39·7	48·1	315
Kelagampalata ...	311	13,957	548	536	591	522	44·5	38·4	39·7	37·4	241
Tamankaduwapalata ...	1,155	1,479	52	69	68	72	55·3	46·7	58·2	48·7	304
Province of Uva ...	3,154½	125,796	6,433	6,412	4,965	4,655	49·0	51·0	41·9	37·0	189
Badulla District ...	3,154½	125,796	6,433	6,412	4,965	4,655	49·0	51·0	41·9	37·0	189
Badulla Local Board ...	3½	3,734	150	149	112	124	42·6	39·9	38·0	33·2	188
Yatikinda division ...	183½	21,429	1,087	1,055	635	642	50·0	49·2	35·6	30·0	157
Bintenna division ...	359	9,751	452	494	427	433	45·0	50·7	44 1	44·4	174
Buttala division ...	567½	14,859	675	678	745	629	49·6	45·6	55·7	42·3	246
Wellawaya division ...	1,019½	7,551	320	349	359	302	42·0	46·2	43·9	40·0	249
Udukinda division ...	188¾	29,652	1,514	1,490	1,042	836	49·7	50·3	32·6	28·2	135
Wellassa division ...	645½	21,221	1,238	1,237	1,153	1,095	50·1	58·3	50·6	51·6	236
Wiyaluwa division ...	187$\frac{27}{32}$	17,599	997	960	492	594	51·7	54·6	40 1	33·7	196
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	1,901	263,765	11,808	12,734	6,862	6,821	45·7	32·1	29·2	17·2	161
Ratnapura District ...	1,259	117,268	4,993	5,493	3,377	3,384	45·8	46·8	31·1	28·9	177
Ratnapura Local Board ...	2¼	3,310	109	103	110	108	37·1	31·1	35·6	32·6	204
Kuruwiti korale ...	211¾	29,977	1,077	1,339	659	672	40·8	44·7	25·4	22·4	166
Nawadun korale ...	193$\frac{3}{7}$	24,366	1,079	1,178	735	697	46·9	48·4	31·3	28·6	166
Atakalan korale ...	171⅜	18,137	854	891	556	543	51·0	49·1	33·3	29·9	172
Kadawata korale ...	130½	9,712	476	554	384	379	51·1	57·1	39·6	39·0	218
Kolonna korale ...	169	10,559	433	410	306	303	41·1	38·8	28·1	28·7	154
Kukulu korale ...	224¼	7,938	297	356	203	218	44·9	44·8	30·0	27·5	205
Meda korale ...	156¼	13,269	668	662	424	464	50·2	49·9	36·2	35·0	181
Kegalla District ...	642	146,497	6,815	7,241	3,485	3,437	45·7	49·4	27·6	23·5	149
Kegalla Local Board‡ ...	⅞	1,823	65	68	71	69	37·2	37·3	37·2	37·8	221
Paranakuru korale ...	56⅛	25,969	1,297	1,348	600	662	49·0	51·9	29·3	25·5	155
Beligal korale ...	162⅛	39,263	1,805	1,946	840	839	44·2	49·6	25·0	21·4	138
Galboda korale ...	56¾	20,254	1,125	1,127	577	560	53·7	22·2	32·4	27·6	172
Kinigoda korale ...	42	16,419	897	896	441	401	51·4	54·6	35·8	24·4	167
Atulugam korale ...	125⅛	11,275	455	512	270	217	40·6	45·4	24·0	19·2	117
Dehigampal korale ...	74⅜	15,995	622	624	364	349	36·8	39·0	22·5	21·8	143
Panawal korale ...	40	6,550	196	301	129	125	38·6	46·0	23·9	19·1	153
Lower Bulatgama ...	84¼	8,950	353	419	193	215	41·4	46·8	24·0	24·0	124

* Rates are omitted as the population is too small to yield reliable rates.

† For Tamil statistics see Table VII (*a*). For Moor statistics see Table VII (*b*).

‡ Statistics for this division being separately available from 1901 only, the average birth- and death-rates are for 1901-1902.

VII (*a*)—Tamil Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province in 1902 and 1903, with their respective Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1903, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1898–1902.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Tamils.									
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1903.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.				Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births in 1903.
							Births.		Deaths.		
			1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898 to 1902.	1903.	Average, 1898 to 1902.	1903.	
Northern Province ...	3,363	334,928	12,644	12,777	8,903	11,522	38·5	38·1	29·7	34·4	216
Jaffna District ...	1,265	305,979	11,642	11,718	7,808	10,064	38·7	38·3	28·5	32·9	203
Jaffna division ...	18½	43,050	1,690	1,676	1,386	1,503	37·2	38·9	33·3	34·9	232
Valikamam east ...	40¼	25,291	899	1,000	498	713	37·6	39·5	24·1	28·2	149
Valikamam north ...	36¾	46,050	1,732	1,771	949	1,233	35·9	38·5	24·0	26·8	171
Valikamam west ...	38½	47,626	1,812	1,677	996	1,379	38·0	35·2	24·3	29·0	174
Vadamaradchi east ...	34½	4,097	157	184	279	255	47·4	44·9	54·5	62·2	391
Vadamaradchi west ...	55	50,150	1,674	1,887	1,041	1,311	37·1	37·6	27·3	26·1	135
Tenmaradchi ...	80	38,113	1,551	1,450	1,141	1,908	40·1	38·0	34·6	50·1	297
Pachchilaippalli ...	87	5,930	186	187	193	290	31·8	31·5	35·6	48·9	412
Karaichchi ...	123¾	2,793	29	56	54	90	10·9	20·1	18·5	32·2	518
Punakari	226¾	4,760	219	184	180	210	40·3	38·7	38·8	44·1	304
Islands (exclusive of Delft)...	59⅞	33,367	1,504	1,420	984	1,021	48·4	42·6	27·2	30·6	196
Delft * ...	18⅛	4,135	163	204	77	118	43·0	49·3	16·9	28·5	176
Tunukkai †... ...	446½	617	26	22	30	33	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar District ...	943¼	16,336	545	567	592	880	35·4	34·7	42·4	53·9	425
Mannar Islands division ...	47¾	5,832	217	161	204	307	36·3	27·6	40·3	52·6	435
Mantai division ...	644½	5,797	135	213	195	256	27·3	36·7	36·8	44·2	427
Nanaddan division ...	251	4,707	193	193	193	317	41·0	41·0	48·5	67·3	415
Mullaittivu District ...	1,154¾	12,613	457	492	503	578	39·1	39·0	40·4	45·8	289
Maritime pattus ...	393¾	6,151	230	283	227	230	41·5	46·0	40·3	37·4	208
Vavuniya north ...	316	2,433	87	87	110	103	36·5	35·8	42·2	42·3	345
Vavuniya south ...	445	4,029	140	122	166	245	38·2	30·3	39·5	60·8	434
Eastern Province ...	4,036½	99,792	4,303	4,606	3,020	2,863	43·5	46·2	32·2	28·7	206
Batticaloa District ...	2,871¾	82,585	3,689	3,947	2,413	2,295	45·3	47·8	30·1	27·8	191
Batticaloa Local Board ...	1½	8,500	287	365	271	255	33·9	42·9	30·5	30·0	247
Manmunai pattu north * ...	148	13,714	544	643	381	360	40·4	46·9	33·3	26·2	202
Manmunai pattu south * ..	74	8,477	459	422	221	233	53·8	49·8	29·2	49·8	171
Bintenna pattu † ...	677½	688	25	30	38	21	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu * ...	160	3,114	107	154	77	86	35·4	49·5	28·8	27·6	110
Eravur and Rukam pattus *...	372½	8,340	373	386	255	243	43·1	46·3	34·9	29·1	210
Koralai pattu * ...	290	5,773	311	421	258	234	56·4	72·9	41·6	40·5	142
Eruvil and Porativu pattus *	247	13,482	640	606	322	292	47·0	45·0	27·0	21·7	165
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus *	41	14,422	663	630	414	410	44·2	43·7	27·6	28·4	213
Akkarai pattu * ...	374	5,345	247	266	153	140	43·9	49·8	30·8	26·2	177
Panawa pattu † ...	486½	730	33	24	23	21	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee District ...	1,165	17,207	614	659	607	568	35·2	38·3	40·6	33·0	293
Trincomalee town ...	1	9,308	355	313	317	344	29·9	33·6	40·0	37·0	367
Kaddukulam pattu ...	490½	1,917	53	53	80	55	34·1	27·6	44·1	28·7	264
Koddiyar pattu ...	223	4,009	148	206	143	119	44·4	51·4	35·7	29·7	228
Tampalakamam pattu ...	450½	1,973	58	87	67	50	36·2	44·1	39·5	25·3	195
North-Western Province ...	2,996⅞	25,930	555	668	993	882	19·8	25·8	31·7	34·0	217
Puttalam District ...	889¾	7,475	175	229	292	295	25·9	30·6	41·4	39·5	240
Puttalam Local Board ...	8⅝	1,185	30	38	63	76	22·5	32·1	50·8	64·1	184
Demala hatpattu † ...	441¼	363	8	18	18	19	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division ...	315	2,195	51	68	104	111	25·6	31·0	50·4	50·6	397
Puttalam division ...	124⅞	3,732	86	115	107	89	28·1	30·8	32·7	23·9	156

* Statistics for this division being separately available from 1901 only, the average birth- and death-rates are for 1901-1902.

† Rates are omitted as the population is too small to yield reliable rates.

VII. (*b*)—Moor Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts in 1902 and 1903, with their respective Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1902, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1898–1902.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Moors.									
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1903.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.				Deaths of Infants under one Year to 1,000 Births in 1903.
							Births.		Deaths.		
			1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898 to 1902.	1903.	Average, 1898 to 1902.	1903.	
Eastern Province ...	4,036½	55,137	3,098	3,263	1,853	1,644	47·1	50·1	28·8	25·2	178
Batticaloa District ...	2,871¾	56,498	2,729	2,875	1,613	1,431	47·2	50·9	28·3	25·3	173
Batticaloa Local Board* ...	1½	352	5	7	6	4	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu north† ...	148	11,745	707	832	470	487	52·5	70·8	43·6	41·5	224
Manmunai pattu south* ...	74	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna pattu* ...	677½	123	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu† ...	160	5,746	271	298	157	163	47·0	51·9	28·0	28·4	181
Eravur and Rukam pattus† ...	372½	6,126	267	198	140	124	40·6	32·3	25·1	20·2	182
Koralai pattu†	290	3,819	194	198	79	81	47·0	51·8	23·1	21·2	121
Eruvil and Porativu pattus* ...	247	183	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus†	41	17,831	792	845	461	366	45·3	47·4	25·8	20·5	142
Akkarai pattu† ...	374	8,704	438	415	246	165	50·7	47·7	29·1	19·0	152
Panawa pattu	486½	1,822	54	81	52	40	41·4	44·1	28·7	21·8	160
North-Western Province ...	2,996⅞	24,108	890	1,039	861	757	36·8	43·1	36·6	31·4	200
Puttalam District ...	889¾	9,878	361	405	410	401	41·5	41·0	40·5	40·6	306
Puttalam Local Board ...	8⅝	2,744	100	120	91	104	22·1	43·7	36·3	37·9	292
Demala hatpattu* ...	441¼	442	7	22	27	15	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division ...	315	4,886	155	154	211	207	44·3	31·5	47·4	42·4	377
Puttalam division ...	124⅞	1,806	99	109	81	75	36·9	60·4	24·7	41·5	193

* Rates are omitted as the population is too small to yield reliable rates.
† Statistics for this division being separately available from 1901 only, the average birth- and death-rates are for 1901-1902.

134712

VIII.—Marriages, other than Kandyan or Mohammedan, registered in Ceylon in 1903; Civil Condition, Nationality, Age, Mode of Solemnization, Signature of Marriage Register.

Province and District.	Marriages.																																		
	Total Marriages.	Contracted between								Of		Contracted between						Other Mixed Marriages.	Contracted between Persons of same Race.					Of Persons not 21 years of age.		Highest Male age.	Mean Male age.	Lowest Male age.	Highest Female age.	Mean Female age.	Lowest Female age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.	Signed the Register with Marks.	
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Widowers.	Widows.	Europeans and Burghers.	Europeans and Sinhalese.	Europeans and Tamils.	Burghers and Sinhalese.	Burghers and Tamils.	Sinhalese and Tamils.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Others.	Males.	Females.								Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	15844	13961	352	1291	209	14	13	1	3	1503	562	13	2	2	36	9	66	4	57	172	12329	3140	14	744	8326	80	27·0	16	60	20·1	12	2906	3838	11411
Western Province ...	6805	6018	128	579	72	4	4	...	...	651	200	10	2	...	21	6	29	1	34	99	6361	238	4	248	3007	80	26·2	16	60	19·7	13	1396	1529	4313
Central Province ...	498	415	15	53	8	1	...	...	...	61	23	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	14	24	255	191	1	22	261	65	27·6	18	46	20·8	13	213	115	327
Northern Province ...	2041	1779	41	175	43	1	1	...	1	219	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	2031	...	...	76	1148	70	26·4	17	55	20·0	12	556	273	1429
Southern Province ...	4135	3716	105	274	37	...	2	1	...	311	143	2	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	10	4103	12	...	315	2501	80	28·5	16	60	20·6	13	89	1334	3496
Eastern Province ...	418	351	10	46	10	...	1	...	...	56	20	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	14	2	393	2	11	316	67	27·2	18	46	18·9	12	96	72	317
North-Western Prov.	1467	1253	45	130	30	6	1	...	2	162	75	...	...	...	3	1	19	2	1	7	1257	174	3	55	856	59	26·8	18	50	20·1	12	492	380	1157
North-Central Prov....	88	73	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	16	63	4	...	18	58	30·4	21	40	23·9	15	11	41	78
Province of Uva ...	151	133	1	15	2	...	...	...	...	17	3	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	4	4	114	23	...	4	58	58	30 0	19	45	21·7	14	21	43	119
P. of Sabaragamuwa...	246	223	2	13	3	2	3	...	...	16	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	4	220	15	...	13	161	70	27·2	18	41	19·9	13	32	51	175
Western Province.																																			
Colombo ...	3832	3410	72	311	37	1	1	...	...	348	109	9	2	...	19	5	9	1	34	94	3521	134	4	144	1824	80	25·5	18	50	18·6	13	902	810	2318
Negombo ...	1354	1208	27	108	7	1	3	...	...	115	34	1	...	...	2	1	20	...	...	2	1232	96	...	94	716	58	26·0	16	45	20 0	13	392	273	878
Kalutara ...	1619	1400	29	160	28	2	...	...	...	188	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1608	8	...	10	467	75	28·1	18	60	22·1	15	102	446	1117
Central Province.																																			
Kandy ...	320	268	12	35	4	1	...	...	...	39	16	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	8	18	174	115	1	10	167	65	27·6	19	46	20·8	13	117	66	197
Matale ...	49	41	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	32	15	...	2	24	53	28·5	19	45	21·4	14	13	10	34
Nuwara Eliya ...	124	106	1	13	3	...	1	...	...	16	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	5	6	49	61	...	10	70	46	27·0	18	40	20·5	14	83	39	96
Northern Province.																																			
Jaffna ...	1868	1674	32	135	24	1	1	...	1	160	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	1861	...	71	1034	70	26·3	17	55	20·1	13	419	245	1297
Mannar ...	138	83	6	31	18	...	...	...	...	49	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	136	...	5	88	55	27·7	18	45	19·0	12	124	24	102
Mullaittivu ...	35	22	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	...	...	26	39	28·2	22	25	18·2	14	13	4	30
Southern Province.																																			
Galle ...	1794	1577	40	148	26	...	2	1	...	174	67	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	6	1779	3	...	30	903	65	28·3	18	60	20·5	13	24	465	1364
Matara ...	1462	1318	49	87	8	...	...	...	...	95	57	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	1448	7	...	126	989	80	28·8	16	60	20·1	13	64	480	1283
Hambantota ...	879	821	16	39	3	...	...	...	...	42	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	876	2	...	159	609	75	28·3	16	60	21·5	13	1	389	849
Eastern Province.																																			
Batticaloa ...	275	232	6	32	4	...	1	...	...	36	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	13	1	256	1	6	220	60	27·0	18	40	18·4	12	70	56	211
Trincomalee ...	143	119	4	14	6	...	...	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	137	1	5	96	67	29·0	18	46	19·8	13	26	16	106
North-Western Province.																																			
Kurunegala ...	617	517	19	64	9	6	...	...	2	75	28	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	3	587	19	...	38	338	57	26·8	18	50	20·3	13	79	178	544
Puttalam ...	114	79	8	13	13	...	1	...	...	26	21	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	23	81	3	6	67	59	27·7	19	40	20·1	12	82	27	91
Chilaw ...	736	657	18	53	8	...	...	...	...	61	26	...	...	...	3	1	7	1	...	3	647	74	...	11	451	55	26·7	18	48	19·9	12	331	175	522
North-Central Province.																																			
Anuradhapura ...	88	73	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	16	63	4	...	18	58	30·4	21	40	23·9	15	11	41	78
Province of Uva.																																			
Badulla ...	151	133	1	15	2	...	...	...	...	17	3	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	4	4	114	23	...	4	58	58	30·0	19	45	21·7	14	21	43	119
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																																			
Ratnapura ...	117	105	1	6	1	1	3	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	102	11	...	2	70	58	27·8	19	40	20·0	13	16	26	88
Kegalla ...	129	118	1	7	2	1	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	118	4	...	11	91	70	26·6	18	41	19·8	15	16	25	87

IX.—Marriages (Kandyan), Civil Condition, Age, Signature of Marriage Register, &c., in the Year 1903.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total Marriages.	Contracted between									Persons not 21 Years of Age.		Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	Signed the Register with Marks.	
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	7690	5835	330	804	323	159	19	136	49	35	1052	5237	76	27·0	16	66	20·6	13	2825	7406
Central Province ...	1558	1237	54	131	45	32	5	31	16	7	225	1143	70	25·3	17	53	19·8	13	555	1435
Northern Province ...	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	45	36·5	45	35	25·5	20	1	4
Southern Province ...	35	32	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	89	32·9	22	45	24·0	16	15	34
Eastern Province ...	53	45	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	33	45	27·5	16	30	19·9	13	41	53
North-Western Prov.	2647	1895	141	306	161	58	6	53	20	7	402	1757	75	26·4	17	52	20·6	13	903	2581
North-Central Prov.	439	308	25	54	32	8	1	6	1	4	28	252	60	28·2	20	50	21·4	14	111	437
Province of Uva ...	1346	1066	62	148	53	7	2	7	1	—	81	771	76	30·1	17	66	22·5	13	578	1328
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	1608	1251	47	157	29	53	5	39	10	17	305	1265	70	26·5	16	55	19·7	13	621	1534
Central Province.																				
Kandy ...	1057	874	31	87	16	18	1	20	8	2	161	817	60	24·3	18	53	19·3	13	405	964
Matale ...	363	257	18	32	28	9	4	6	7	2	51	242	70	27·9	17	50	21·2	14	101	351
Nuwara Eliya ...	138	106	5	12	1	5	—	5	1	3	13	84	56	25·7	18	36	19·7	14	49	129
Northern Province.																				
Mullaittivu ...	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	45	36·5	45	35	25·5	20	1	4
Southern Province.																				
Galle ...	33	30	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	57	33·1	22	45	24·1	16	15	32
Matara ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	32	28·5	25	25	22·5	20	—	2
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa ...	50	42	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	33	45	27·1	16	30	19·4	13	39	50
Trincomalee ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	35·0	30	30	26·6	25	2	3
North-Western Prov.																				
Kurunegala ...	2577	1851	133	295	154	58	6	53	20	7	391	1703	75	26·4	17	52	20·6	13	874	2511
Puttalam ...	70	44	8	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	11	54	49	25·9	19	40	19·5	15	29	70
North-Central Prov.																				
Anuradhapura ...	439	308	25	54	32	8	1	6	1	4	28	252	60	28·2	20	50	21·4	14	111	437
Province of Uva.																				
Badulla ...	1346	1066	62	148	53	7	2	7	1	—	81	771	76	30·1	17	66	22·5	13	578	1328
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																				
Ratnapura ...	739	573	27	73	22	16	4	13	5	6	152	588	68	26·6	16	55	19·7	13	314	716
Kegalla ...	869	678	20	84	7	37	1	26	5	11	153	677	70	26·4	17	50	19·7	13	307	818

X.—Registered Marriages (other than Kandyan or Mohammedan), Civil Condition of Persons married, and the Number of Minors of each Sex in 1902 and 1903, and the Average in 1898–1902.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1898–1902.								1902.								1903.							
	Marriages contracted between				Remarried.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.	
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
CEYLON ...	15290·4	481·2	1438·0	241·6	1680·6	722·6	762·2	8283·8	18596	721	1734	282	2017	1003	707	8224	13961	352	1291	209	1502	562	744	8326
Western ...	6159·2	149·0	594·8	75·0	669·8	224·0	260·8	3193·8	6120	153	627	73	700	226	239	3125	6018	128	579	72	651	200	248	3007
Central ...	495·2	17·4	48·0	9·6	57·6	27·0	15·4	295·8	429	10	42	10	52	20	15	276	415	15	53	8	61	23	22	261
Northern ...	1884·6	47·0	154·4	54·8	229·4	101·8	83·2	1059·8	1769	40	180	42	222	82	82	1045	1779	41	175	43	219	84	76	1148
Southern ...	4835·6	183·6	426·6	49·4	476·2	233·0	319·6	2558·0	8570	460	707	101	809	561	296	2609	3716	105	274	37	311	143	315	2501
Eastern ...	277·4	11·6	34·0	7·6	41·6	19·2	9·2	235·2	289	15	44	10	54	25	11	249	351	10	46	10	56	20	11	316
North-Western	1249·4	60·6	129·0	35·2	164·6	95·8	52·8	715·2	1058	32	93	30	123	62	40	689	1253	45	130	30	161	75	55	856
North-Central	50·8	2·6	4·6	2·4	7·0	5·0	·8	12·4	30	1	9	2	11	3	2	18	73	5	6	4	10	9	...	18
Uva ...	98·0	3·8	10·0	4·0	14·0	7·6	3·2	58·0	122	5	14	9	23	14	4	61	133	1	15	2	17	3	4	58
Sabaragamuwa	240·2	5·6	16·6	3·6	20·4	9·2	17·2	155·6	209	5	18	5	23	10	18	152	223	2	13	3	16	5	13	161
Western.																								
Colombo ...	3501·6	85·6	336·8	43·2	380·0	128·8	171·2	1974·8	3485	91	354	38	392	129	144	1881	3410	72	311	37	348	109	144	1824
Negombo ...	1105·2	22·6	96·8	10·0	106·8	32·6	76·2	698·8	1241	27	113	17	130	44	81	745	1208	27	108	7	115	34	94	716
Kalutara ...	1552·4	40·8	161·2	21·8	183·0	62·6	13·4	520·2	1394	35	160	18	178	53	14	499	1400	29	160	28	188	57	10	467
Central.																								
Kandy ...	338·8	9·4	29·4	6·0	35·4	15·4	8·6	204·0	311	8	22	4	26	12	6	189	268	12	35	4	39	16	10	167
Matale ...	53·2	4·6	8·0	1·6	9 6	6·2	4·4	29·4	31	—	8	3	11	3	4	29	41	2	5	1	6	3	2	24
Nuwara Eliya	103·2	3·4	10·6	2·0	12·6	5·4	2·4	62·4	87	2	12	3	15	5	5	58	106	1	13	3	16	4	10	70
Northern.																								
Jaffna ...	1731·2	31·6	133·8	25·0	158·8	56·6	74·0	905·0	1638	27	143	16	159	43	77	919	1674	32	135	24	160	56	71	1034
Mannar ...	102·0	13·2	30·6	26·2	57·0	39·4	7·8	116·6	87	11	31	24	55	35	3	100	83	6	31	18	49	24	5	88
Mullaittivu ...	51·4	2·2	10·0	3·6	13·6	5·8	1·4	38·2	44	2	6	2	8	4	2	26	22	3	9	1	10	4	...	26
Southern.																								
Galle ...	1900·2	60·4	209·4	26·4	235·8	86·8	36·2	1037·6	1503	37	158	28	186	65	16	841	1577	40	148	26	174	67	30	903
Matara ...	2245·8	104·6	176·8	19·6	196·6	124·2	141·0	1012·8	6118	400	497	69	567	469	138	1238	1318	49	87	8	95	57	126	989
Hambantota	689·6	18·6	40·4	3·4	43·8	22·0	142·4	507·6	949	23	52	4	56	27	142	530	821	16	39	3	42	19	159	609
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa ...	187·0	6·8	20·2	4·0	24 2	10·8	4·8	161·0	178	10	26	6	32	16	6	155	232	6	32	4	36	10	6	220
Trincomalee	90·4	4·8	13·8	3·6	17·4	8·4	4·4	74·2	111	5	18	4	22	9	5	94	119	4	14	6	20	10	5	96
North-Western.																								
Kurunegala	433·0	25·8	50·4	9·0	59·8	34·8	31·0	257·4	385	15	38	10	48	25	25	250	517	19	64	9	74	28	38	338
Puttalam ...	816·4	34·8	78·6	26·2	104·8	61·0	21·8	457·8	62	4	10	13	23	17	3	57	79	8	13	13	26	21	6	67
Chilaw ...									611	13	45	7	52	20	12	382	657	18	53	8	61	26	11	451
North-Central.																								
Anuradhapura	50·8	2·6	4·6	2·4	7·0	5·0	·8	12·4	30	1	9	2	11	3	2	18	73	75	6	4	10	9	...	18
Uva.																								
Badulla ...	98·0	3·8	10·0	4·0	14·0	7·6	3·2	58·0	122	5	14	9	23	14	4	61	133	1	15	2	17	3	4	58
Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	107·2	3·4	8·2	2·0	10·4	5·4	5·0	67·6	98	4	10	...	10	4	6	67	105	1	6	1	7	2	2	70
Kegalla ...	133·0	2·2	8·4	1·6	10·0	3·8	12·2	88·0	111	1	8	5	13	6	12	85	118	1	7	2	9	3	11	91

XI.—Mixed Marriages registered in 1902 and 1903 and the Average in 1898–1902.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1898–1902.							1902.							1903.						
	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.
CEYLON ...	10·2	2·2	...	31·8	6·0	69·8	9·6	10	2	...	31	3	85	8	13	2	2	36	9	66	4
Western Province ...	6·6	·8	...	15·6	2·0	35·2	3·8	7	...	...	18	...	40	3	10	2	...	21	6	29	1
Central Province ...	1·2	·8	...	5·0	1·0	3·6	1·6	...	2	...	3	...	5	3	1	...	1	3	2	1	...
Northern Province ...	·2	...	...	·6	1·0	·4	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Southern Province ...	1·0	·2	...	4·6	...	5·2	·4	...	...	...	5	...	14	...	2	...	...	2	...	6	...
Eastern Province ...	·2	...	...	...	·2	2·8	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
North-Western Province ...	·2	·2	...	2·8	·8	17·6	1·0	...	...	...	1	2	16	1	...	...	...	3	1	19	2
North-Central Province ...	·2	...	...	...	·2	·8	·2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Province of Uva ...	·4	...	...	1·6	·4	2·2	·8	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	·2	·2	...	1·6	·4	2·0	·4	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Western Province.																					
Colombo ...	6·6	·8	...	13·4	1·6	15·8	3·4	7	...	...	16	...	20	2	9	2	...	19	5	9	1
Negombo ...	...	...	...	1·0	·2	18·8	·4	...	...	...	1	...	19	1	1	...	...	2	1	20	...
Kalutara ...	...	...	...	1·2	·2	·6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.																					
Kandy ...	1·0	·8	...	3·4	·8	2·4	1·0	...	2	...	3	...	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
Matale ...	...	...	...	·2	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	·2	...	...	1·4	·2	1·0	·6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna ...	·2	...	...	·6	·4	·2	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mannar ...	...	...	...	...	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittivu ...	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																					
Galle ...	·8	·2	...	2·2	...	1·6	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...
Matara ...	·2	...	...	1·8	...	3·0	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	·6	...	·6	·4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa ...	·2	...	...	...	·2	2·6	·2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunegala ...	·2	·2	...	·6	...	3·8	·2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Puttalam }	...	...	...	2·2	·8	13·8	·8	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Chilaw }								...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	1
North-Central Province.																					
Anuradhapura ...	·2	...	...	...	·2	·8	·2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla ...	·4	...	...	1·6	·4	2·2	·8	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura ...	·2	...	...	1·0	...	1·8	·4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Kegalla ...	...	·2	...	·6	·4	·2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...

XII.—Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages and on the Register on December 31, 1903, classified according to the several Christian Denominations for whom they were registered.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Independent Catholic.	Salvationist.	Other Denominations.
CEYLON ...	776	488	81	113	6	19	19	8	2	19	20	1
Western Province ...	258	153	37	42	1	13	—	4	1	1	6	—
Central Province ...	53	15	3	29	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1
Northern Province ...	254	198	5	10	5	—	19	1	—	16	—	—
Southern Province ...	45	8	21	13	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	26	10	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	101	83	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—
North-Central Province ...	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Province of Uva ...	10	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	24	13	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
Western Province.												
Colombo	165	86	21	35	—	13	—	3	1	1	5	—
Negombo	60	48	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	33	19	7	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Central Province.												
Kandy	38	11	3	20	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Matale	6	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nuwara Eliya... ...	9	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	133	98	3	7	5	—	19	1	—	—	—	—
Mannar	99	81	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Mullaittivu	22	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle	23	4	9	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Matara	16	2	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	23	9	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala	33	23	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Puttalam	50	48	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	18	12	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	10	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	10	6	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	14	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—

Table XIII.—Number of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, in each of the Years 1871–1903.

Year.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Central Province.						Northern Province.				Southern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.			
				Kandy.		Matale.		Nuwara Eliya.		Mannar.		Mullaittivu.		Galle.		Matara.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam and Chilaw.		Anuradhapura.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kegalla.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871 ...	20,836	127	·6	957	12	79	3	206	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	560	—	28	—	3,879	44	—	1	2,945	5	993	8	8,950	39	2,151	11
1872 ...	8,083	147	1·8	930	24	469	3	938	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	106	—	34	—	324	40	22	—	2,188	3	1,356	12	552	32	1	29
1873 ...	12,377	173	1·4	1,914	26	452	11	80	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	92	—	45	—	7,486	29	101	—	746	8	652	9	223	60	565	28
1874 ...	14,241	222	1·5	2,675	33	640	10	771	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	77	—	11	—	3,800	71	2	—	287	13	3,326	5	823	58	1,782	32
1875 ...	3,971	191	4·8	501	29	338	8	143	3	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	36	—	2	—	303	75	248	—	249	9	975	—	497	50	622	17
1876 ...	3,439	166	4·8	478	14	297	13	54	2	4	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	47	—	2	—	464	50	126	1	125	13	524	1	783	47	334	25
1877 ...	13,596	138	1·0	313	17	189	13	97	6	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	11,268	46	138	—	282	1	753	2	170	26	352	27
1878 ...	4,554	159	3·5	289	31	235	7	99	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1,706	13	36	1	76	2	210	8	1,392	34	500	63
1879 ...	3,600	162	4·5	276	2	280	21	210	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	611	40	30	4	103	7	114	6	1,647	38	317	41
1880 ...	4,009	163	4·1	408	—	122	15	1,382	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	30	—	21	—	486	57	15	—	387	6	205	10	631	42	315	32
1881 ...	3,320	95	2·9	416	15	129	2	81	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	315	10	13	1	100	3	1,025	2	1,010	48	219	13
1882 ...	3,317	158	4·9	925	27	368	6	27	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	81	—	2	—	729	16	29	1	34	2	337	3	395	47	328	47
1883 ...	5,664	165	2·9	1,802	11	597	9	67	4	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	1,190	42	59	1	45	9	908	—	565	50	371	39
1884 ...	3,986	229	5·7	618	54	454	9	27	4	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	33	—	1	—	1,029	41	62	—	131	7	471	7	520	50	619	56
1885 ...	3,144	153	4·9	426	33	183	8	34	1	—	—	15	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	935	39	57	—	315	8	461	4	380	48	321	12
1886 ...	12,157	156	1·3	1,175	22	267	9	937	4	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	38	—	2	—	6,294	46	203	2	700	5	1,745	12	362	40	426	16
1887 ...	7,930	216	2·7	1,309	39	714	14	332	2	—	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	1,405	85	35	2	1,080	14	1,288	14	847	26	900	20
1888 ...	4,516	231	5·1	604	51	273	10	55	3	—	—	6	—	11	—	—	—	55	—	3	—	931	63	58	1	265	15	825	10	300	34	1,130	44
1889 ...	3,524	224	6·4	430	32	238	19	60	9	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	802	50	14	4	202	10	940	7	404	42	372	51
1890 ...	4,156	253	6·1	442	36	263	16	116	7	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	1,116	79	71	2	212	5	811	20	572	37	482	51
1891 ...	4,015	248	6·2	447	42	231	9	77	5	—	—	7	2	9	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	698	53	66	2	219	5	871	6	919	55	450	69
1892 ...	3,756	274	7·3	549	51	204	14	106	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,013	61	65	1	138	9	660	12	525	58	492	60
1893 ...	5,518	266	4·8	479	41	525	5	1,191	19	—	—	16	—	7	1	—	—	44	—	2	—	832	85	72	1	217	6	1,182	15	554	48	397	45
1894 ...	10,653	312	2·9	2,820	48	505	14	298	11	—	—	3	—	6	1	—	—	28	—	2	—	2,059	65	93	—	563	4	1,787	19	1,407	68	1,082	82
1895 ...	16,801	504	3·0	3,684	84	656	24	164	17	—	—	8	—	41	—	—	—	62	—	2	—	1,791	73	189	2	3,626	7	996	25	2,204	144	3,378	128
1896 ...	5,918	329	5·6	475	75	290	24	314	20	—	—	3	—	32	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	1,456	47	145	3	506	18	1,213	14	584	47	846	81
1897 ...	8,194	332	4·0	772	75	387	26	354	17	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	93	—	27	—	2,803	28	50	—	1,018	32	1,488	29	473	47	721	78
1898 ...	8,007	401	5·0	1,179	79	304	20	167	14	—	—	2	—	15	—	—	—	53	1	3	—	2,739	76	152	3	520	24	733	18	787	48	1,353	118
1899 ...	15,959	571	2·8	3,910	99	1,297	125	770	28	—	—	4	—	14	1	—	—	44	—	14	—	6,108	69	134	6	538	22	616	19	898	81	1,612	121
1900 ...	11,274	782	6·9	2,756	162	1,023	47	167	25	—	—	7	1	26	—	—	—	121	—	39	—	2,440	223	155	8	796	47	1,146	40	1,211	76	1,387	153
1901 ...	7,509	612	8·2	847	123	623	59	115	17	—	—	4	—	21	1	5	—	164	—	15	1	1,373	89	65	10	1,330	38	740	26	1,122	75	1,085	173
1902 ...	6,452	536	8·3	696	99	267	39	149	35	—	—	10	—	36	—	15	—	71	—	7	—	1,317	91	34	4	554	45	1,235	43	921	75	1,140	105
1903 ...	7,690	601	7·8	1,057	82	363	49	138	24	—	—	4	—	33	2	2	—	50	—	3	3	2,577	139	70	5	439	32	1,346	34	739	88	869	143

Table XIV.—Proportion of Male Births to Female Births in Ceylon in each of the Years 1867–1903.

Year.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Males Born to every 100 Females Born.
1867	12,461	10,872	114·6
1868	24,751	22,345	110·8
1869	27,954	24,871	112·4
1870	32,899	30,628	107·4
1871	35,340	33,516	105·4
1872	36,287	33,286	109·0
1873	36,446	33,256	109·6
1874	38,961	35,684	109·2
1875	37,062	34,040	108·9
1876	40,546	37,014	109·5
1877	37,497	34,032	110·2
1878	33,313	30,023	110·9
1879	36,354	33,175	109·6
1880	37,972	33,346	110·5
1881	39,192	35,601	110·1
1882	38,782	35,260	110·0
1883	43,317	38,923	111·3
1884	45,552	41,855	108·8
1885	41,521	37,713	110·1
1886	39,956	36,880	108·3
1887	48,716	44,507	109·4
1888	47,910	44,379	107·9
1889	42,489	38,976	109·0
1890	49,744	45,362	109·7
1891	50,141	46,352	108·2
1892	48,718	44,515	109·4
1893	50,731	47,069	107·8
1894	54,151	50,150	108·0
1895	52,577	48,903	107·5
1896	53,753	50,101	107·3
1897	64,413	60,606	106·3
1898	67,645	63,975	105·7
1899	67,923	64,267	105·7
1900	70,002	66,049	106·0
1901	68,888	65,364	105·4
1902	72,928	68,965	105·7
1903	76,046	71,981	105·6

XV.—Number of Births of either Sex and each Nationality registered in each Province and District in the Island during 1903.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	148027	76,046	71,981	176	91	85	736	400	336	106747	54,783	51,964	30,552	15,654	14,898	9,277	4,823	4,454	322	171	151	217	124	93
Western Province ...	34,278	17,808	16,470	96	52	44	447	242	205	30,306	15,704	14,602	1,647	854	793	1,610	850	760	102	61	41	70	45	25
Central Province ...	23,632	12,117	11,515	51	25	26	105	64	41	14,720	7,564	7,156	7,391	3,768	3,623	1,240	628	612	84	44	40	41	24	17
Northern Province ...	13,356	6,842	6,514	1	—	1	24	10	14	54	27	27	12,777	6,554	6,223	496	248	248	2	2	—	2	1	1
Southern Province ...	26,042	13,287	12,755	7	5	2	56	26	30	25,109	12,813	12,296	188	95	93	638	323	315	36	21	15	8	4	4
Eastern Province ...	8,437	4,377	4,060	14	6	8	51	28	23	418	223	195	4,606	2,374	2,232	3,263	1,707	1,556	45	16	29	40	23	17
North-Western Province ...	16,327	8,350	7,977	2	—	2	17	9	8	14,573	7,399	7,174	668	379	289	1,039	547	492	22	12	10	6	4	2
North-Central Province ...	3,039	1,536	1,503	—	—	—	2	1	1	2,421	1,200	1,221	218	125	93	380	199	181	4	4	—	14	7	7
Province of Uva ...	8,329	4,197	4,132	1	—	1	16	12	4	6,412	3,258	3,154	1,625	798	827	225	109	116	18	7	11	32	13	19
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	14,587	7,532	7,055	4	3	1	18	8	10	12,734	6,595	6,139	1,432	707	725	386	212	174	9	4	5	4	3	1
Western Province.																								
Colombo ...	18,485	9,604	8,881	91	49	42	412	218	194	16,404	8,474	7,930	669	361	308	746	403	343	100	60	40	63	39	24
Negombo ...	6,517	3,375	3,142	1	1	—	13	7	6	5,837	3,028	2,809	520	266	254	143	71	72	2	1	1	1	1	—
Kalutara ...	9,276	4,829	4,447	4	2	2	22	17	5	8,065	4,202	3,863	458	227	231	721	376	345	—	—	—	6	5	1
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	14,763	7,628	7,135	36	17	19	77	51	26	9,370	4,849	4,521	4,248	2,205	2,043	943	462	481	61	28	33	28	16	12
Matale ...	4,040	2,084	1,956	3	1	2	10	8	2	3,112	1,585	1,527	665	350	315	228	124	104	18	13	5	4	3	1
Nuwara Eliya ...	4,829	2,405	2,424	12	7	5	18	5	13	2,238	1,130	1,108	2,478	1,213	1,265	69	42	27	5	3	2	9	5	4
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	11,878	6,114	5,764	1	—	1	17	8	9	6	2	4	11,718	6,034	5,684	132	67	65	2	2	—	2	1	1
Mannar ...	899	443	456	—	—	—	6	2	4	—	—	—	567	275	292	326	166	160	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	579	285	294	—	—	—	1	—	1	48	25	23	492	245	247	38	15	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	11,436	5,828	5,608	6	4	2	34	17	17	10,977	5,595	5,382	90	41	49	316	166	150	10	4	6	3	1	2
Matara ...	9,734	4,956	4,778	1	1	—	18	8	10	9,383	4,785	4,598	86	45	41	243	115	128	3	2	1	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	4,872	2,503	2,369	—	—	—	4	1	3	4,749	2,433	2,316	12	9	3	79	42	37	23	15	8	5	3	2
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	7,266	3,776	3,490	2	1	1	38	22	16	386	203	183	3,947	2,034	1,913	2,875	1,506	1,369	3	2	1	15	8	7
Trincomalee ...	1,171	601	570	12	5	7	13	6	7	32	20	12	659	340	319	388	201	187	42	14	28	25	15	10
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ...	12,307	6,223	6,084	—	—	—	6	4	2	11,563	5,850	5,713	223	106	117	504	256	248	10	6	4	1	1	—
Puttalam ...	1,050	586	464	—	—	—	3	1	2	402	208	194	229	149	80	405	223	182	9	4	5	2	1	1
Chilaw ...	2,970	1,541	1,429	2	—	2	8	4	4	2,608	1,341	1,267	216	124	92	130	68	62	3	2	1	3	2	1
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ...	3,039	1,536	1,503	—	—	—	2	1	1	2,421	1,200	1,221	218	125	93	380	199	181	4	4	—	14	7	7
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	8,329	4,197	4,132	1	—	1	16	12	4	6,412	3,258	3,154	1,625	798	827	225	109	116	18	7	11	32	13	19
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	5,948	3,071	2,877	2	1	1	11	3	8	5,493	2,840	2,653	379	192	187	60	33	27	2	1	1	1	1	—
Kegalla ...	8,639	4,461	4,178	2	2	—	7	5	2	7,241	3,755	3,486	1,053	515	538	326	179	147	7	3	4	3	2	1

Table XVI.—Population of Ceylon in the different Age Periods estimated at the Middle of 1903, 1902, and the Yearly Average of 1898–1902.

AGE.	Average, 1898–1902.			1902.			1903.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ...	3,511,704	1,867,364	1,644,340	3,629,986	1,930,261	1,699,725	3,703,615	1,969,414	1,734,201
Under 5 years ...	629,058	323,693	305,365	650,246	334,596	315,650	663,435	341,383	322,052
5 years and under 10 ...	496,352	259,864	236,488	513,070	268,616	244,454	523,477	274,065	249,412
10 do. 15 ...	357,559	198,567	158,992	369,603	205,256	164,347	377,100	209,419	167,681
15 do. 20 ...	380,105	177,058	203,047	392,908	183,021	209,887	400,877	186,734	214,143
20 do. 25 ...	351,056	179,966	171,090	362,880	186,028	176,852	370,241	189,801	180,440
25 do. 35 ...	560,380	310,877	249,503	579,255	321,349	257,906	591,004	327,866	263,138
35 do. 45 ...	338,689	191,224	147,465	350,097	197,665	152,432	357,198	201,674	155,524
45 do. 55 ...	204,705	108,770	95,935	211,599	112,433	99,166	215,892	114,714	101,178
55 years and upwards ...	193,477	117,155	76,322	199,994	121,101	78,893	204,050	123,557	80,493
Age not stated ...	323	190	133	334	196	138	341	201	140

Table XVII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Age Periods in 1903, 1902, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1902.

AGE.	Average, 1898–1902.			1902.			1903.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ...	98,921	50,404	48,517	99,680	50,901	48,779	96,084	48,915	47,169
Under 5 years ...	42,081	21,151	20,930	42,351	21,310	21,041	41,973	21,160	20,813
5 years and under 10 ...	6,641	3,191	3,450	6,593	3,167	3,426	6,053	2,885	3,168
10 do. 15 ...	3,785	2,066	1,719	3,906	2,123	1,783	3,353	1,734	1,619
15 do. 20 ...	3,291	1,762	1,529	3,347	1,831	1,516	2,999	1,542	1,457
20 do. 25 ...	4,245	1,816	2,429	4,234	1,793	2,441	4,005	1,622	2,383
25 do. 35 ...	9,419	4,214	5,205	9,581	4,256	5,325	8,680	3,822	4,858
35 do. 45 ...	7,571	4,150	3,421	7,582	4,175	3,407	7,111	3,995	3,116
45 do. 55 ...	6,274	3,592	2,682	6,422	3,719	2,703	6,095	3,604	2,491
55 years and upwards ...	15,556	8,428	7,128	15,649	8,520	7,129	15,811	8,547	7,264
Age not stated ...	58	34	24	15	7	8	4	4	—

Table XVIII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living at different Age Periods in 1903, 1902, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1902.

AGE.	Average, 1898–1902.			1902.			1903.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ...	28·2	27·1	29·5	27·5	26·4	28·7	25·9	24·8	27·2
Under 5 years ...	66·9	65·4	68·6	65·1	63·7	66·6	63·3	62·0	64·6
5 years and under 10 ...	13·4	12·3	14·6	12·8	11·8	14·0	11·6	10·5	12·7
10 do. 15 ...	10·6	10·4	10·8	10·6	10·3	10·9	8·9	8·3	9·7
15 do. 20 ...	8·7	10·0	7·5	8·5	10·0	7·2	7·5	8·3	6·8
20 do. 25 ...	12·1	10·1	14·2	11·7	9·6	13·8	10·8	8·5	13·2
25 do. 35 ...	16·8	13·6	24·8	16·5	13·3	20·6	14·7	11·7	18·5
35 do. 45 ...	22·4	21·7	23·2	21·7	21·1	22·3	19·9	19·8	20·0
45 do. 55 ...	30·7	33·0	28·0	30·3	33·1	27·3	28·2	31·4	24·6
55 years and upwards ...	80·4	72·0	93·4	78·3	70·4	90·3	77·5	69·2	90·3

Table XIX.—Number of Deaths of Children under One Year, and its Proportion to 1,000 Births in the several Provinces and Districts of the Island in 1902 and 1903, and the Average in 1898–1902.

Province and District.	Average, 1898–1902.			1902.			1903.		
	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.
CEYLON	135,201	23,969	117	141893	24,549	173	148027	24,292	164
Western Province	31,680	4,203	132	33,153	4,503	135	34,278	4,557	132
Central Province	20,385	4,243	202	22,615	4,373	193	23,632	4,246	179
Northern Province	13,187	2,660	204	13,309	2,559	192	13,356	2,966	221
Southern Province	23,601	3,210	136	25,643	3,455	135	26,042	3,403	130
Eastern Province	7,548	1,624	216	7,852	1,699	216	8,437	1,647	195
North-Western Province... ...	14,363	3,202	225	14,853	3,130	212	16,327	2,645	162
North-Central Province	3,304	871	267	3,028	848	280	3,039	871	286
Province of Uva	7,440	1,607	216	7,955	1,648	207	8,329	1,615	193
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	13,093	2,349	178	13,485	2,334	173	14,587	2,342	160
Western Province.									
Colombo	17,189	2,535	149	18,047	2,722	152	18,485	2,790	150
Negombo	5,957	684	115	6,212	707	113	6,517	673	103
Kalutara...	8,544	984	115	8,814	1,074	122	9,276	1,094	117
Central Province.									
Kandy	13,278	2,645	199	14,135	2,707	191	14,763	2,667	180
Matale	3,794	912	256	4,038	915	226	4,040	756	187
Nuwara Eliya	3,913	686	175	4,442	751	171	4,829	823	170
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	11,606	2,172	189	11,775	2,120	180	11,878	2,405	202
Mannar	980	321	327	976	288	295	899	386	429
Mullaittivu	601	167	278	558	151	271	579	175	302
Southern Province.									
Galle	10,579	1,458	137	11,415	1,531	134	11,436	1,539	134
Matara	8,749	1,059	121	9,432	1,123	119	9,734	1,124	115
Hambantota	4,273	693	155	4,796	801	167	4,872	740	151
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	6,450	1,319	206	6,758	1,396	207	7,266	1,338	184
Trincomalee	1,098	305	282	1,094	303	277	1,171	309	263
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	10,665	2,557	244	11,204	2,477	321	12,307	2,022	164
Puttalam...	1,047	314	302	968	313	323	1,050	306	291
Chilaw	2,651	331	125	2,681	340	127	2,970	317	106
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	3,304	871	267	3,028	848	280	3,039	871	286
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	7,440	1,607	216	7,955	1,648	207	8,329	1,615	193
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	5,953	1,095	196	5,466	1,057	193	5,948	1,065	179
Kegalla	7,140	1,254	167	8,019	1,277	159	8,639	1,277	147

Table XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages amongst the Nationalities registered in the Island and in each District during the Year 1903.

Province and District.	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																							
	Total.	Males.	Females.	1 week and under.		3 months and over 1 week.		Over 3 months and under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ceylon.																																											
Europeans ...	139	102	37	2	1	7	2	4	10	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	15	2	24	3	18	2	15	2	4	3	6	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	570	296	274	28	13	20	25	39	29	21	27	12	9	6	10	3	4	15	15	10	6	6	13	12	14	19	26	16	20	21	18	23	10	26	18	15	13	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	59276	29773	29503	4211	3629	2282	2114	1657	1635	1493	1614	1509	1787	1598	1898	1059	1191	1955	2135	853	749	783	823	870	1449	2040	2659	2058	1612	1915	1423	2066	1461	1420	1185	1184	1237	564	605	174	193	82	104	...	...
Tamils ...	28728	14757	13971	1671	1305	1064	969	714	750	658	643	576	670	488	513	293	332	720	841	742	747	658	481	589	732	1409	1841	1546	1289	1343	882	965	786	655	552	428	423	197	192	28	19	11	4	2	...
Moors ...	6707	3585	3122	561	455	291	238	221	186	188	221	166	173	121	149	63	94	177	168	116	100	78	127	109	171	278	300	315	177	283	159	218	123	180	102	134	100	72	63	10	10	3	6	1	...
Malays ...	311	146	165	15	17	11	12	18	16	7	8	7	8	2	7	4	3	12	4	8	11	4	10	5	10	3	12	6	11	5	5	12	5	13	9	5	9	8	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	353	256	97	22	12	12	9	11	4	9	10	5	5	8	2	...	1	5	5	4	6	11	3	22	5	49	17	36	5	22	2	15	...	8	3	6	4	7	4	1	...	2	...	1	...
Total ...	96084	48915	47169	6510	5432	3687	3369	2664	2630	2377	2525	2276	2653	2224	2579	1422	1625	2885	3168	1734	1619	1542	1457	1622	2383	3822	4858	3995	3116	3604	2491	3303	2388	2308	1875	1772	1789	852	875	214	223	98	114	4	...
Western.																																												
Colombo.																																											
Europeans ...	95	71	24	2	1	3	2	4	6	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	10	1	16	1	14	2	10	2	3	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	363	190	173	18	6	13	17	28	21	16	21	7	4	4	9	2	2	11	10	7	4	6	9	7	11	9	12	10	10	16	11	13	4	15	10	8	9	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	9253	4613	4640	436	332	337	265	300	320	258	279	236	269	192	262	125	140	278	338	128	151	147	121	174	235	322	446	326	253	311	228	318	266	255	216	288	306	126	141	39	43	17	29	...	...
Tamils ...	1655	970	685	75	54	56	46	41	43	26	27	21	23	21	19	13	15	24	37	38	28	67	20	80	28	148	125	133	73	86	48	77	40	34	23	21	25	9	15	...	..	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	1045	551	494	63	57	47	39	46	33	31	36	12	21	12	14	4	10	26	26	14	13	10	21	20	25	47	61	52	26	39	25	43	20	41	22	24	23	17	19	2	1	1	1	...	...
Malays ...	154	64	90	5	6	3	6	15	11	2	4	...	5	...	5	2	1	6	4	6	7	1	3	3	7	...	6	3	4	2	1	2	5	7	3	2	6	5	6	...	2	...	...	...	...
Others ...	185	144	41	12	6	5	1	6	3	5	4	1	3	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	9	1	18	4	35	9	25	2	9	...	8	...	4	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	12750	6603	6147	611	462	464	376	440	437	338	373	277	326	232	309	146	169	347	417	194	205	242	175	312	311	577	660	563	370	473	310	464	337	360	276	345	372	158	185	41	47	18	30	1	...
Negombo.																																												
Burghers ...	17	12	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2263	1122	1141	172	132	88	79	61	39	39	46	55	59	48	71	33	39	67	92	29	23	18	29	26	54	79	104	74	74	82	59	101	77	63	59	53	58	23	31	7	9	4	7	...	...
Tamils ...	373	204	169	21	17	14	8	8	13	4	9	5	9	8	4	2	2	12	12	7	7	4	...	11	2	13	19	17	17	24	12	21	16	11	4	15	13	7	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	69	36	33	4	7	5	2	2	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	3	5	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
Malays ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2730	1377	1353	197	156	107	89	72	52	45	57	63	72	56	75	35	44	86	108	37	31	23	30	37	59	98	126	94	95	109	76	127	94	80	63	68	71	31	37	8	10	4	8	...	...
Kalutara.																																												
Burghers ...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4335	2120	2215	227	199	150	111	109	113	127	146	149	170	110	163	78	88	170	179	59	62	64	51	65	95	113	160	112	124	114	96	153	121	111	101	125	143	66	61	7	22	11	10	...	...
Tamils ...	604	331	273	16	17	12	11	11	7	11	4	2	7	8	6	9	7	24	15	45	20	38	11	22	17	42	66	45	43	24	21	7	8	12	8	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	476	226	250	32	23	19	13	11	11	17	26	16	19	11	19	5	14	13	13	8	12	6	8	6	19	12	21	13	12	7	5	14	9	12	8	18	11	4	6	2	...	...	1	...	...
Others ...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5424	2684	2740	276	239	181	135	132	131	155	177	167	196	129	188	92	109	208	208	112	94	109	70	93	131	168	247	171	179	146	122	174	138	135	117	144	157	72	69	9	22	11	11	...	...

| | | |

Table XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	1 week and under.		3 months and over 1 week.		Over 3 months and under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mullaittivu.																																										
Sinhalese ...	73	44	29	8	6	2	4	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	1	3	6	2	6	4	3	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	578	312	266	37	31	17	21	21	15	11	16	13	19	5	5	2	5	11	14	5	2	12	8	13	20	36	34	46	29	41	25	21	7	12	9	6	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	46	19	27	3	3	...	2	...	2	...	5	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	703	381	322	48	40	19	27	22	19	12	21	15	22	7	5	2	6	14	15	6	2	14	11	16	25	50	37	55	35	46	31	29	10	15	9	6	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	...
Southern.																																											
Galle.																																											
Europeans ...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	33	14	19	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	6305	3067	3238	350	281	223	221	176	187	218	241	214	252	181	217	132	156	223	246	103	70	98	76	77	109	194	247	139	157	159	155	202	165	155	150	128	172	70	95	16	24	9	17	...	...
Tamils ...	128	61	67	3	5	4	5	...	2	1	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	8	4	3	5	9	17	8	5	8	3	3	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Moors ...	319	140	179	15	13	17	7	11	12	12	20	10	19	4	12	1	4	4	5	2	7	5	12	1	11	4	26	9	11	8	6	12	3	8	3	12	4	3	4	2	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	13	11	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6305	3299	3506	369	301	245	235	188	201	232	265	227	271	187	231	134	162	230	255	110	82	111	92	85	125	210	293	160	174	177	166	221	172	167	160	142	178	76	101	18	25	10	17	...	...
Matara.																																											
Burghers ...	6	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4504	2231	2273	317	292	123	127	111	98	123	146	124	189	177	194	99	117	167	177	73	43	51	36	39	75	108	137	127	95	118	80	138	100	131	117	110	125	64	86	25	30	6	9	...	...
Tamils ...	146	82	64	4	2	7	6	2	1	1	2	...	3	3	1	2	...	4	3	5	7	10	2	5	4	12	11	11	11	5	2	6	4	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	161	84	77	7	6	7	3	3	6	3	4	12	6	4	6	3	1	4	5	4	6	1	1	3	2	1	5	9	5	5	8	6	4	5	4	2	5	4	..	1	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4820	2404	2416	330	300	137	136	116	105	128	152	136	199	184	201	104	118	175	185	82	56	63	39	48	81	121	154	147	111	123	90	150	108	139	121	114	132	69	89	26	30	6	9	...	...
Hambantota.																																											
Burghers ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2524	1262	1262	158	163	114	139	64	70	47	44	28	56	65	63	37	40	91	88	46	40	42	39	32	58	80	129	115	69	114	80	91	68	69	46	40	37	19	22	8	6	2	5	...	...
Tamils ...	35	19	16	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	3	3	8	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	40	25	15	10	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	18	12	6	1	2	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	6	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2625	1320	1305	169	169	120	143	65	74	49	44	29	56	65	63	38	41	94	92	48	42	42	42	33	60	83	134	123	73	122	82	96	71	71	46	43	40	19	22	8	6	3	5	...	...

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Table XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	1 week and under.		3 months and over 1 week.		Over 3 months and under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
N.-Central.																																										
Anuradhapura.																																										
Burghers ...	4	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2783	1402	1381	216	208	79	71	72	67	41	52	47	53	66	63	27	37	84	87	48	38	42	52	58	127	172	188	151	123	132	72	94	67	37	42	26	18	8	10	1	2	1	4	...	...
Tamils ...	382	241	141	23	12	8	9	4	3	5	2	4	5	1	...	1	2	6	5	6	2	17	7	14	17	44	26	47	25	33	13	14	8	9	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	353	195	158	33	31	5	8	10	7	9	8	9	5	5	4	...	6	7	12	9	3	3	15	11	15	32	16	22	6	23	10	12	6	2	3	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Malays ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	17	10	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3542	1850	1692	273	251	93	88	87	79	56	63	60	63	73	67	28	46	98	104	64	44	62	75	84	159	250	232	220	155	188	96	120	81	49	47	33	24	10	11	1	3	1	4	...	...
Uva																																											
Badulla.																																											
Europeans ...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	7	7	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4655	2388	2267	311	294	175	153	145	140	125	133	138	147	153	186	139	111	183	191	64	67	59	80	62	105	185	205	174	125	152	91	162	111	93	60	40	51	22	14	5	1	1	2	...	...
Tamils ...	1518	805	713	91	77	63	58	24	25	20	23	25	36	41	34	20	18	58	46	62	50	49	26	25	36	76	107	91	88	67	36	40	23	35	14	10	12	7	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
Moors ...	179	98	81	12	11	10	6	2	9	6	5	3	2	5	6	3	3	4	1	3	4	1	6	6	5	7	7	11	6	7	1	9	6	4	1	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	8	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	26	15	11	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6395	3316	3079	414	382	252	219	173	175	154	165	167	186	201	227	162	132	247	240	129	122	109	112	93	148	271	321	277	219	229	129	213	140	133	75	55	63	30	19	5	3	2	2	...	...
S'gamuwa.																																											
Ratnapura.																																											
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3384	1739	1645	315	285	131	113	57	69	76	70	117	120	121	115	79	94	109	128	37	47	38	39	49	50	71	133	91	58	98	59	121	74	92	73	76	74	36	25	17	18	8	1	...	...
Tamils ...	627	313	314	23	27	13	15	1	7	7	4	9	8	8	12	10	8	18	24	40	29	33	18	18	11	34	70	49	34	21	15	15	12	8	12	4	4	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...
Moors ...	35	19	16	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	2	3	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4054	2074	1980	340	314	144	128	60	79	84	74	127	130	130	129	90	102	127	154	77	77	71	59	68	63	107	205	143	92	122	75	140	86	100	87	80	78	37	28	19	18	8	2	...	...
Kegalla.																																											
Burghers ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3437	1763	1674	277	243	194	166	96	108	79	77	86	102	103	125	81	84	130	115	52	31	29	36	42	62	85	117	91	76	87	78	110	72	91	77	76	54	36	34	14	12	4	5	...	...
Tamils ...	1179	574	605	42	24	29	30	7	8	10	8	16	13	18	17	12	13	39	40	66	64	36	27	25	35	70	106	80	119	54	47	32	20	22	17	11	12	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	163	89	74	14	9	11	8	4	3	3	3	2	4	2	4	1	...	8	4	6	6	3	3	3	3	5	11	13	5	2	1	...	3	4	3	4	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	9	7	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4792	2434	2358	334	277	235	205	107	119	92	88	105	120	123	146	94	97	178	159	124	101	68	67	70	100	160	235	185	200	143	126	143	95	118	97	91	69	44	40	16	12	4	5	...	...

Table XXI.—Deaths among the various Races registered in Ceylon, and in each Province and District, in each Month of 1903.

Province and District.	January.								February.								March.								April.								May.								June.							
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Ceylon ...	9453	5	41	5662	3003	685	22	35	8381	6	51	4847	2842	589	20	26	8051	11	54	4710	2622	602	28	24	7494	8	57	4389	2401	585	25	29	8026	14	59	4811	2451	626	37	28	7756	12	41	4781	2294	576	27	25
Western ...	1905	5	30	1420	253	160	14	23	1703	4	36	1298	224	121	6	14	1716	6	35	1285	221	138	14	17	1532	6	33	1124	211	130	9	19	1633	9	39	1225	211	114	19	16	1645	6	26	1241	215	132	12	13
Central ...	1466	—	3	804	574	83	2	—	1376	1	7	707	600	55	6	—	1201	4	9	623	501	60	3	1	1236	—	3	628	516	79	7	3	1382	1	10	672	611	73	14	1	1351	3	5	627	640	67	6	3
Northern ...	1531	—	1	8	1449	71	—	2	1490	—	1	6	1383	99	—	1	1285	—	1	10	1192	81	—	1	1105	—	4	4	1005	91	—	1	977	—	1	8	893	75	—	—	829	—	—	9	768	51	—	1
Southern ...	1388	—	1	1297	27	56	6	1	1143	—	3	1071	18	47	2	2	1115	—	6	1025	26	53	4	1	967	—	4	897	34	31	—	1	1081	2	4	1012	19	41	—	3	1147	1	5	1058	25	56	1	1
Eastern ...	469	—	5	34	263	161	—	6	393	—	2	39	242	107	—	3	412	—	1	24	238	145	3	1	419	2	8	29	247	130	3	—	523	2	4	42	294	174	2	5	440	2	2	41	232	159	3	1
North-Western ...	848	—	—	693	82	72	—	1	684	—	—	540	72	66	4	2	698	—	1	571	63	61	1	1	782	—	2	631	66	78	4	1	776	—	1	614	87	71	2	1	768	—	—	626	74	64	3	1
North-Central ...	393	—	—	301	49	43	—	—	401	—	1	306	35	58	—	1	372	—	—	292	50	29	—	1	335	—	1	271	32	29	1	1	332	—	—	257	37	38	—	—	285	—	1	232	32	18	1	1
Uva ...	664	—	1	501	140	22	—	—	507	1	—	361	120	21	2	2	522	—	1	318	185	16	2	—	419	—	2	272	139	4	1	1	569	—	—	408	143	17	—	1	579	—	1	426	129	18	1	4
Sabaragamuwa ...	789	—	—	604	166	17	—	2	684	—	1	519	148	15	—	1	730	1	—	562	146	19	1	1	699	—	—	533	151	13	—	2	753	—	—	573	156	23	—	1	712	—	1	521	179	11	—	—
Western.																																																	
Colombo ...	1139	5	29	810	158	100	14	23	1044	4	34	771	139	77	6	13	1060	6	33	757	139	95	14	16	945	6	32	644	143	93	9	18	1030	9	38	741	128	80	18	16	1030	6	26	743	140	91	11	13
Negombo ...	227	—	1	190	26	10	—	—	226	—	2	190	27	6	—	1	217	—	2	180	30	5	—	—	214	—	1	182	22	9	—	—	205	—	1	167	34	2	1	—	188	—	—	159	25	3	1	—
Kalutara ...	539	—	—	420	69	50	—	—	433	—	—	337	58	38	—	—	439	—	—	348	52	38	—	1	373	—	—	298	46	28	—	1	398	—	—	317	49	32	—	—	427	—	—	339	50	38	—	—
Central.																																																	
Kandy ...	872	—	3	484	327	56	2	—	850	1	4	463	335	43	4	—	695	3	4	372	272	40	3	1	773	—	2	383	324	54	7	3	864	—	7	435	354	57	10	1	838	2	5	386	382	55	5	3
Matale ...	321	—	—	205	95	21	—	—	235	—	—	143	79	11	2	—	243	—	2	154	71	16	—	—	236	—	1	155	57	23	—	—	252	—	—	154	80	14	3	—	234	—	—	148	75	10	1	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	273	—	—	115	152	6	—	—	291	—	3	101	186	1	—	—	263	1	3	97	158	4	—	—	227	—	—	90	135	2	—	—	266	1	3	83	176	2	1	—	279	1	—	93	183	2	—	—
Northern.																																																	
Jaffna ...	1290	—	1	—	1279	10	—	—	1221	—	1	1	1207	12	—	—	1034	—	—	—	1027	7	—	—	863	—	4	1	844	14	—	—	758	—	1	1	749	7	—	—	644	—	—	2	632	9	—	1
Mannar ...	153	—	—	—	100	53	—	—	173	—	—	—	95	78	—	—	168	—	1	2	96	69	—	—	189	—	—	—	117	72	—	—	147	—	—	—	85	62	—	—	127	—	—	—	88	39	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	88	—	—	8	70	8	—	2	96	—	—	5	81	9	—	1	83	—	—	8	69	5	—	1	53	—	—	3	44	5	—	1	72	—	—	7	59	6	—	—	58	—	—	7	48	3	—	—
Southern.																																																	
Galle ...	601	—	—	551	10	39	—	1	578	—	3	540	7	26	—	2	572	—	5	515	14	38	—	—	453	—	3	412	12	25	—	1	494	2	4	457	7	23	—	1	564	1	4	518	9	32	—	—
Matara ...	481	—	1	456	9	15	—	—	384	—	—	357	10	17	—	—	345	—	1	322	10	11	1	—	332	—	—	307	20	5	—	—	373	—	—	348	11	14	—	—	371	—	1	336	13	21	—	—
Hambantota ...	306	—	—	290	8	2	6	—	181	—	—	174	1	4	2	—	198	—	—	188	2	4	3	1	182	—	1	178	2	1	—	—	214	—	—	207	1	4	—	2	212	—	—	204	3	3	1	1
Eastern.																																																	
Batticaloa ...	380	—	2	32	198	144	—	4	340	—	2	35	199	101	—	3	327	—	1	21	185	120	—	—	314	—	3	26	181	104	—	—	420	—	3	40	230	144	—	3	352	—	2	39	174	137	—	—
Trincomalee ...	89	—	3	2	65	17	—	2	53	—	—	4	43	6	—	—	85	—	—	3	53	25	3	1	105	2	5	3	66	26	3	—	103	2	1	2	64	30	2	2	88	2	—	2	58	22	3	1
North-Western.																																																	
Kurunegala ...	594	—	—	537	27	30	—	—	514	—	—	443	41	27	2	1	484	—	—	447	23	14	—	—	558	—	1	512	21	21	2	1	574	—	1	504	39	29	1	—	616	—	—	532	43	38	2	1
Puttalam ...	107	—	—	32	36	38	—	1	82	—	—	26	17	37	2	—	106	—	—	39	22	44	1	—	132	—	—	46	31	53	2	—	109	—	—	32	36	40	—	1	65	—	—	21	22	21	1	—
Chilaw ...	147	—	—	124	19	4	—	—	88	—	—	71	14	2	—	1	108	—	1	85	18	3	—	1	92	—	1	73	14	4	—	—	93	—	—	78	12	2	1	—	87	—	—	73	9	5	—	—
North-Central.																																																	
Anuradhapura ...	393	—	—	301	49	43	—	—	401	—	1	306	35	58	—	1	372	—	—	292	50	29	—	1	335	—	1	271	32	29	1	1	332	—	—	257	37	38	—	—	285	—	1	232	32	18	1	1
Uva.																																																	
Badulla ...	664	—	1	501	140	22	—	—	507	1	—	361	120	21	2	2	522	—	1	318	185	16	2	—	419	—	2	272	139	4	1	1	569	—	—	408	143	17	—	1	579	—	1	426	129	18	1	4
Sabaragamuwa.																																																	
Ratnapura ...	373	—	—	317	53	3	—	—	313	—	1	266	45	1	—	—	330	1	—	267	56	6	—	—	334	—	—	277	54	2	—	1	330	—	—	262	64	4	—	—	302	—	1	246	52	3	—	—
Kegalla ...	416	—	—	287	113	14	—	2	371	—	—	253	103	14	—	1	400	—	—	295	90	13	1	1	365	—	—	256	97	11	—	1	423	—	—	311	92	19	—	1	410	—	—	275	127	8	—	—

Table XXI.—Deaths among the various Races, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	July.								August.								September.								October.								November.								December.							
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhales.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	7893	15	58	4955	2281	539	20	25	7606	11	29	4885	2097	516	30	38	7011	16	45	4452	2021	431	18	28	7527	12	46	4857	2068	485	26	33	8071	14	42	5243	2175	525	33	39	8815	15	47	5684	2473	548	25	23
Western ...	1765	12	44	1339	213	130	13	14	1772	9	19	1376	207	127	14	20	1611	11	30	1228	201	118	10	13	1735	8	33	1279	242	144	11	18	1831	10	27	1438	187	130	19	20	2056	9	31	1598	247	146	16	9
Central ...	1446	2	1	669	687	79	4	4	1337	2	5	659	605	56	4	6	1294	2	6	607	620	50	5	4	1245	1	5	629	546	55	6	3	1213	4	6	677	453	62	6	5	1297	2	6	737	461	82	5	4
Northern ...	778	—	2	4	731	40	—	1	699	—	—	7	666	25	—	1	661	—	1	9	616	33	—	2	703	—	2	3	679	18	—	1	1004	—	2	11	950	41	—	—	1235	—	1	4	1190	40	—	—
Southern ...	1159	—	2	1082	32	40	—	3	1189	—	3	1099	37	44	6	—	1128	1	4	1061	25	35	—	2	1294	—	2	1232	25	30	4	1	1252	—	4	1181	21	45	—	1	1387	—	3	1318	20	42	1	3
Eastern ...	406	1	5	44	215	141	—	—	362	—	1	17	204	139	1	—	387	2	2	22	250	109	—	2	386	3	2	20	223	133	3	2	379	—	2	24	206	141	4	2	397	3	3	34	249	105	2	1
North-Western ...	768	—	1	645	58	61	3	—	784	—	1	624	85	66	4	4	692	—	2	565	66	57	1	1	662	—	1	560	63	36	1	1	757	—	—	606	88	60	1	2	814	—	2	666	78	65	1	2
North-Central ...	284	—	1	227	33	23	—	—	218	—	—	176	20	17	1	4	177	—	—	139	24	14	—	—	211	—	—	141	33	34	—	3	248	—	—	207	14	22	—	5	286	—	—	234	23	28	—	1
Uva ...	524	—	1	390	119	11	—	3	518	—	—	365	128	23	—	2	445	—	—	335	99	8	1	2	506	—	—	397	96	9	—	4	591	—	1	455	119	11	1	4	551	1	—	427	101	19	—	3
Sabaragamuwa ...	763	—	1	555	193	14	—	—	727	—	—	562	145	19	—	1	616	—	—	486	120	7	1	2	785	—	1	596	161	26	1	—	796	—	—	644	137	13	2	—	792	—	1	666	104	21	—	—
Western.																																																	
Colombo ...	1095	12	43	797	134	85	12	12	1072	9	19	788	136	89	14	17	962	11	27	710	121	71	10	12	1041	8	28	726	160	91	11	17	1088	10	25	837	106	71	19	20	1244	9	29	929	151	102	16	8
Negombo ...	203	—	1	159	35	6	1	1	241	—	—	198	32	9	—	2	217	—	3	182	26	5	—	1	222	—	3	177	37	5	—	—	256	—	1	211	37	7	—	—	314	—	2	268	42	2	—	—
Kalutara ...	467	—	—	383	44	39	—	1	459	—	—	390	39	29	—	1	432	—	—	336	54	42	—	—	472	—	2	376	45	48	—	1	487	—	1	390	44	52	—	—	498	—	—	401	54	42	—	1
Central.																																																	
Kandy ...	898	2	—	423	412	54	4	3	877	2	4	427	392	44	3	5	788	2	5	389	347	39	4	2	750	1	4	381	317	42	4	1	738	3	4	407	269	49	4	2	794	2	5	465	253	62	5	2
Matale ...	206	—	—	126	58	22	—	—	205	—	—	121	73	10	1	—	214	—	1	126	73	11	1	2	198	—	—	121	65	10	2	—	210	—	—	153	46	10	1	—	255	—	1	165	71	18	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	342	—	1	120	217	3	—	1	255	—	1	111	140	2	—	1	292	—	—	92	200	—	—	—	297	—	1	127	164	3	—	2	265	1	2	117	138	3	1	3	248	—	—	107	137	2	—	2
Northern.																																																	
Jaffna ...	613	—	2	—	608	2	—	1	588	—	—	—	583	4	—	1	567	—	1	—	558	6	—	2	610	—	1	1	603	5	—	—	875	—	1	1	865	8	—	—	1119	—	1	—	1109	9	—	—
Mannar ...	124	—	—	—	89	35	—	—	68	—	—	—	47	21	—	—	65	—	—	—	40	25	—	—	46	—	1	—	33	12	—	—	81	—	1	—	50	30	—	—	71	—	—	1	40	30	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	41	—	—	4	34	3	—	—	43	—	—	7	36	—	—	—	29	—	—	9	18	2	—	—	47	—	—	2	43	1	—	1	48	—	—	10	35	3	—	—	45	—	—	3	41	1	—	—
Southern.																																																	
Galle ...	565	—	2	529	11	20	—	3	577	—	2	540	10	23	2	—	543	1	4	499	13	25	—	1	606	—	—	572	13	19	1	1	595	—	3	557	11	23	—	1	657	—	3	615	11	26	—	2
Matara ...	369	—	—	340	13	16	—	—	418	—	1	372	26	18	1	—	389	—	—	374	8	7	—	—	460	—	2	437	11	10	—	—	430	—	—	406	7	17	—	—	468	—	—	449	8	10	1	—
Hambantota ...	225	—	—	213	8	4	—	—	194	—	—	187	1	3	3	—	196	—	—	188	4	3	—	1	228	—	—	223	1	1	3	—	227	—	1	218	3	5	—	—	262	—	—	254	1	6	—	1
Eastern.																																																	
Batticaloa...	335	—	4	35	167	129	—	—	304	—	1	16	165	122	—	—	348	—	2	21	223	102	—	—	326	—	1	19	192	114	—	—	307	—	2	17	164	124	—	—	342	—	2	33	217	90	—	—
Trincomalee ...	71	1	1	9	48	12	—	—	58	—	—	1	39	17	1	—	39	2	—	1	27	7	—	2	60	3	1	1	31	19	3	2	72	—	—	7	42	17	4	2	55	3	1	1	32	15	2	1
North-Western.																																																	
Kurunegala ...	566	—	—	511	25	29	1	—	543	—	1	476	38	26	1	1	502	—	1	454	20	26	—	1	495	—	1	445	33	15	1	—	565	—	—	491	46	26	1	1	591	—	1	531	31	27	—	1
Puttalam ...	84	—	—	35	18	29	2	—	100	—	—	32	29	33	3	3	68	—	—	18	19	30	1	—	59	—	—	24	17	18	—	—	79	—	—	25	24	29	—	1	93	—	1	28	24	29	—	1
Chilaw ...	118	—	1	99	15	3	—	—	141	—	—	116	18	7	—	—	122	—	1	93	27	1	—	—	108	—	—	91	13	3	—	1	113	—	—	90	18	5	—	—	140	—	—	107	23	9	1	—
North-Central.																																																	
Anuradhapura ...	284	—	1	227	33	23	—	—	218	—	—	176	20	17	1	4	177	—	—	139	24	14	—	—	211	—	—	141	33	34	—	3	248	—	—	207	14	22	—	5	286	—	—	234	23	28	—	1
Uva.																																																	
Badulla ...	524	—	1	390	119	11	—	3	518	—	—	365	128	23	—	2	445	—	—	335	99	8	1	2	506	—	—	397	96	9	—	4	591	—	1	455	119	11	1	4	551	1	—	427	101	19	—	3
Sabaragamuwa.																																																	
Ratnapura ...	326	—	1	255	67	3	—	—	309	—	—	255	50	4	—	—	302	—	—	251	49	2	—	—	358	—	1	298	55	3	1	—	388	—	—	341	45	1	1	—	389	—	—	349	37	3	—	—
Kegalla ...	437	—	—	300	126	11	—	—	418	—	—	307	95	15	—	1	314	—	—	235	71	5	1	2	427	—	—	298	106	23	—	—	408	—	—	303	92	12	1	—	403	—	1	317	67	18	—	—

Table XXII.—Number of Births and Deaths according to Sex and Nationality registered in each District and Revenue Division of the Island during 1903.

	1903. BIRTHS.														1903. DEATHS.													
	All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	146927	76,046	71,881	91	85	466	336	54,783	51,954	15,854	14,898	4,827	4,454	171	151	124	93	96,084	48,915	47,169	102	87	286	274	29,773	28,009	14,737	13,971	3,585	3,122	146	145	256	97
WESTERN PROVINCE.																																	
Colombo District ...	18,485	9,304	8,881	49	42	218	194	8,474	7,939	361	308	403	343	60	49	3	3	12,750	6,603	6,147	74	54	190	172	4,615	4,446	976	885	551	494	64	80	144	41
Colombo Municipality ...	3,553	1,897	1,655	48	37	104	170	1,026	954	241	177	301	257	53	38	54	22	5,684	3,094	2,590	68	54	126	164	1,734	1,517	733	512	448	448	63	88	132	37
Alutkuru Korale South ...	2,672	1,431	1,241	—	—	5	3	1,366	1,214	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	1,206	623	583	—	—	1	2	677	532	93	82	1	2	—	—	4	2
Hewagam Korale ...	2,894	1,497	1,401	—	1	—	—	1,409	1,296	73	98	—	1	2	1	4	1	1,363	674	689	—	—	1	1	522	555	134	127	5	4	1	—	4	2
Salpiti Korale ...	3,504	1,780	1,708	1	3	18	19	1,685	1,715	19	18	12	11	2	—	—	—	2,058	963	1,095	—	—	8	9	915	1,055	24	21	12	9	—	—	3	1
Siyane Korale East ...	2,274	1,151	1,123	—	—	—	—	1,135	1,091	14	16	2	3	—	—	—	—	1,111	521	590	—	—	—	—	411	528	45	53	6	7	—	—	1	2
Siyane Korale West ...	3,632	1,865	1,767	—	1	—	1	1,805	1,719	6	5	50	43	—	—	1	—	1,459	713	715	1	—	—	—	687	683	8	10	12	9	—	—	1	—
Negombo District ...	6,317	3,275	3,142	—	—	6	3	3,028	2,869	206	216	21	22	1	1	—	—	2,730	1,377	1,353	—	—	12	5	1,122	1,140	204	196	37	9	3	3	2	2
Negombo Local Board ...	1,240	640	600	—	—	—	—	1,240	1,203	152	154	23	23	1	1	—	—	646	332	314	—	—	—	—	261	246	106	106	30	30	3	3	1	1
Alutkuru Korale North ...	4,170	2,164	2,006	—	—	2	1	2,013	1,842	113	126	38	37	—	—	—	—	1,560	796	764	—	—	—	—	716	692	80	68	8	4	—	—	1	1
Hapitigam Korale ...	1,516	771	745	—	—	—	—	764	745	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	318	155	163	—	—	—	—	248	262	8	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara District ...	9,276	4,829	4,447	2	2	17	5	4,202	3,863	227	231	376	345	—	—	4	1	5,424	2,684	2,740	—	—	3	1	2,120	2,158	231	223	227	250	—	—	4	1
Kalutara Local Board ...	404	219	185	2	—	10	5	155	158	5	9	45	33	—	—	—	—	325	194	131	—	—	2	1	119	113	43	23	24	24	—	—	5	1
Kalutara Totamune ...	4,346	2,227	2,119	—	—	—	—	1,945	1,778	87	78	263	270	—	—	1	—	2,777	1,368	1,409	—	—	—	—	1,057	1,102	78	74	172	188	—	—	3	1
Pasdun Korale East ...	1,021	541	480	—	—	—	—	508	458	24	19	9	3	—	—	—	—	523	246	277	—	—	—	—	306	324	37	46	3	2	—	—	—	—
Pasdun Korale West ...	1,220	638	582	—	1	—	1	585	475	153	140	10	6	—	—	—	—	822	429	393	—	—	—	—	346	259	153	126	2	1	—	—	—	—
Rayigam Korale ...	2,239	1,129	1,141	—	—	—	—	1,049	1,024	58	56	23	32	—	—	—	—	1,146	566	580	—	—	—	—	1,146	566	580	—	21	26	—	—	1	1
Kandy District ...	14,782	7,628	7,135	17	19	53	26	6,849	6,521	2,295	2,043	402	401	293	33	16	12	8,737	4,393	4,332	9	9	28	19	2,524	2,491	2,055	1,949	294	301	30	26	15	8
Kandy Municipality ...	787	393	394	4	5	24	19	356	348	51	54	48	13	19	10	2	—	1,015	473	542	—	—	16	16	217	172	163	183	46	53	24	14	6	4
Harispattu ...	1,995	995	902	—	—	—	—	863	746	53	36	94	110	—	—	—	—	1,012	484	528	—	—	—	—	306	433	50	54	55	41	—	—	—	—
Pata Dumbara ...	2,542	1,353	1,189	—	1	1	2	948	902	294	257	90	86	—	—	—	—	1,538	774	764	—	1	1	1	437	451	286	267	48	42	—	—	—	—
Pata Hewahate ...	964	513	451	1	—	—	—	353	321	144	107	14	23	—	—	—	—	956	494	462	1	—	—	—	246	230	197	167	10	9	—	—	—	—
Tumpane ...	739	357	382	—	—	—	—	324	344	12	7	19	12	—	—	—	—	348	165	183	—	—	—	—	143	159	14	6	7	7	—	—	—	—
Uda Bulugamme ...	2,732	1,396	1,336	6	11	11	2	224	217	1,094	1,061	45	55	11	3	2	2	2,181	1,097	1,084	4	1	2	—	148	130	911	918	25	32	7	3	—	—
Uda Dumbara ...	1,135	566	569	—	—	—	—	1,135	1,135	566	569	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,135	566	569	—	—	—	—	566	569	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Udumbara ...	930	447	449	—	—	—	—	363	354	28	21	54	73	—	—	—	—	468	234	234	—	—	—	—	186	177	16	14	32	43	—	—	—	—
Udapalata ...	1,963	1,027	936	—	—	—	—	502	462	466	416	58	58	1	—	—	—	1,427	749	678	1	—	1	1	1	1	686	630	43	43	5	3	1	—
Yatinuwara ...	2,190	1,115	1,075	3	2	3	3	527	515	63	57	23	20	1	—	1	—	876	396	480	—	—	—	—	225	273	43	51	6	6	—	—	1	—
Matale District ...	4,041	2,084	1,957	1	1	8	2	1,865	1,527	353	315	134	104	13	5	3	—	2,809	1,447	1,362	—	—	3	2	894	877	419	423	86	90	4	2	2	—
Matale Local Board ...	108	57	51	—	—	2	—	84	72	21	18	10	9	1	—	—	—	218	119	99	—	—	1	—	54	48	58	46	7	5	—	—	—	—
Matale South ...	2,038	1,041	997	1	1	4	—	748	722	216	212	59	52	3	1	—	—	1,500	691	809	—	—	—	—	344	374	276	318	43	44	1	1	—	—
Matale East ...	907	473	434	—	—	—	—	355	350	102	82	7	2	—	—	—	—	672	311	361	—	—	—	—	226	251	78	102	3	4	—	—	—	—
Matale North ...	927	513	414	—	—	—	—	448	417	14	3	58	41	—	—	—	—	419	218	201	—	—	—	—	270	254	87	57	33	17	—	—	—	—
Nawara Eliya District ...	4,826	2,475	2,351	7	3	13	1,130	1,108	1,213	1,265	1,227	37	37	2	2	4	3,298	1,671	1,627	5	—	5	9	632	1,094	882	893	30	31	1	—	6	3
Nawara Eliya Local Board & outside	119	70	49	3	2	—	9	40	20	21	21	2	1	—	—	—	—	129	68	61	1	—	5	9	13	19	41	33	4	1	—	—	6	1
Kotmale ...	2,330	1,161	1,169	4	1	3	2	1,045	1,057	97	97	11	11	1	—	—	—	1,417	702	715	3	—	4	1	456	487	194	191	1	1	—	—	1	—
Uda Hewahete ...	1,175	614	561	—	—	—	1	455	404	148	154	5	3	—	—	—	—	612	314	298	—	—	—	—	176	187	124	107	14	4	—	—	—	—
Walapane ...	1,202	631	571	—	—	—	—	327	371	137	138	8	7	—	—	—	—	682	337	345	—	—	2	2	206	203	124	129	3	4	—	—	—	—
Jaffna District ...	11,324	5,714	5,594	—	—	8	2	6,084	5,804	1	1	67	65	2	—	—	—	10,194	4,954	5,240	4	—	8	9	2,993	3,132	1,978	2,108	44	49	—	—	7	1
Jaffna Division ...	1,832	922	910	—	—	7	2	844	832	67	63	2	—	—	—	—	—	1,613	787	826	—	—	8	9	728	765	42	48	3	3	—	—	1	1
Valikamam East ...	1,900	952	948	—	—	—	—	949	946	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1,713	787	926	—	—	—	—	731	861	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Valikamam North ...	1,771	909	862	—	—	—	—	909	863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,233	577	656	—	—	—	—	577	656	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valikamam West ...	1,457	678	779	—	—	—	—	679	778	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,379	654	725	—	—	—	—	654	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaharaikkhi East ...	99	99	85	—	—	—	—	99	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	124	131	—	—	—	—	124	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaharaikkhi West ...	1,887	980	907	—	—	—	—	980	898	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,114	476	638	—	—	—	—	474	637	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tenmaradchi ...	1,451	773	678	—	—	—	—	773	678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,008	893	1,015	—	—	—	—	893	1,015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pachchilaippalli ...	187	99	88	—	—	—	—	99	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	98	102	—	—	—	—	98	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karaichchi ...	56	31	25	—	—	—	—	31	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	48	45	—	—	—	—	48	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punakari ...	183	103	80	—	—	—	—	103	81	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	93	118	—	—	—	—	93	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islands ...	1,421	801	720	—	—	—	—	691	729	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,021	490	531	—	—	—	—	490	531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delft ...	294	88	116	—	—	—	—	88	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	59	59	—	—	—	—	59	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunukai ...	72	11	11	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	10	13	—	—	—	—	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar District ...	993	443	450	—	—	2	4	275	302	166	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,412	774	638	—	—	—	—	410	410	300	226	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar Island ...	307	153	154	—	—	—	2	82	79	69	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	580	307	273	—	—	—	—	161	166	148	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manaal Division ...	378	135	165	—	—	2	2	99	97	97	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	491	171	320	—	—	—	—	101	171	152	149	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nannaddan Division ...	313	155	131	—	—	—	—	94	99	61	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	341	296	45	—	—	—	—	148	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu District ...	579	285	294	—	—	—	1	25	25	245	247	15	23	—	—	—	—	703	381	322	—	—	—	—	319	268	19	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu Pattu ...	276	137	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	247	126	121	—	—	—	—	126	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya North ...	87	45	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	48	56	—	—	—	—	47	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya South ...	194	105	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	352	207	145	—	—	—	—	146	99	61	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galle District ...	11,476	5,825	5,651	2	2	17	17	5,020	4,824	160	150	6	6	1	—	—	—	6,963	3,393	3,570	4	—	14	19	3,067	3,256	27	29	169	179	2	1	1	1
Galle Municipality ...	1,297	680	617	2	2	15	13	531	491	9	12	17	24	6	4	1	—	1,158	572	586	4	—	14	18	503	527	27	29	109	137	2	—	11	1
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits ...	944	493	451	—	—	—	—	493	414	4	2	26	26	—	—	—	—	445	232	213	—	—	—	—	216	190	2	2	20	18	—	—	—	—
Gangaboda Pattu ...	1,509	783	726	—	—	—	—	764	707	18	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	722	332	390	—	—	—	—	317	371	15	18	—	1	—	—	—	—
Welitara Pattu ...	2,996	1,561	1,435	—	—	2	1	1,468	1,446	71	68	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,709	863	846	—	—	—	—	537	571	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talpe Pattu ...	2,451	1,305	1,146	—	—	—	—	1,408	1,146	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,568	852	716	—	—	—	—	833	643	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wahalkwetti Korale ...	1,999	1,008	987	—	—	—	—	1,004	978	3	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,132	501	631	—	—	—	—	501	631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rindimale Pattu ...	224	105	119	—	—	—	—	105	98	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	123	132	—	—	—	—	123	129	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara District ...	9,734	4,956	4,778	1	—	9	10	4,744	4,579	45	41	145	128	—	—	—	—	4,920	2,404	2,516	—	—	4	2	2,231	2,293	84	94	77	76	3	—	1	1
Matara Local Board ...	408	241	232	—	—	6	2	209	197	7	6	21	12	1	—	—	—	305	179	126	—	—	—	—	144	103	5	3	20	18	1	—	1	—
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits ...	733	368	367	—	—	—	—	366	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	141	159	—	—	—	—	141	159	—	—	13	9	—	—	—	—
Weligam Korale ...	2,203	1,102	1,101	—	—	—	—	1,071	1,059	—	1	31	40	—	—	—	—	1,279	635	644	—	—	—	—	463	453	5	2	82	42	—	—	—	—
Morawak Korale ...	2,541	1,307	1,234	—	—	—	1	1,277	1,209	31	25	61	1	—	—	—	—	1,346	643	703	—	—	—	—	502	604	72	59	1	2	—	—	—	—
Kandaboda Pattu ...	845	430	415	—	—	2	—	396	379	41	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	574	287	287	—	—	—	—	287	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akuressa Pattu ...	1,228	653	575	—	—	—	—	638	574	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	1,035	518	517	—	—	—	—	518	517	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangaboda Pattu ...	1,424	815	609	—	—	—	—	578	424	1	1	13	2	—	—	—	—	790	378	412	—	—	—	—	378	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota District ...	1,979	1,008	971	—	—	—	—	1,459	1,415	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	1,620	1,120	1,500	—	—	—	—	1,120	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota Four Gravets ...	1,979	1,008	971	—	—	—	—	1,459	1,415	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	1,620	1,120	1,500	—	—	—	—	1,120	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magam Pattu (exclusive of Four Girawa Patta East (Gravets)	578	143	135	—	—	—	—	125	129	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	295	150	145	—	—	—	—	150	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girawa Patta East (Gravets)	578	308	271	—	—	—	—	308	271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	307	187	120	—	—	—	—	187	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girawa Patta West ...	1,980	1,017	1,017	—	—	—	—	1,026	1,015	1	1	13	18	—	—	—	—	1,018	783	1,235	—	—	—	—	783	1,235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa District ...	7,206	3,776	3,430	1	—	22	16	963	2,634	1,913	1,766	1,589	1,589	2	1	4	1	4,095	2,223	1,872	—	—	12	13	907	1,237	1,066	815	611	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa Local Board ...	411	219	192	—	—	15	11	4	5	197	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	259	135	124	—	—	—	—	10	9	131	104	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu North ...	1,470	741	729	—	—	—	—	1	—	740	729	417	415	—	—	—	—	839	457	382	—	—	—	—	10	2	447	378	270	211	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu South ...	424	213	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	169	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	155	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nattavans Pattu ...	214	109	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	94	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	94	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chammantirai Pattus ...	314	159	155	—	—	—	—	95	87	64	68	1	—	—	—	—	—	287	158	129	—	—	—	—	63	13	95	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern and Rukam Pattus ...	439	243	196	—	—	—	—	11	11	232	185	148	107	—	—	—	—	379	218	161	—	—	—	—	148	107	55	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kowdul Pattu ...	691	342	349	—	—	—	—	11	11	329	338	2	—	—	—	—	—	424	213	211	—	—	—	—	213	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruvil and Poradive Pattus ...	679	338	336	—	—	—	—	11	11	312	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	308	169	139	—	—	—	—	169	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kawakay and Nintavur Pattus ...	1,493	777	716	—	—	—	—	3	3	319	311	448	397	—	—	—	—	783	413	370	—	—	—	—	413	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akkarai Pattu ...	1,186	594	592	—	—	—	—	44	44	259	259	291	289	—	—	—	—	1,186	594	592	—	—	—	—	44	44	259	259	291	289	—	—	—	—
Panama Pattu ...	156	88	68	—	—	—	—	27	23	12	9	49	36	1	—	—	—	108	58	50	—	—	—	—	58	50	11	10	14	8	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee District ...	4,171	2,141	2,030	5	7	6	2	2,011	1,940	319	301	187	174	28	15	10	—	2,879	1,459	1,420	14	1	5	7	1,459	1,420	293	285	98	85	10	11	10	6
Trincomalee Town ...	984	491	493	5	7	6	2	291	293	159	157	23	25	7	6	4	—	1,000	491	509	14	1	5	7	491	509	147	141	11	11	—	—	5	3
Kaddukulam Pattu ...	124	74	50	—	—	—	—	19	11	32	21	23	18	—	—	—	—	120	64	56	—	—	—	—	64	56	32	18	17	7	—	—	—	—
Koddiyar Pattu ...	358	186	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	94	91	78	—	—	—	—	319	91	98	—	—	—	—	91	98	—	—	17	11	—	—	—	—
Tampalakamam Pattu ...	810	390	420	—	—	—	—	390	420	—	—	50	53	21	9	6	—	1,360	710	650	—	—	—	—	710	650	—	—	15	10	—	—	5	3
Kurunegala District ...	12,597	6,225	6,084	—	—	4	2	5,869	5,713	166	117	256	240	6	4	1	—	6,072	3,031	3,171	—	—	3	3	2,878	2,979	158	179	193	192	6	5	5	2
Kurunegala Local Board ...	311	166	145	—	—	—	—	147	127	7	6	12	12	—	—	—	—	276	147	129	—	—	—	—	147	129	4	3	10	4	—	—	2	1
Hiriyala Hatpattu ...	1,415	736	679	—	—	—	—	695	643	4	2	32	34	—	—	—	—	885	452	433	—	—	—	—	452	433	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wendiwil Hatpattu ...	2,593	1,274	1,319	—	—	—	—	1,149	1,163	92	65	27	24	3	—	—	—	1,200	616	584	—	—	—	—	499	502	48	34	41	2	2	1	—	—
Dambadeni Hatpattu ...	2,356	1,183	1,173	—	—	—	—	1,132	1,103	47	57	4	13	—	—	—	—	1,175	577	598	—	—	—	—	577	598	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dewamedi Hatpattu ...	1,753	884	869	—	—	—	—	847	807	6	8	31	24	1	—	—	—	884	455	429	—	—	—	—	455	429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katugampola Hatpattu ...	2,428	1,284	1,185	—	—	—	—	1,225	1,119	4	4	31	32	—	—	—	—	959	508	451	—	—	—	—	508	451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanni Hatpattu ...	1,739	782	957	—	—	—	—	720	777	6	6	56	174	—	—	—	—	1,110	502	608	—	—	—	—	502	608	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam District ...	4,050	2,065	1,985	—	—	1	2	1,866	1,765	134	92	68	62	2	1	2	—	2,674	1,350	1,324	—	—	1	2	1,350	1,324	115	109	172	126	6	3	5	4
Puttalam Local Board ...	197	104	87	—	—	—	—	14	8	21	17	64	56	3	1	—	—	246	153	93	—	—	—	—	153	93	15	11	65	40	4	2	3	1
Demala Hewasie ...	307	158	149	—	—	—	—	158	139	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	241	120	121	—	—	—	—	120	121	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya Division ...	258	134	124	—	—	—	—	5	9	42	35	87	77	2	—	—	—	345	194	151	—	—	—	—	194	151	49	29	27	17	3	1	2	3
Puttalam Division ...	1,288	669	619	—	—	—	—	41	20	180	139	92	92	—	—	—	—	1,832	883	949	—	—	—	—	883	949	50	68	29	37	3	2	—	—
Chilaw District ...	2,970	1,543	1,427	3	2	4	4	1,343	1,267	124	92	68	62	1	1	1	—	1,597	713	884	3	—	4	—	530	597	111	89	24	27	2	2	—	—
Chilaw Town ...	134	73	61	—	—	2	1	45	39	11	9	13	8	2	1	1	—	115	68	47	2	—	2	—	42	33	14	11	7	4	2	—	1	1
Pitigal Korale North ...	1,414	751	663	—	—	—	—	148	137	94	82	39	30	—	—	—	—	988	467	521	1	—	2	—	467	521	42	32	8	13	—	—	—	—
Pitigal Korale Central ...	1,214	619	595	—	—	—	—	561	549	24	16	29	26	—	—	—	—	546	293	253	—	—	—	—	293	253	15	12	8	13	—	—	—	—
Pitigal Korale South ...	1,158	593	565	—	—	—	1	582	549	12	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	498	210	288	—	—	—	—	210	288	11	11	—	1	—	—	—	—
Anuradhapura District ...	5,210	2,753	2,457	1	1	1	1	1,304	1,219	125	110	129	121	4	1	2	—	5,350	2,717	2,633	1	—	1	1	1,402	1,361	277	258	196	156	1	1	2	2
Anuradhapura Town ...	99	53	46	—	—	—	—	18	18	26	19	9	9	—	—	—	—	317	149	168	—	—	—	—	149	168	97	98	9	5	—	—	2	2
Nuwaragam Palata ...	1,129	555	574	—	—	—	—	483	486	31	38	41	50	—	—	—	—	1,384	731	653	—	—	—	—	495	465	95	54	39	33	—	—	—	—
Hurulu Palata ...	909	443	466	—	—	—	—	403	415	38	28	34	23	—	—	—	—	1,004	501	503	—	—	—	—	501	503	49	46	40	28	—	—	—	—
Kalagam Palata ...	611	331	310	—	—	—	—	271	265	9	7	51	37	—	—	—	—	635	312	323	—	—	—	—	312	323	89	73	18	15	1	1	1	—
Tamankaduwa Palata ...	287	154	133	—	—	—	—	132	92	48	38	26	1	—	—	—	—	229	124	105	—	—	—	—	124	105

Table XXIII.—Causes of Death for the Island in 1903 and 1902, and the Average in 1898-1902, with Rates per Million for each Group.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Death-rate per Million Persons living.		
	Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.	Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.
ALL CAUSES ...	98,921	99,680.	96,084	28.177	27,460	25,943
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	45,424	43,771	40,641	12,947	12,058	10,973
II. Parasitic Diseases	3,842	3,699	3,840	1.095	1,019	1,037
III. Dietetic do.	283	201	202	81	55	55
IV. Constitutional Diseases	7,409	7,646	7,721	2,108	2,106	2,085
V. Developmental do.	2,735	3,018	3,100	778	832	837
VI. Local Diseases	29,950	31,316	30,512	8,527	8,627	8,238
VII. Violence	1,858	1,916	1,924	529	528	519
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	7,420	8,113	8,144	2,112	2,235	2,199
I.						
1. Miasmatic Diseases	20,239	18,607	16,620	5,779	5,126	4,488
2. Diarrhœal do.	21,890	21,690	19,886	6,231	5,975	5,369
3. Malarial do.	2,585	2,786	3,394	734	767	916
4. Zoogenous do.	46	31	26	13	9	7
5. Venereal do.	74	85	72	21	23	19
6. Septic do.	590	572	643	169	158	174
II.—Parasitic Diseases	3,842	3,699	3,840	1,095	1,019	1,037
III.—Dietetic Diseases	283	201	202	81	55	55
IV.—Constitutional Diseases	7,409	7,646	7,721	2,108	2,106	2,085
V.—Developmental Diseases	2,735	3,018	3,100	778	832	837
VI.						
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	11,043	11,601	11,189	3.144	3,196	3,021
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense ...	34	28	30	10	8	8
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	518	590	745	147	163	201
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	6,468	7,012	6.827	1,839	1,932	1,843
5. Do. Digestive System ...	1,233	1,185	1,273	351	326	344
6 Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	42	26	36	12	7	10
7. Do. Urinary System	297	334	329	84	92	89
8. Do. Reproductive System:						
(*a*) Organs of Generation ...	129	115	104	37	32	28
(*b*) Parturition	2,219	2,309	2,152	632	636	581
9. Do. Organs of Locomotion ...	14	25	23	4	7	6
10. Do. Integumentary System ...	7,953	8,091	7,804	2,267	2,228	2,107
VII.						
1. Accidents or negligence	1,566	1,604	1,611	446	442	435
2. Homicide	128	135	135	36	37	36
3. Suicide	137	146	157	39	40	42
4. Execution	27	31	21	8	9	6
VIII.						
1. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	7,420	8,113	8,144	2,112	2,235	2,199

	Number of Deaths.		
	Average, 1898-1902.	1902.	1903.
Miasmatic Diseases.			
Smallpox	53	35	6
Chickenpox	27	21	8
Measles	200	194	158
Whooping cough	63	40	63
Mumps	3	4	1
Diphtheria	2	—	4
Typhus	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	—	1
Simple and ill-defined fever	14,633	12,720	11,092
Enteric fever	5,144	5,477	5,243
Influenza	112	116	44
Diarrhœal Diseases.			
Cholera	142	139	6
Diarrhœa	15,883	15,773	14,933
Dysentery	5,865	5,778	4,947
Malarial Diseases.			
Remittent fever	1,201	1,585	2,438
Ague	213	114	79
Malarial cachexia	1,171	1,087	877
Zoogenous Diseases.			
Hydrophobia	44	29	24
Glanders	—	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ...	2	2	2
Venereal Diseases.			
Syphilis	63	73	66
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	11	12	6

Table XXIII.—Causes of Deaths, 1902 and 1903, &c.—*continued.*

	Number of Deaths.		
	Average, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903.
Septic Diseases.			
Phagedæna	2	1	1
Erysipelas	139	122	128
Pyæmia, septicæmia	76	100	74
Puerperal fever	373	349	440
Parasitic Diseases.			
Thrush	941	903	883
Worms (animal)	2,623	2,495	2,666
Dochmius duodenalis	278	301	291
Dietetic Diseases.			
Starvation, want of breast milk	265	189	184
Scurvy	1	1	1
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism	14	6	9
Intemperance, delirium tremens	3	5	8
Constitutional Diseases.			
Rheumatism	598	577	535
Rickets	43	47	59
Cancer	206	219	212
Tabes mesenterica	84	90	26
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus)	38	46	21
Phthisis	3,192	3,297	3,383
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	269	256	261
Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis	1	—	6
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	2,628	2,791	2,896
Diabetes mellitus	107	118	104
Leprosy	93	101	115
Elephantiasis	3	4	1
Parangi	112	78	92
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases	35	22	10
Developmental Diseases.			
Premature birth	729	747	852
Atelectasis	12	8	17
Cyanosis	7	8	5
Spina bifida	1	1	3
Imperforate anus	3	4	3
Cleft palate	—	—	—
Other congenital defects	5	2	3
Old age	1,978	2,248	2,217
Diseases of Nervous System.			
Inflammation of brain or its membranes	32	63	104
Softening of brain	10	8	8
Apoplexy	151	146	148
Paralysis	398	423	440
Epilepsy	100	115	152
Convulsions	139	126	200
Infantile convulsions	9,518	9,855	9,465
Laryngismus stridulus	1	2	1
Collapse	2	5	—
Tetanus	405	592	565
Mania	59	57	49
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord	16	18	17
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	212	191	40
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.			
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye	11	9	12
Otitis and other diseases of ear	5	4	5
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose	18	15	13
Diseases of Circulatory System.			
Pericarditis	8	9	5
Valve disease of heart	12	11	45
Hypertrophy of heart	1	1	2
Angina pectoris, syncope	25	30	65
Aneurism	2	3	6
Embolism, thrombosis	6	—	7
Phlebitis	1	1	1
Varicose veins	256	238	211
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System	207	297	403
Diseases of Respiratory System.			
Laryngitis	28	26	53
Croup	11	11	14
Bronchitis	612	664	699
Asthma	262	208	235
Pneumonia	2,525	2,939	2,937
Pleurisy	31	31	28
Other and udefined Diseases of Respiratory System	2,999	3,133	2,861
Diseases of Digestive System.			
Stomatitis	14	18	41
Dentition	3	1	9
Quinsy	6	8	13
Sore throat	32	30	92
Dyspepsia	64	70	49
Hæmatemesis	62	46	49

Table XXIII.—Causes of Deaths, 1902 and 1903, &c.—*continued.*

	Number of Deaths.		
	Average, 1898–1902.	1902.	1903.
Melæna	2	1	3
Diseases of stomach	119	95	65
Enteritis	37	37	78
Ulceration of intestines	10	5	1
Ileus, obstruction of intestines	64	72	50
Debility of intestines	—	—	—
Stricture or strangulation of intestine	5	5	16
Intussusception of intestine	1	2	3
Hernia	20	22	19
Fistula	10	11	7
Peritonitis	82	90	83
Ascites	117	109	156
Gallstones	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of liver	48	56	64
Other diseases of liver	226	198	188
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	310	308	285
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.			
Diseases of the lymphatic system	3	1	4
Diseases of spleen	39	25	32
Diseases of Urinary System.			
Nephritis	38	51	58
Bright's disease	87	102	107
Uræmia	5	11	10
Suppression of urine	34	29	28
Calculus (stone)	2	—	—
Hæmatura	—	—	5
Diseases of bladder	9	11	9
Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System	122	130	112
Diseases of Organs of Generation.			
Ovarian diseases	8	10	4
Diseases of uterus and vagina	25	20	22
Disorders of menstruation	29	28	18
Pelvic abscess	1	1	1
Perineal abscess	1	2	1
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	65	54	58
Diseases of Parturition.			
Abortion, miscarriage	36	26	31
Puerperal mania	1	—	3
Puerperal convulsions	1,117	1,179	1,109
Placenta prævia, flooding	10	14	16
Phlegmasia dolens	2	1	2
Other and undefined accidents of childbirth	1,053	1,089	991
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.			
Caries, necrosis	4	8	15
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis	8	12	7
Other and undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	2	5	1
Diseases of Integumentary System.			
Carbuncle	38	32	25
Phlegmon, cellulitis	18	12	25
Lupus	—	—	1
Ulcer, bed sore	85	81	100
Eczema	4	9	5
Pemphigus	1	—	1
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	7,807	7,957	7,647
Accident or Negligence.			
Fractures, contusions	605	585	603
Gunshot wounds	69	67	57
Cut, stab	7	6	6
Burn, scald	117	134	111
Poison	40	45	34
Drowning	359	385	391
Suffocation	8	12	36
Snakebite	198	209	217
Otherwise	163	161	156
Homicide.			
Murder, manslaughter	128	135	135
Suicide.			
Gunshot wounds	9	10	11
Cut, stab	6	8	3
Poison	14	15	20
Drowning	20	16	17
Hanging	77	86	97
Otherwise	11	11	9
Execution.			
Hanging	27	31	21
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.			
General dropsy	2,731	2,791	2,720
Debility	4,387	4,899	4,915
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)	20	21	8
Abscess	59	135	330
Tumour	9	15	22
Hæmorrhage	18	30	17
Other ill-defined and not specified causes	196	222	132

Table XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District during the Year 1903.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province			N.Central Prov.	Prov. of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kaluṭara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ...	96,084	12750	2,730	5,424	9,737	2,809	3,298	10182	1,412	703	6,805	4,820	2,625	4,095	878	6,602	1,074	1,357	3,542	6,395	4,054	4,792	139	570	59,276	28,728	6,707	311	353
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	40,641	4,332	977	2,072	3,755	1,161	1,402	5,622	658	320	2,612	2,212	1,585	2,199	424	1,999	449	373	1,712	3,101	1,864	1,812	37	160	23,736	13,852	2,646	110	100
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	3,840	656	246	299	574	212	73	12	18	3	391	58	3	33	—	359	28	108	50	27	208	482	1	13	3,137	419	251	4	15
III. Dietetic do. ...	202	13	12	—	21	1	14	6	1	—	1	4	8	52	2	3	14	1	2	30	3	14	1	3	83	103	12	—	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases	7,721	1,795	322	759	531	154	134	450	17	11	1,064	628	177	47	29	386	21	138	132	269	316	341	13	65	5,910	1,183	492	25	33
V. Developmental do....	3,100	729	113	184	326	51	91	237	20	20	290	235	44	—	33	33	1	30	1	462	110	90	6	36	2,029	798	175	37	19
VI. Local Diseases ...	30,512	4,303	878	1,716	2,734	900	859	3,040	466	257	2,020	1,427	555	1,328	287	3,140	414	614	1,279	1,858	935	1,502	49	240	19,703	7,830	2,444	104	142
VII. Violence ...	1,924	229	64	130	202	44	55	142	14	9	129	137	67	58	19	174	21	29	36	99	130	136	13	4	1,373	429	88	4	13
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	8,144	693	118	264	1,594	286	670	673	218	83	298	119	186	378	84	508	126	64	330	549	488	415	19	49	3,305	4,114	599	27	31
I.																													
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	16,620	1,784	582	815	830	556	216	2,399	271	168	899	601	1,180	1,371	121	1,214	314	253	1,216	854	490	486	7	42	10,628	4,550	1,330	35	28
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	19,886	2,145	351	1,170	2,679	491	1,148	959	305	108	1,614	1,588	386	757	188	727	103	104	447	2,155	1,321	1,140	25	92	12,607	5,995	1,056	55	56
3. Malarial do. ...	3,394	249	34	79	199	104	24	1,984	41	17	64	19	18	58	102	47	20	10	45	71	41	168	2	13	314	2,848	189	17	11
4. Zoogenous do. ...	26	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	3	4	—	1	19	6	—	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	72	20	2	—	16	2	3	5	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	1	6	2	4	1	1	41	29	—	—	—
6. Septic do. ...	643	127	7	7	31	8	11	275	41	27	27	2	1	11	13	9	10	3	3	13	7	10	2	11	127	424	71	3	5
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	3,840	656	246	299	574	212	73	12	18	3	391	58	3	33	—	359	28	108	50	27	208	482	1	13	3,137	419	251	4	15
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	202	13	12	—	21	1	14	6	1	—	1	4	8	52	2	3	14	1	2	30	3	14	1	3	83	103	12	—	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases	7,721	1,795	322	759	531	154	134	450	17	11	1,064	628	177	47	29	386	21	138	132	269	316	341	13	65	5,910	1,183	492	25	33
V. Developmental Diseases	3,100	729	113	184	326	51	91	237	20	20	290	235	44	—	33	33	1	30	1	462	110	90	6	36	2,029	798	175	37	19
VI.																													
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	11,189	1,848	226	1,236	493	74	220	1,374	126	68	1,528	1,170	370	122	117	368	143	172	101	797	334	302	18	99	7,412	2,836	725	56	43
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ...	30	2	1	—	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	16	14	—	—	—
3. Diseases of Circulatory System ...	745	266	36	64	66	15	33	19	2	—	87	29	12	6	7	14	1	24	6	19	19	20	10	22	542	127	38	2	4
4. Diseases of Respiratory System ...	3,827	886	77	89	732	241	407	758	248	152	142	44	31	422	92	724	159	176	509	673	72	193	5	65	3,288	2,696	684	29	60
5. Diseases of Digestive System ...	1,273	297	32	51	147	39	63	95	17	16	87	44	63	33	8	29	8	8	15	81	60	80	14	23	728	413	80	4	11
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	36	3	—	—	1	1	—	9	5	—	—	1	—	9	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	4	23	8	—	1

7. Diseases of the Urinary System ...	329	122	6	21	29	2	14	10	8	1	22	23	2	1	3	5	1	5	1	14	25	14	1	8	186	91	32	1	10
8. Diseases of Reproductive System:—																													
(*a*) Organs of Generation	104	23	8	5	9	2	2	9	1	1	5	2	3	3	—	15	—	4	5	1	2	4	—	—	70	26	7	1	—
(*b*) Parturition ...	2,152	203	83	126	240	95	70	25	7	6	93	83	50	14	7	396	29	74	125	193	77	156	—	10	1,705	292	137	4	4
9. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion ...	23	9	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	13	8	1	—	1
10. Diseases of Integumentary System ...	7,804	644	408	124	1,012	430	47	739	51	12	53	23	21	718	51	1,587	71	150	513	78	342	730	1	13	5,739	1,304	732	7	8
VII.																													
1. Accident or negligence	1,611	165	48	112	168	41	42	122	14	8	107	126	63	51	12	155	14	18	29	83	120	113	7	2	1,167	349	74	—	12
2. Homicide ...	135	27	13	10	7	—	2	6	—	1	9	5	2	6	1	12	6	3	3	7	5	10	1	—	99	27	8	—	—
3. Suicide ...	157	29	3	8	19	3	11	14	—	—	12	6	2	1	5	7	1	5	4	9	5	13	5	2	89	51	5	4	1
4. Execution ...	21	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	2	1	—	—
VIII.																													
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	8,144	693	118	264	1,594	286	670	673	218	83	298	119	186	378	84	508	126	64	330	549	488	415	19	49	3,305	4,114	599	27	31
Miasmatic Diseases.																													
Smallpox ...	6	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	2
Chickenpox ...	8	1	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	1
Measles ...	158	4	—	15	4	—	—	112	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	7	—	5	3	—	—	32	122	4	—	—
Whooping cough ...	63	22	2	12	1	—	—	1	—	—	17	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	47	9	6	—	—
Mumps ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever	11,092	908	246	320	548	282	133	2,261	270	167	356	127	961	1363	117	1,003	295	148	680	277	226	404	1	17	5,781	4,158	1,085	29	21
Enteric fever ...	5,243	840	334	465	258	270	66	24	1	1	520	472	219	4	4	210	19	102	528	570	258	78	5	24	4,748	222	234	6	4
Influenza ...	44	6	—	2	13	3	15	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	11	32	1	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.																													
Cholera ...	6	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Diarrhœa ...	14,933	1,466	242	1014	1,951	360	729	425	115	75	1,534	1,474	325	470	128	689	84	55	368	1,514	1,013	992	8	57	10,916	3,172	716	32	32
Dysentery ...	4,947	678	109	156	723	131	419	534	190	33	80	114	61	287	60	38	19	49	79	641	308	238	17	35	1,691	2,817	340	23	24
Malarial Diseases.																													
Remittent fever ...	2,438	211	26	9	20	18	2	1,850	38	7	34	3	10	40	89	24	1	3	14	11	5	23	2	8	170	2,098	141	14	5
Ague ...	79	2	—	—	9	10	1	14	3	—	4	11	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	—	36	39	4	—	—
Malarial cachexia ...	877	36	8	70	170	76	21	120	—	10	26	5	2	18	13	20	19	7	31	45	36	144	—	5	108	711	44	3	6
Zoogenous Diseases.																													
Hydrophobia ...	24	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	4	—	1	19	4	—	—	—
Glanders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.																													
Syphilis ...	66	20	2	—	15	2	2	5	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	6	1	4	1	1	37	27	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
Septic Diseases.																													
Phagedæna ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	128	10	—	—	6	1	—	95	1	1	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	2	14	108	2	—	1
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	74	30	—	1	3	2	5	10	1	1	9	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	2	3	—	4	38	27	3	—	2
Puerperal fever ...	440	86	7	6	22	5	6	170	39	25	10	1	1	9	13	6	10	2	3	8	5	6	1	5	74	289	66	3	2

Table XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.Central Prov.	Prov. of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kaluttara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Parasitic Diseases.																													
Thrush	883	40	39	6	177	44	41	5	18	3	1	—	—	33	—	201	12	36	20	5	40	162	—	—	774	43	64	1	1
Worms (animal) ...	2,666	563	207	268	307	161	22	7	—	—	375	55	—	—	—	156	16	72	30	3	137	287	1	11	2,324	145	177	3	5
Dochmius duodenalis ...	291	53	—	25	90	7	10	—	—	—	15	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	19	31	33	—	2	39	231	10	—	9
Dietetic Diseases.																													
Starvation, want of breast milk	184	8	11	—	18	—	14	6	1	—	—	3	8	52	2	2	14	—	2	29	3	11	—	3	69	100	12	—	—
Scurvy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	8	—	—	—	—
Do. delirium tremens	8	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.																													
Rheumatism ...	535	87	24	45	69	3	11	23	6	2	87	32	20	3	3	21	2	7	23	7	32	28	1	1	460	55	17	—	1
Rickets	59	28	—	—	7	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	39	17	3	—	—
Cancer	212	56	12	19	16	6	4	31	1	—	17	10	3	5	2	2	—	6	—	6	2	14	1	5	128	59	18	1	—
Tabes mesenterica ...	26	12	—	1	—	—	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	15	2	—	—
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	21	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	15	2	2	—	—
Phthisis	3,383	865	67	278	246	72	80	240	7	5	476	225	51	20	9	168	12	34	28	95	216	189	10	44	2,443	584	256	21	25
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula ...	261	28	10	15	14	12	2	7	—	1	22	6	—	2	—	68	3	9	37	6	5	14	—	2	209	34	16	—	—
Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	6	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	2,896	569	198	384	168	54	25	104	3	1	440	344	87	4	5	107	1	81	33	146	58	84	—	3	2,390	346	151	2	4
Diabetes mellitus ...	104	35	6	9	4	3	—	26	—	1	5	2	—	1	4	—	2	1	—	2	1	2	1	4	49	38	12	—	—
Leprosy	115	90	—	1	2	—	1	3	—	—	3	1	1	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	4	75	24	10	—	2
Elephantiasis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Parangi	92	5	5	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	8	10	3	3	20	1	—	10	3	1	4	—	—	81	6	4	—	1
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases ...	10	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	1	1	—
Developmental Diseases.																													
Premature birth ...	852	113	20	11	84	5	18	85	3	11	45	2	—	—	18	4	—	—	—	397	27	9	—	8	610	198	31	1	4
Atelectasis ...	17	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	5	—	—
Cyanosis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Spina bifida ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Imperforate anus ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other congenital defects ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Old age	2,217	597	93	173	241	46	71	151	17	4	244	233	43	—	15	28	1	30	1	65	83	81	5	26	1,412	585	138	36	15

Nervous System.																															
Inflammation of brain or its membranes ...	104	61	—	4	6	6	2	7	—	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1	4	3	41	40	10	3	3
Softening of brain ...	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	2	—	—	—
Apoplexy ...	148	69	2	5	6	2	9	10	4	1	4	2	—	—	4	7	6	3	1	3	3	7	5	14	54	49	21	3	2
Paralysis ...	440	149	29	80	31	5	8	34	4	—	49	11	5	2	—	—	2	8	2	8	3	10	1	8	310	91	27	2	1
Epilepsy ...	152	24	—	6	41	1	21	4	1	—	4	9	2	—	—	1	4	1	2	14	6	11	—	1	51	94	6	—	—
Convulsions ...	200	12	2	5	7	3	11	91	7	6	2	5	3	7	4	9	1	2	4	8	4	7	—	—	48	139	12	—	1
Infantile convulsions ...	9,465	1,179	181	1,116	357	53	158	1,135	108	57	1,436	1,134	353	111	92	337	124	151	86	748	303	246	4	60	6,602	2,173	552	43	31
Laryngismus Stridulus ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tetanus ...	565	317	4	16	36	4	8	93	1	1	14	5	2	2	16	8	5	5	2	10	5	11	1	9	226	227	92	5	5
Mania ...	49	8	6	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	11	4	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	2	5	—	—	41	7	1	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord ...	17	7	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	11	5	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System ...	40	14	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	23	9	3	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.																													
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye ...	12	1	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	4	8	—	—	—
Otitis and other diseases of ear ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ...	13	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.																													
Pericarditis ...	5	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
Valve disease of heart ...	45	11	—	—	5	3	5	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	4	—	4	1	1	1	1	2	4	16	21	2	—	—
Hypertrophy of heart ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, syncope...	65	25	2	2	9	2	9	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	2	5	29	26	3	—	—
Aneurism ...	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
Embolism, Thrombosis ...	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—
Phlebitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Varicose veins ...	211	57	25	15	6	5	1	2	—	—	37	15	2	5	1	5	—	9	3	11	1	11	—	—	191	8	11	1	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ...	403	163	9	46	42	5	17	11	2	—	41	13	10	1	4	4	—	9	1	3	14	8	5	10	296	66	21	1	4
Diseases of Respiratory System.																													
Laryngitis ...	53	2	—	1	1	1	1	8	27	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	35	14	—	—
Croup ...	14	1	—	1	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	10	1	—	—
Bronchitis ...	699	253	8	25	80	28	32	105	5	—	32	4	12	18	5	22	4	4	8	28	14	12	1	15	270	313	88	6	6
Asthma ...	235	36	19	17	16	5	5	29	2	1	18	20	6	11	—	8	2	3	3	9	14	11	—	1	145	73	14	1	1
Pneumonia ...	2,937	555	36	38	323	84	185	598	103	127	80	17	12	259	76	72	75	22	34	147	41	53	4	44	571	1,972	286	20	40
Pleurisy ...	28	9	—	—	4	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	6	20	—	1	—
Other & undefined Diseases of Respiratory System...	2,861	30	14	7	304	121	180	8	111	24	12	2	1	134	4	622	75	147	463	483	3	116	—	2	2,291	273	281	1	13
Diseases of Digestive System.																													
Stomatitis ...	41	16	—	2	6	2	1	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	31	4	5	—	1
Dentition ...	9	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	4	—	—	—
Quinsy ...	13	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	4	5	—	—
Sore throat ...	92	4	—	2	9	2	6	8	3	5	7	4	21	1	1	—	1	—	1	13	4	—	—	—	66	24	1	1	—
Dyspepsia ...	49	3	1	—	1	1	1	31	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	41	5	—	—

Table XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Digestive System—contd.																													
Hæmatemesis ...	49	1	—	1	10	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	25	—	—	44	3	2	—	—
Melæna	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Diseases of stomach ...	65	11	—	1	14	—	8	2	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	4	6	2	2	41	16	3	1	—
Enteritis	78	60	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	5	41	21	7	—	2
Ulceration of intestines ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestines	50	18	—	4	11	2	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	1	—	19	24	3	1	2
Stricture or strangulation of intestines ...	16	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	3	3	—	—
Intussusception of intestine	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Hernia	19	10	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	3	—	—
Fistula	7	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—
Peritonitis	83	26	3	3	18	—	5	3	1	—	5	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	41	33	1	—	2
Ascites	156	51	13	9	14	9	3	—	—	—	13	9	4	—	1	2	1	2	1	5	5	2	1	5	41	33	1	—	2
Gall stones	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	11	—	—	86	66	3	—	1
Cirrhosis of liver ...	64	30	2	2	7	—	4	3	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver ...	188	22	2	19	14	5	4	32	5	4	25	6	1	10	3	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	4	30	26	2	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	285	29	6	5	31	16	18	9	4	6	16	19	31	11	3	17	2	1	10	23	11	17	1	2	202	61	19	—	—
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.																													
Diseases of the lymphatic system... ...	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Diseases of spleen ...	32	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	5	—	—	1	—	9	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	23	7	—	1
Diseases of Urinary System.																													
Nephritis	58	43	—	—	6	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	32	16	6	—	3
Bright's disease ...	107	54	—	6	15	1	7	4	5	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	6	1	2	—	5	31	46	17	1	7
Uræmia	10	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	—	—	—
Suppression of urine ...	28	3	1	7	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	22	3	3	—	—
Hæmatura ...	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder ...	9	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	3	5	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System	112	13	5	8	6	—	1	—	1	—	16	21	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	21	10	—	1	90	15	6	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Generation.																													
Ovarian diseases ...	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Diseases of uterus & vagina	22	8	3	1	3	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	1	1	—
Disorders of menstruation	18	2	2	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	3	—	—	—
Pelvic abscess ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Perineal abscess ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ...	58	11	2	1	3	1	1	4	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	13	—	3	5	1	1	4	—	—	40	12	6	—	—

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Table XXV.—Number of Births and Deaths on Estates* in the Western, Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces registered in each of the Years 1898–1903.

Year.	District.	Births.								Deaths.							
		Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1898	Kandy ...	3101	12	7	72	2955	45	5	5	3908	4	3	42	3831	17	4	7
	Matale ...	489	1	1	8	477	—	2	—	653	2	—	5	644	1	1	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1982	11	1	52	1900	18	—	—	2320	5	—	41	2263	9	1	1
	Badulla ...	992	3	2	6	978	2	1	—	1045	1	—	7	1036	1	—	—
	Ratnapura ...	328	1	2	14	304	5	2	—	773	—	1	27	742	3	—	—
	Kegalla ...	1056	1	1	60	983	11	—	—	1567	1	1	46	1513	6	—	—
	Kalutara ...	170	—	1	9	158	1	—	1	473	—	—	10	462	1	—	—
	Colombo† ...	109	—	—	15	93	1	—	—	309	—	—	8	301	—	—	—
1899	Kandy ...	3083	18	8	85	2916	42	3	11	3743	3	3	71	3624	32	1	9
	Matale ...	426	—	1	10	410	5	—	—	833	—	1	12	816	4	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1674	10	7	50	1595	10	1	1	1663	1	1	22	1627	12	—	—
	Badulla ...	1072	5	3	12	1050	1	1	—	927	—	—	9	917	1	—	—
	Ratnapura ...	322	—	2	17	297	4	—	2	403	1	—	4	396	1	—	1
	Kegalla ...	860	2	—	54	788	15	—	1	1552	—	1	43	1479	26	—	3
	Kalutara ...	200	—	—	6	193	1	—	—	489	—	—	7	482	—	—	—
	Colombo† ...	110	—	1	12	93	3	—	1	368	1	—	3	362	2	—	—
1900	Kandy ...	3249	16	6	57	3121	41	5	3	4590	6	—	66	4488	27	1	2
	Matale ...	541	—	2	10	526	1	2	—	928	1	3	10	912	2	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1629	2	1	34	1582	9	1	—	1520	1	—	21	1483	14	1	—
	Badulla ...	1144	1	3	15	1121	3	1	—	1061	1	1	13	1042	4	—	—
	Ratnapura ...	433	2	1	23	403	4	—	—	474	—	2	7	463	2	—	—
	Kegalla ...	1015	—	—	69	927	19	—	—	1427	1	3	38	1364	19	—	2
	Kalutara ...	239	—	—	22	214	3	—	—	645	—	—	14	631	—	—	—
	Colombo† ...	155	—	—	8	144	1	—	2	314	—	—	3	309	1	1	—
1901	Kandy ...	3114	13	9	61	3005	21	4	1	5915	11	3	66	5793	35	1	6
	Matale ...	519	3	1	9	503	2	—	1	1102	—	—	12	1084	5	1	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1685	1	8	41	1625	8	2	—	1650	2	1	20	1623	4	—	—
	Badulla ...	1152	2	6	20	1114	6	4	—	1412	2	2	13	1386	8	—	1
	Ratnapura ...	394	—	1	22	362	9	—	—	758	—	—	16	740	2	—	—
	Kegalla ...	919	1	1	51	843	17	3	3	1668	4	3	36	1598	25	—	2
	Kalutara ...	272	—	—	20	250	1	—	1	848	—	—	12	835	1	—	—
	Colombo† ...	120	—	—	16	102	1	—	1	454	—	—	7	446	—	—	1
1902	Kandy ...	3653	16	4	84	3492	50	5	2	4226	4	4	59	4126	31	—	2
	Matale ...	559	2	3	12	533	5	4	—	917	—	—	8	899	7	3	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	2159	14	8	54	2060	17	4	2	2111	2	5	28	2067	8	—	1
	Badulla ...	1172	2	7	20	1134	4	5	—	1212	2	1	13	1193	3	—	—
	Ratnapura ...	377	4	1	14	354	4	—	—	573	1	—	10	560	2	—	—
	Kegalla ...	953	—	2	63	876	10	2	—	1287	3	—	27	1234	19	2	2
	Kalutara ...	338	—	—	18	317	3	—	—	598	—	—	6	591	1	—	—
	Colombo† ...	152	1	—	12	132	2	1	4	334	—	—	6	325	2	—	1
1903	Kandy ...	4095	13	14	103	3904	54	5	2	3403	6	4	67	3287	36	1	2
	Matale ...	584	2	3	13	560	2	4	—	680	—	1	17	655	3	3	1
	Nuwara Eliya ...	2506	6	9	51	2414	22	1	3	1901	2	6	38	1842	8	1	4
	Badulla ...	1556	1	2	22	1522	6	3	—	1216	1	—	10	1200	3	2	—
	Ratnapura ...	377	2	—	22	347	5	1	—	516	—	1	11	500	3	1	—
	Kegalla ...	1099	3	1	66	1012	14	3	—	1128	—	1	44	1076	6	1	—
	Kalutara ...	441	2	—	16	420	3	—	—	489	—	—	16	471	1	—	1
	Colombo† ...	171	—	—	10	158	1	—	2	221	—	—	9	208	2	—	2

* "Estate" means any land having ten or more acres in cultivation, and situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation only in the districts under tea, cacao, and coffee cultivation.

† The Avisawella division of the Colombo District.

Table XXVI.—Causes of Deaths on Estates registered in the Western, Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces during 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DISTRICT.							
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.
ALL CAUSES	3,403	680	1,901	1,216	516	1,128	221	489
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	1,304	303	768	522	267	600	127	240
II. Parasitic Diseases	86	10	14	9	21	28	3	15
III. Dietetic Diseases	5	1	9	6	1	7	2	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	78	17	49	26	20	50	24	20
V. Developmental Diseases	156	39	59	35	19	32	3	12
VI. Local Diseases	690	149	446	264	88	203	39	75
VII. Violence	43	7	30	13	9	17	3	8
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes	1,041	154	526	341	91	191	20	119
I.								
1. Miasmatic Diseases	122	62	76	72	12	37	33	31
2. Diarrhœal do.	1,037	166	661	412	224	415	81	168
3. Malarial do.	115	68	20	30	25	136	11	38
4. Zoogenous do.	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
5. Venereal do.	8	2	1	1	1	3	—	—
6. Septic do.	22	5	10	5	4	8	2	3
II.								
Parasitic Diseases	86	10	14	9	21	28	3	15
III.								
Dietetic Diseases	5	1	9	6	1	7	2	—
IV.								
Constitutional Diseases	78	17	49	26	20	50	24	20
V.								
Developmental Diseases	156	39	59	35	19	32	3	12
VI.								
1. Diseases of Nervous System	258	37	137	85	29	84	6	30
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense	3	—	2	1	1	2	—	—
3. Do. Circulatory System	15	3	14	2	3	1	—	2
4. Do. Respiratory System	266	81	205	131	32	62	9	25
5. Do. Digestive System	69	9	36	24	5	19	18	4
6. Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
7. Do. Urinary System	12	—	7	3	8	2	—	
8. Do. Reproductive System :—								
(*a*) Organs of Generation ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Parturition	57	16	41	13	5	27	2	10
9. Do. Organs of Locomotion	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
10. Do. Integumentary System ...	7	3	3	4	4	5	4	3
VII.								
1. Accident or negligence	33	5	22	7	7	10	2	7
2. Homicide	3	—	1	1	1	2	1	1
3. Suicide	7	2	7	5	1	5	—	—
4. Execution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.								
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	1,041	154	526	341	91	191	20	119
Miasmatic Diseases.								
Smallpox	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Whooping cough	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Diptheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	97	58	56	63	9	32	33	28
Enteric fever	5	—	4	3	2	4	—	—
Influenza	12	3	15	2	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.								
Cholera	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	496	83	318	207	66	209	63	124
Dysentery	536	83	343	205	158	206	18	44
Malarial Diseases.								
Remittent fever	17	15	1	1	—	17	3	2
Ague	6	3	1	9	—	1	—	—
Malarial cachexia	92	50	18	20	25	118	8	36
Zoogenous Diseases.								
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.								
Syphilis	7	2	1	1	1	3	—	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths on Estates during 1903—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DISTRICT.							
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.
Septic Diseases.								
Erysipelas	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pyæmia, septicæmia	3	2	4	1	2	3	—	1
Puerperal fever	16	2	6	4	2	5	1	2
Parasitic Diseases.								
Worms (animal)	30	4	7	2	—	2	3	4
Dochmius duodenalis	56	6	7	7	21	26	—	11
Dietetic Diseases.								
Starvation, want of breast-milk	4	—	9	5	1	7	2	—
Intemperance delirium tremens	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.								
Rheumatism	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
Rickets	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	7	2	1	1	—	3	—	1
Tabes mesenterica	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus)	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1
Phthisis	26	4	18	12	18	27	8	12
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	33	9	14	8	2	16	16	4
Diabetes mellitus	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—
Leprosy	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Developmental Diseases.								
Premature birth	39	2	7	5	1	5	—	2
Imperforate anus	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Congenital Defects	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Old age	116	37	50	30	18	27	2	10
Diseases of Nervous System.								
Inflammation of brain or its membranes	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Apoplexy	2	1	8	1	—	4	1	—
Paralysis	12	3	4	2	—	1	—	2
Epilepsy	33	1	20	11	3	6	—	3
Convulsions	4	2	7	7	1	4	—	—
Infantile convulsions	184	29	89	56	21	63	4	2
Collapse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tetanus	19	—	6	6	2	4	1	2
Mania	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.								
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye	3	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
Otitis and other diseases of ear	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.								
Pericarditis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Valve disease of heart	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, syncope	6	1	6	1	1	—	—	1
Varicose veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System	5	1	4	1	2	1	—	1
Diseases of Respiratory System.								
Laryngitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Croup	3	1	3	2	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	45	11	27	25	3	8	2	3
Asthma	7	1	3	3	1	2	1	3
Pneumonia	204	66	165	99	28	47	5	17
Pleurisy	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System	5	2	6	1	—	4	1	1
Diseases of Digestive System.								
Dentition	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sore throat	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dyspepsia	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malæna	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach	4	—	4	4	—	1	—	—
Enteritis	4	—	2	1	—	3	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine	9	1	4	3	—	2	—	—
Intussusception of intestine	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	11	—	3	3	1	2	—	—
Ascites	9	2	2	3	2	6	18	—

Table XXVI.—Causes of Deaths on Estates during 1903—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	District.							
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.
Cirrhosis of liver	6	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver	10	3	4	3	1	3	—	2
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System ...	11	1	10	5	—	2	—	—
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.								
Diseases of the lymphatic system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of spleen	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Urinary System.								
Nephritis	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bright's disease	8	—	3	2	1	1	—	1
Uræmia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Calculas (stone)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System ...	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Generation.								
Ovarian diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of uterus and vagina	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Disorders of menstruation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelvic abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Parturition.								
Abortion, miscarriage	4	—	6	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal mania	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal convulsions	9	—	8	1	—	6	1	1
Placenta prævia, flooding	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Phlegmasia dolens	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Accidents of Childbirth ...	41	16	26	12	4	17	1	9
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.								
Caries, necrosis	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.								
Carbuncle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmon, cellulitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lupus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore	3	1	1	1	1	—	2	2
Eczema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	3	2	2	3	3	4	2	1
Accident or Negligence.								
Fractures, contusions	10	1	6	3	3	4	1	—
Gun-shot wounds	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cut, stab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burn, scald	12	—	7	1	2	2	—	1
Poison	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Drowning	9	1	1	1	2	2	1	4
Suffocation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Snakebite	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Otherwise	2	—	6	—	—	2	—	—
Homicide.								
Murder, manslaughter	3	—	1	1	1	2	1	1
Suicide.								
Gun-shot wounds	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanging	4	1	6	4	1	5	—	—
Otherwise	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Execution.								
Hanging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.								
General dropsy	190	56	84	32	8	45	2	20
Debility	841	97	434	305	78	143	16	93
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	2
Tumour	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	4	1	6		—	2	1	4

Table XXVII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Ward and among each Race in the Colombo Municipality during the Year 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colombo Municipality.	Ward.										Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES.	5686	18	114	214	550	1082	563	1359	882	523	381	93	340	2712	1286	936	150	169
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	1739	4	27	55	140	346	143	487	235	189	113	32	101	833	417	259	57	40
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	119	—	1	3	4	18	9	54	16	9	5	1	6	62	31	12	—	7
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	6	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	687	1	10	24	64	160	57	139	125	56	51	11	43	344	119	131	16	23
V. Developmental Diseases ...	367	—	4	11	24	107	22	56	75	49	19	2	16	194	62	69	19	5
VI. Local Diseases	2192	3	63	102	271	557	287	429	382	152	146	31	148	993	523	375	48	74
VII. Violence	95	7	2	1	2	9	2	51	14	3	4	6	2	44	24	14	1	4
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes	481	2	6	18	43	85	43	141	35	65	43	10	22	240	108	76	9	16
I.																		
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	323	1	—	2	6	111	3	62	26	74	38	5	22	199	41	31	20	5
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	1081	3	12	35	76	185	83	370	163	92	62	23	63	486	307	147	30	25
3. Malarial do. ...	212	—	14	14	39	31	50	18	31	11	4	2	7	86	52	55	5	5
4. Zoogenous do. ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	4	2	1	1	12	3	—	—	—
6. Septic do. ...	105	—	1	4	18	18	7	29	13	8	7	1	8	49	14	26	2	5
II.																		
Parasitic Diseases	119	—	1	3	4	18	9	54	16	9	5	1	6	62	31	12	—	7
III.																		
Dietetic Diseases	6	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
IV.																		
Constitutional Diseases ...	687	1	10	24	64	160	57	139	125	56	51	11	43	344	119	131	16	23
V.																		
Developmental Diseases ...	367	—	4	11	24	107	22	56	75	49	19	2	16	194	62	69	19	5
VI.																		
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	948	—	26	52	152	181	148	66	171	78	74	15	66	411	226	183	27	20
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	104	1	2	1	6	18	7	24	20	4	21	3	13	53	23	11	—	1
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	738	—	29	34	76	120	84	178	139	52	26	1	40	333	192	124	14	34
5. Do. Digestive System ...	203	2	4	5	10	24	23	74	38	11	12	11	13	113	34	22	3	1
6. Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
7. Do. Urinary System ...	86	—	2	5	17	8	21	23	4	1	5	—	7	31	18	19	1	10
8. Do. Reproductive System—																		
(*a*) Organs of Generation	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	2	1	—	—	4	6	1	1	—
(*b*) Parturition ...	40	—	—	3	7	6	1	11	6	2	4	—	5	18	10	6	1	—
9. Organs of Locomotion ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	1	—	—
10. Integumentary System ...	52	—	—	2	2	—	3	38	3	2	2	1	4	25	12	7	1	2
VII.																		
1. Accident or negligence ...	72	6	2	—	2	9	2	34	13	2	2	4	2	30	22	10	—	4
2. Homicide	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	3	—	—
3. Suicide	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	2	—	5	1	1	1	—
4. Execution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.																		
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	481	2	6	18	43	85	43	141	35	65	43	10	22	240	108	76	9	16
Miasmatic Diseases.																		
Smallpox	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chickenpox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	215	1	—	1	2	97	1	1	11	69	32	1	9	122	37	25	18	3
Enteric fever	98	—	—	—	3	7	2	61	14	5	6	4	13	70	3	4	2	2
Influenza	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.																		
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	626	—	7	13	25	96	35	255	104	53	38	7	40	301	179	67	18	14
Dysentery	455	3	5	22	51	89	48	115	59	39	24	16	23	185	128	80	12	11
Malarial Diseases.																		
Remittent fever	182	—	13	14	37	21	48	8	27	11	3	2	6	72	41	51	5	5
Ague	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Malarial cachexia	28	—	1	—	2	10	2	8	4	—	1	—	1	12	11	4	—	—
Zoogenous Diseases.																		
Hydrophobia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.																		
Syphilis	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	4	2	1	1	12	3	—	—	—

CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1902.

134710

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CONTENTS.

PART I.—REVENUE.		PAGE
Memorandum by the Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, Acting Principal Collector of Customs, on Customs and Shipping	A	1–40
Administration Report of the Hon. Mr. G. M. Fowler, Government Agent, Western Province	B	1–29
Report of Mr. C. D. Vigors on the Kalutara District	B	30–53
Administration Report of the Hon. Mr. J. P. Lewis, Acting Government Agent, Central Province	C	1–4
Report of Mr. E. B. Alexander on the Matale District	C	5–15
Report of Mr. E. M. de C. Short on the Nuwara Eliya District	C	15–20
Administration Report of Mr. R. W. Ievers, Government Agent, Northern Province	D	1–15
Report of Mr. E. B. Denham on the Mannar District	D	15–25
Report of Mr. R. A. G. Festing on the Mullaittivu District	D	25–31
Administration Report of Mr. H. W. Brodhurst, Acting Government Agent, Southern Province	E	1–28
Report of Mr. J. O'K. Murty on the Matara District	E	29–40
Report of Mr. B. Horsburgh on the Hambantota District	E	41–60
Administration Report of Mr. S. Haughton, Government Agent, Eastern Province	F	1– 8
Report of Mr. C. M. Lushington on the Trincomalee District	F	8–18
Administration Report of Mr. H. L. Crawford, Government Agent, North-Western Province	G	1–10
Report of Mr. G. Cookson on the Puttalam District	G	11–22
Report of Mr. H. R. Freeman on the Chilaw District	G	23–26
Administration Report of Mr. L. W. Booth, Government Agent, North-Central Province	H	1–26
Administration Report of Mr. F. H. Price, Government Agent, Province of Uva	I	1–18
Administration Report of Mr. G. Saxton, Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa	J	1–15
Report of Mr. C. S. Vaughan on the Kegalla District	J	16–22
APPENDIX.		
Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government Agents and their Assistants.		
REPORTS BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.		
On the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances	K	1–50
On the working of the Local Boards	L	1–28

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.		
Report of the Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G., M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works	A	1–40
Report of Mr. F. H. Grinlinton, Surveyor-General	B	1–36
Report of Mr. H. T. S. Ward, Director of Irrigation	C	1–26
Report of Mr. F. H. Grinlinton, Surveyor-General, on the Meteorology of Ceylon	D	1–40

PART III.—JUDICIAL.		
Report of Mr. P. Ramanathan, C.M.G., Solicitor-General, on the Judicial Statistics of 1902	A	1–11
Report of Mr. L. Maartensz, Crown Counsel, Western Circuit	A	12–13
Report of Mr. Hermann A. Loos, Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit	A	14–15
Report of Mr. Walter A. Drieberg, Acting Crown Counsel, Northern and Southern Circuits	A	16
Statistics	A	16–30
Report of Major A. de Wilton, Inspector-General of Police	B	1–44
Report of Major A. de Wilton, Inspector-General of Prisons	C	1–30

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
Report of Mr. A. Perry, Principal Civil Medical Officer, &c.	A	1–62
Report of Mr. H. L. Moysey, Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	B	1–20
Report of Mr. G. P. Greene, General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway	C	1– 9
Report of Mr. T. A. Wylie, Accountant	C	10–47
Report of Mr. A. Paton Gray, Engineer of Ways and Works	C	48–56
Report of Mr. H. G. Unsworth, Locomotive Engineer	C	57–71
Report of Mr. A. G. Perman, Traffic Superintendent	C	72–74
Report of Mr. J. Harward, Acting Director of Public Instruction	D	1–52
Report of Mr. P. Arunachalam, Registrar-General of Lands	E	1–36
Report of Mr. P. Arunachalam, Registrar-General, on the Vital Statistics of 1902	F	1–62
Report of Mr. A. Clark, Acting Conservator of Forests	G	1–50
Report of Mr. J. B. Carruthers, Acting Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens	H	1–30
Report of Mr. A. Willey, Director of the Colombo Museum	I	1– 4
Report of Mr. G. A. Joseph, Secretary and Librarian	I	5– 8
Report of Mr. J. H. Bostock, Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works	J	1– 4
Report of Mr. G. W. Sturgess, M.R.C.V.S., Government Veterinary Surgeon	K	1– 8
Report of Mr. J. G. Fraser, Settlement Officer	L	1– 6
Report of Mr. H. C. Cottle, Acting Government Printer	M	1–16

CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

1902.

PART I.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

MEMORANDUM ON THE RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1902.

Staff.—Mr. Macleod succeeded Mr. Moor as Deputy Collector, and the writer assumed duties as Principal Collector on the departure of the Hon. Mr. Jackson on sick leave.

Improvements to Customs Premises.—(*a*) The electric cranes referred to in last year's Administration Report have arrived, and three have been erected on the Prince of Wales's jetty. There was some delay in obtaining the necessary current, but this want has now been supplied. A great saving in time will result from the use of these cranes.

(*b*) Commissariat street has been thrown open to cart traffic, and goods are now loaded from the back of B and C warehouses. This was one of the improvements suggested by the Wharf Commission in May, 1901. There have been difficulties in the completion of the roadway behind the wharfage premises, by which goods will similarly be taken out from the back of the sheds, thus largely reducing the number of carts, which at present must work from the front of the warehouses into which goods are being landed. The original scheme caused inconvenience to the Military by preventing easy access to the Battenberg battery, and the plan in consequence had to be slightly modified. Work is being continued on the quay wall, and considerable progress has been made. The necessary dredging has, however, been delayed, as it appears to be difficult to carry on this work without greatly interfering with landing operations.

(*c*) Additions have been made to the export sheds in the Fort premises.

(*d*) Seashore street has been widened.

(*e*) A new searcher's office has been built for the Leyden Bastion Gate.

Another shed is required at the new export jetty, where oil and plumbago are shipped.

Amendment of Customs Ordinance.—The changes effected by the Ordinance recently passed were not of financial importance, but were made with the object of simplifying the tariff. The principal amendments were contained not in the schedule, but in the body of the Bill, by which the Governor in Executive Council is empowered to reduce or abolish existing Customs duties, whilst by resolution of the Legislative Council new duties may be imposed and existing ones raised. Previously it was necessary to pass a new Ordinance whenever any alteration, however slight, in the tariff was required, and desirable modifications had to be postponed. The analogy of the Toll Ordinance was followed. At one time a separate Ordinance was necessary whenever a new toll was to be established. Now a resolution of the Legislature suffices, whilst the Governor in Executive Council may abolish or move an existing toll. As regards the tariff itself, liquid fuel having a flashing point of 150 degrees is now admitted free, and the concession already granted to persons registering guns and watches at the Customs of their re-admission without payment of duty has been extended to other articles which, in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs, are similarly capable of identification. The other alterations in the tariff are as follows :—

Imports.

Fowling-pieces, guns, and rifles, single-barrelled, each Rs. 5.	The word "carbines" to be inserted in place of "guns."
Fowling-pieces, guns, and rifles, double-barrelled, each Rs. 10.	The word "carbines" to be inserted in place of "guns."
Pistols, single-barrelled, each Rs. 2·25.	To be added "but not magazine" after the word "single-barrelled."
Pistols, double-barrelled, and revolvers, each Rs. 4·50.	The words "or magazine, or revolvers" to be inserted in place of "and revolvers."
Arrowroot, free.	Pays duty at 35 cents per cwt.
Brassware, Rs. 5 per cwt.	"Except blocks, bars, tubes, and wire" to be inserted. These to pay Rs. 3 per cwt.
Copperware, Rs. 5 per cwt.	Add "except bars, bolts, plates, nails, tacks, wire, and tubes." These to pay Rs. 3 per cwt.
Brass wire and nails.	Omit "nails," add "blocks, bars, and tubes."

Copper sheathing, bars, bolts, ingots, plates, nails, and tacks, Rs. 3 per cwt.	Omit "sheathing" and add "wire and tubes."
Iron, galvanized, viz., guttering, nails, piping, ridging, rivets, sheets, and sheets corrugated, spouting, strapping, screws, tiles, washers, wire.	The clause now reads: "Iron and steel, galvanized goods of all description, including tin tacks."
Iron nails and tacks of sorts, and rivets.	The present wording is "Iron and steel, not galvanized; rails, chains, wire, rivets, screws, nails, tacks, washers, bolts, and nuts."
	New item: "Perfumery or spirits imported as perfumery, Rs. 7 per gallon."
	Eau de Cologne will be affected by this alteration in the tariff. It was found that eau de Cologne was drunk by coolies as it was cheaper (but more pernicious) than other forms of alcohol.
Rice, wheat, gram, peas, beans, and other grain, except barley for brewing, and paddy, 50 cents per cwt.	The words "dried in bulk" are added after "peas."
	New item: "Tapioca, 35 cents per cwt." Formerly *ad valorem*.
	New item: "Advertising matter, including printed almanacs, pocket books, diaries, ash trays, calendars, show cards, show plates, and frames, call bells, paper knives, and blotting pads—free of duty."
Free Goods.	
Animals, viz., horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock.	The word "neat" is deleted.
Books and maps, printed.	Add "and book covers."
Coffee.	Add "pure, in bean or ground, in tins."
Drawing and drawing materials.	The clause now reads "Artists' materials for drawing and painting."
Drums, iron, for oil.	The word "iron" is omitted.
	New item: "Cloth for filters."
Machinery, viz.:	
Prime movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam rollers, fire engines, and other machines in which the prime mover is not separable from the operative parts.	The words "but not including motor cars not used for traction" are added in continuation.
Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts, and which are intended for:	The words "not being manual or animal labour" are deleted.
(*e*) The drying and rolling of tea.	(*e*) Now read "The preparation, manufacture, and packing of tea, coffee, and cacao."
(*f*) The preparing of coffee.	
Machinery for—	
The crushing of bones and bricks.	Clause reads "The crushing of bones and manufacture of bricks."
Potteries.	Add "and brick and tile works."
Sawmills.	Read also "and wood-working."
	New addition: "Electric traction and electric light."
	Also new: "The manufacture of ice and for refrigerating and cold storage purposes."
	New item: "Memorial tablets of whatever material."
All unwrought metals.	To be followed up by the words "including any unwrought alloy or amalgam."
Brass sheets.	The new clause reads "Brass, copper, and yellow metal sheets and ingots."
Iron, angle, and Swedish bar.	New clause: "Iron or steel, not galvanized; sheets, plates, joists, girders, bars, angles, tees, channels, hoops, bulbs, and pigs."
Iron, bar, flat, square, bolt, or round, rod, and nail rod.	
Iron, pig.	
Iron plates and sheets (not galvanized).	
Lead, sheet, pipe and pig.	Also read "and lead wire."
Paper and envelopes, ruled and unruled, with or without printed heading.	Read instead "Paper for writing, printing, or accounting purposes, headed or plain, ruled and unruled, and envelopes."
Prints and pictures, printed almanacs, and show cards, and plates, with their frames.	Delete "with their frames" and insert "and picture frames."
Screws for tea boxes.	Add "and nails" after screws.
Stones, grinding.	Add "and sharpening."
Stones of sorts.	Omit "of sorts" and add "unworked."
HARBOUR DUES.	
Imports.	
	New item: "Empty drums, 2 cents for a term of 5 days." These formerly paid 4 cents.
Petroleum liquid fuel in bulk, Rs. 2·50 per 1,000 gallons for a term of five days.	Deleted.
Exports.	
For every 50 lb. 3 cents for five days.	New rates:
For every additional 50 lb. or fraction thereof 3 cents.	For 50 lb. 3 cents.
Package or box of less weight 2 cents for five days.	From 50 lb. to 100 lb. 6 cents.
	For every additional 20 lb. or fraction thereof 1 cent.

Merchandise Marks Act.—A consignment of brandy with colourable imitation of Hennessey's labels was stopped at the Customs. The labels were precisely similar to those of Hennessey, but the name on them was Hemansey. By a coincidence Mr. Hennessey happened to be passing through Colombo just at the time when the goods were detained, and came to an arrangement with the consignees to destroy the labels.

RETURNS FOR THE YEAR.

The returns for the year 1902 show a decrease in imports, but the total trade of the Colony rose by 4 million rupees, owing to an increase of 10 million rupees in exports. The estimated value of imports, including specie to the value of Rs. 11,585,002·55, amounted to Rs. 109,468,266·05, and the estimated value of exports, including specie to the value of Rs. 1,168,500, amounted to Rs. 111,900,170, showing a balance in favour of exports of Rs. 2,431,903·95, or, if specie be omitted, also a balance in favour of exports of Rs. 12,848,406·50.

The decrease in imports, which amounts to Rs. 6,166,772·62 as compared with 1901, is due mainly to a decrease in the value of Government stores and coal imported, and to the omission of the value of military stores, the War Office having discontinued the entry of values on the bills of lading.

The value of exports, omitting specie and value of coal, exceeded the value in 1900 by Rs. 6,191,910, and in 1901 by Rs. 10,983,280.

The following table shows the value of the trade of the Colony, omitting specie, since 1891 :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1891	117,342,259	1897	168,959,460
1892	123,857,835	1898	181,326,925
1893	139,237,891	1899	213,007,870
1894	147,021,610	1900	220,550,716
1895	161,040,346	1901	204,232,206
1896	162,436,016	1902	208,614,933

The following table shows the annual value of the trade of the Colony for the last five years, the totals of which are given above :—

	Imports. Rs. c.	Exports. Rs. c.
1898	87,525,034 97	93,801,890 13
1899	101,542,220 61	111,405,649 99
1900	114,544,256 41	106,006,460 55
1901	104,050,036 12	100,182,170 0
1902	97,883,263 50	110,731,670 0

The following statement shows the value of imports and specie imported into each Province during 1902 :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Value of Imports.		
Western Province	88,595,590 72	
Northern Province	3,340,816 8	
Southern Province	4,646,133 91	
Eastern Province	1,300,722 79	
		97,883,263 50
Value of Specie.		
Western Province	—	11,585,002 55
Total Value of Imports for 1902, including Specie ...		109,468,266 5

The revenue derived from Customs Dues shows an increase in 1902, as compared with 1901, of Rs. 183,368·36, and as compared with 1900 of Rs. 9,743·33.

The following table shows the income from this source for the twelve years beginning with 1891 :—

Gross Customs Revenue for the Twelve Years ended 1902.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1891	4,302,320 19	1897	6,278,787 49
1892	4,663,562 47	1898	6,714,625 82
1893	4,498,912 10	1899	7,101,851 73
1894	4,931,967 42	1900	7,620,432 29
1895	5,770,241 2	1901	7,446,807 26
1896	5,550,971 65	1902	7,630,175 62

The increase in 1902 is mainly due to larger imports of cotton, spirits, and cordials, sugar, kerosine oil, and other goods.

Up to 1893 the Customs revenue included recoveries under the head of "Port Dues," which are now shown under a distinct head.

The following table shows the recoveries in each of the Maritime Provinces of the Island :—

Revenue of each Province.

Western Province.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	6,879,103 64	
Beruwala	38,889 5	
Negombo	14 26	
Kalpitiya	59 16	
		6,918,066 11
Northern Province.		
Jaffna	41,560 43	
Point Pedro ...	38,549 77	
Valuvedditturai ...	15,006 44	
Kankesanturai ...	33,404 33	
Mannar	789 58	
Pesalai	1,778 39	
Vankalai	—	
Kayts	147,780 24	
Mullaittivu... ...	0 50	
		278,869 68
Carried over ...	—	7,196,935 79

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	—	7,196,935 79
Southern Province.		
Galle	355,532 16	
Hambantota ...	13 18	
		355,545 34
Eastern Province.		
Batticaloa	46,386 7	
Trincomalee ...	31,308 42	
		77,694 49
Total ...	—	7,630,175 62

1902 compared with 1901.

Increase.		Rs. c.	*Decrease.*		Rs. c.
Western Province	...	196,645 16	Northern Province	...	19,408 46
Southern Province	...	3,777 38			
Eastern Province	...	2,354 28			
		202,776 82			
Deduct Decrease	...	19,408 46			
Net Increase.	...	183,368 36			19,408 46

The following tables show the collections under the head of "Harbour Dues" at Colombo and under the head of "Port Dues" in the Provinces :—

Harbour Dues collected during the last Eight Years.

	Rs.		Rs.
1895	779,377	1899	1,008,213
1896	838,233	1900	1,146,769
1897	870,685	1901	1,123,428
1898	965,347	1902	1,111,972

Port Dues collected during 1901 and 1902 in the several Provinces.

	1901. Rs. c.		1902. Rs. c.
Western Province (Beruwala, Negombo, and Kalpitiya)	759 14	...	709 78
Northern Province	6,832 48	...	6,039 88
Southern Province	30,066 74	...	29,654 36
Eastern Province	3,674 6	...	5,111 62
Total ...	41,332 42		41,515 64

	Increase over 1901. Rs. c.		Decrease below 1901. Rs. c.
Western Province	—	...	49 36
Northern Province	—	...	792 60
Southern Province	—	...	412 38
Eastern Province	1,437 56	...	—
	1,437 56		1,254 34
Deduct Decrease ...	1,254 34		
Net Increase ...	183 22		

In Colombo the decrease in 1902, as compared with 1901, amounts to Rs. 11,455·49, due principally to a decrease in tonnage dues. Between 1883 and 1902 the increase amounted to Rs. 732,954·66, or nearly 193½ per cent.

The duty collected on estate products (tea, coffee, cacao, and cinchona) under the "Medical Wants Ordinance" amounted in 1902 to Rs. 142,013·59, as compared with Rs. 134,800·97 in 1901, there being an increase in the recoveries of Rs. 7,212·62, due principally to larger exports of tea.

The duty imposed on tea "in order that the proceeds of such duty may be devoted to increasing the consumption of Ceylon tea in foreign lands" amounted to Rs. 386,269·16.

IMPORTS.

Arms and Ammunition (including dynamite, detonators, fuse, and blasting powder).—The duty collected shows a decrease of Rs. 17,500·15 :—

Articles.	Duty. 1901. Rs. c.		1902. Rs. c.		Increase. Rs. c.		Decrease. Rs. c.
Guns, single-barrelled	5,750 41	...	7,036 14	...	1,285 73	...	—
Guns, double-barrelled	4,655 0	...	5,600 0	...	945 0	...	—
Pistols, single-barrelled	27 25	...	38 25	...	11 0	...	—
Pistols, double-barrelled and revolvers	1,036 50	...	1,561 50	...	525 0	...	—
Rifles, single-barrelled	150 0	...	885 0	...	735 0	...	—
Rifles, double-barrelled and magazine	175 0	...	390 0	...	215 0	...	—
Rifles, other	35 0	...	—	...	—	...	35 0
Cartridges	3,420 47	...	4,809 56	...	1,389 9	...	—
Gun implements and accessories	341 63	...	310 93	...	—	...	30 70
Fireworks	3,251 26	...	3,444 5	...	192 79	...	—
Gunpowder	20,871 25	...	13,457 50	...	—	...	7,413 75
Percussion caps	2,838 35	...	3,523 82	...	685 47	...	—
Shot ...	1,097 75	...	1,501 7	...	403 32	...	—
Detonators	1,239 75	...	652 75	...	—	...	587 0
Dynamite	15,766 1	...	2,656 50	...	—	...	13,109 51
Blasting powder	8,978 0	...	5,608 0	...	—	...	3,370 0
Fuse ...	5,518 71	...	6,177 12	...	658 41	...	—
Total	75,152 34		57,652 19		7,045 81		24,545 96
					Deduct Increase	...	7,045 81
					Net Decrease	...	17,500 15

Cotton, Manufactured and Raw.—Cotton goods, twists, and thread show a total value of Rs. 6,562,282·86, and the duty on the quantity cleared amounts to Rs. 260,884·44, which gives an increase in duty of Rs. 12,255·24 :—

Cotton :	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Duty. Rs. c.	1902. Value. Rs. c.	1902. Duty. Rs. c.
Raw	134,944 34	—	205,888 29	—
Waste	11,774 82	492 52	10,218 52	417 33
Lace and net	70,918 19	2,736 86	115,143 13	4,605 89
Piece goods :				
Bleached	1,349,149 98	58,513 78	1,648,457 39	68,101 94
Dyed	1,816,850 69	70,325 21	2,064,113 56	84,092 57
Gray	1,306,825 36	51,817 67	943,519 42	41,552 34
Muslin	41,682 77	1,578 76	43,134 25	1,812 81
Printed	870,213 24	33,796 85	779,174 47	30,133 55
Other	355,378 44	14,872 41	361,408 42	15,024 80
Thread	149,110 33	5,832 1	216,639 51	8,229 34
Yarn and twist :				
Bleached	1,754 95	70 20	679 60	28 45
Dyed	188,837 51	7,404 27	147,940 25	5,939 74
Gray	26,579 23	1,053 81	25,613 25	931 57
Other	3,273 63	134 85	352 80	14 11
Total	6,327,293 48	248,629 20	6,562,282 86	260,884 44

Value of Cotton Goods imported.

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
United Kingdom	4,905,668 94	4,147,678 60	3,879,211 53
British Colonies	2,241,394 99	1,713,194 37	2,114,432 46
Foreign Countries	1,061,753 63	466,420 51	568,638 87
Total	8,208,817 56	6,327,293 48	6,562,282 86

	Compared with 1900. Increase. Rs. c.	Compared with 1900. Decrease. Rs. c.	Compared with 1901. Increase. Rs. c.	Compared with 1901. Decrease. Rs. c.
United Kingdom	—	1,026,457 41	—	268,467 7
British Colonies	—	126,962 53	401,238 9	—
Foreign Countries	—	493,114 76	102,218 36	—
Total	—	1,646,534 70	503,456 45	268,467 7
		Deduct Decrease	268,467 7	
		Net Increase	234,989 38	

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, and Tanning Substances.—The duty collected amounted to Rs. 4,001·63, showing a decrease of Rs. 554·24 as compared with 1901 :—

	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Duty. Rs. c.	1902. Value. Rs. c.	1902. Duty. Rs. c.
Alkali	215 44	11 85	205 75	11 32
Arecanuts	11,646 46	—	2,262 61	—
Alizarine	4,436 70	244 4	3,084 56	169 67
Aniline	364 81	20 6	94 7	1 52
Cutch and Gambier	37,690 98	2,135 24	37,087 27	1,971 75
Indigo	694 85	38 27	681 50	37 56
Bark for tanners and dyers	26,668 7	1,467 85	20,531 22	1,129 28
Myrobalans	276 14	15 19	60 0	3 30
Dammar	4,636 86	—	8,424 58	—
Saltpetre	10,165 18	232 72	20,749 79	468 81
Dyes, unenumerated	7,076 1	388 76	3,947 86	208 42
Orchilla Weed	18 0	—	—	—
Lac	34 25	1 89	—	—
Total	103,923 75	4,555 87	97,129 21	4,001 63

Cement (exclusive of the quantity imported as Government stores, valued at Rs. 637,595).—A decrease in value of Rs. 35,300·94 and in quantity of 444$\frac{13}{20}$ tons.

Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel.—The quantity imported was 532,159 tons, against 627,728 tons in 1901, a decrease in quantity of 95,569 tons. The landings at the two principal ports were as follows :—

	Tons.
Colombo	507,897
Galle	18,431
Total	526,328

Decrease 93,483 tons:—

			Tons.	Tons.
Colombo ...	1902 ...	... ...	507,897	
	1901 ...	... ...	599,588	
		Decrease ...	———	91,691
Galle ...	1902 ...	... ...	18,431	
	1901 ...	... ...	20,223	
		Decrease ...	———	1,792
		Total Decrease	—	93,483

Though there has been a falling off in the import as compared with the last two years, the increase over 1898 and 1899 is considerable. In 1896 the import was only 354,059 tons.

Kerosine Oil.—The following statement gives the results of a comparison of the quantities imported, quantities entered for home consumption, value and duty recovered on kerosine oil in 1902, with the immediately preceding four years. It will be seen that the amount imported and the duty recovered was higher than in any preceding year:—

	1902.	Compared with 1898.		Compared with 1899.		Compared with 1900.		Compared with 1901.	
		+ or —	Quantity.	+ or —	Quantity.	+ or —	Quantity.	+ or —	Quantity.
Kerosine Oil.	Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.
Quantity imported ...	3,166,039	+	1,162,083	+	1,294,599	+	743,604	+	373,783
Quantity entered for Home Consumption	2,867,818	+	867,882	+	770,903	+	565,106	+	127,483
	Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount Rs.		Amount. Rs. c
Value of quantity imported ...	1,299,517 97	+	47,045 5	+	129,867 87	—	214,504 15	—	445,642
Duty recovered ...	716,995 11	+	217,010 73	+	201,765 91	+	141,315 75	+	31,910 8

+ Signifies increase ; — signifies decrease

Food.—The following statement shows the increase and decrease in certain articles:—

	Increase. Value. Rs. c.	Increase. Duty. Rs. c.	Decrease. Value. Rs. c.	Decrease. Duty. Rs. c.
Biscuits ...	33,122 76	1,880 91	—	—
Beef and Pork ...	11,222 57	—	—	696 90
Butter ...	—	—	17,309 44	123 59
Cheese ...	—	—	10,171 66	616 23
Fish ...	509,222 10	29,162 18	—	—
Flour, Wheat ...	217,573 80	—	—	2,337 20
Potatoes ...	—	—	7,950 10	2,723 82
Curry Stuffs ...	—	—	31,933 81	3,738 42
Ham and Bacon ...	—	—	6,425 16	524 39
Provisions ...	—	—	23,956 83	1,487 75
Ghee ...	16,403 20	1,041 16	—	—

Grain.—The following is a statement of rice cleared for home consumption for seven years:—

	Bushels.
1896 ...	7,594,413
1897 ...	8,723,750
1898 ...	9,018,320
1899 ...	9,178,405
1900 ...	9,592,323¾
1901 ...	8,951,650⅕
1902 ... 5,150,014 cwt. 2 qr. 9 lb. =	8,873,871¼
Total for Seven Years ...	61,932,733⅕

The falling off in the last two years is attributable to depression in the tea trade.

The duty collected on rice amounted to Rs. 2,575,168·64, and on other grain of all sorts to Rs. 297,982·36, making in all Rs. 2,873,151, particulars of which are annexed:—

	Rs. c.
Barley ...	774 56
Beans ...	26,303 90
Gram ...	47,516 87
Oats ...	3,998 40
Paddy ...	191,070 39
Peas ...	24,471 39
Wheat ...	457 18
Other ...	3,389 67
	297,982 36
Rice ...	2,575,168 64
Total ...	2,873,151 0

Live Stock.—The decrease in the value of live stock imported is Rs. 170,951·04 compared with 1901. The number of cattle rose from 29,093 to 29,232, sheep and goats fell from 111,733 to 103,806. The number of horses imported rose from 453 to 469. The value set upon live stock is arbitrary. For instance, the 453 horses imported in 1901 were valued at Rs. 154,850, while the 469 brought in 1902 were only entered at Rs. 116,660, the average value thus falling from Rs. 342 a head in 1901 to Rs. 249 in 1902.

Metals and Metalware.—An increase in value of Rs. 177,296·53 is shown by the following statement :—

	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brass sheets	20,035 49	29,433 58	9,398 9	—
Copper sheathing	8,965 45	14,849 87	5,884 42	—
Iron, angle, and Swedish bar	42,749 93	38,833 77	—	3,916 16
— bar, flat, rod, nail rod	120,831 24	145,844 23	25,012 99	—
— pig	23,692 87	9,997 25	—	13,695 62
— other (raw)	34,048 31	32,561 25	—	1,487 6
Lead, pig	2,746 35	113,932 98	111,186 63	—
— sheet	1,272 44	3,357 64	2,085 20	—
— other	4 0	—	—	4 0
Muntsz metal	76 62	503 71	427 9	—
Quicksilver	2,410 28	2,334 61	—	75 67
Spelter	60 37	320 27	259 90	—
Steel, blister	3,132 91	2,313 85	—	819 6
— cast	55,461 39	67,260 15	11,798 76	—
Tin plates	58,638 30	85,057 33	26,419 3	—
— slabs	72,881 33	115,641 42	42,760 9	—
Yellow metal	3,183 39	2,317 33	—	866 6
Zinc slabs	1,244 30	797 73	—	446 57
Unenumerated, dutiable (raw)	6,337 81	1,066 80	—	5,271 1
— free (raw)	33,487 12	35,916 38	2,429 26	—
Aluminium ware	3,578 68	2,486 28	—	1,092 40
Brass nails and wire	8,546 19	4,416 72	—	4,129 47
Brassware	101,519 58	134,600 2	33,080 44	—
Copper nails and wire	11,808 63	7,060 79	—	4,747 84
Copperware	34,521 25	39,067 21	4,545 96	—
Gold leaf	604 95	495 25	—	109 70
Hardware	969,471 0	998,458 8	28,987 8	—
Iron, corrugated	50 62	989 0	938 38	—
— drums and tanks	35,632 83	70,023 68	34,390 85	—
— galvanized	316,434 24	344,194 54	27,760 30	—
— hoop	178,313 55	197,329 60	19,016 5	—
— nails and rivets	123,455 41	111,336 69	—	12,118 72
— other (manufactured)	54,338 92	41,676 61	—	12,662 31
Lead, tea lead	1,234,682 76	1,131,264 74	—	103,418 2
Leadware	1,790 59	1,726 21	—	64 38
Pewterware	2,319 2	2,841 37	522 35	—
Plate, silver or silver-gilt	23,589 94	26,985 18	3,395 24	—
Electroplate	103,692 56	61,779 72	—	41,912 84
Nickelplate	1,837 65	4,753 56	2,915 91	—
Solder	27,398 34	32,706 26	5,307 92	—
Soldering fluid	5,559 55	5,717 90	158 35	—
Steelware	121,375 25	90,462 41	—	30,912 84
Tinware	22,331 29	38,533 34	16,202 5	—
Zinc, perforated	403 45	985 73	582 28	—
Zincware	13,988 35	13,569 99	—	418 36
Total	3,888,504 50	4,065,801 3	415,464 62	238,168 9

There was a very heavy fall in value between 1900 and 1901 of over Rs. 2,000,000. We have now returned to the figures of 1899, viz., Rs. 4,067,000.

Manures of all kinds.—There is an increase in quantity of 4,055 tons, and in value of Rs. 387,140·70, as under :—

	1901.		1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
Manures, Raw :				
Bone	4,394 0 3 16	232,957 59	3,723 1 1 24	177,420 30
Fish	337 10 3 21	14,826 97	899 15 3 23	45,888 6
*Guano	—	—	0 6 0 5	25 0
Other (not Chemicals)	3 0 0 0	70 0	53 15 0 7	5,226 0
Other (Chemicals)	204 18 1 12	23,834 9		
Manures, Manufactured :				
*Castor Seed Poonac	—	—	6,732 15 2 4	445,891 34
*Rape Seed Poonac	—	—	437 6 1 7	20,546 83
Sulphate of Ammonia	260 2 1 0	50,133 7	339 9 3 24	65,874 48
*Nitrate of Soda	—	—	30 15 0 15	5,331 26
Nitrate of Potash (or refuse of Saltpetre)	233 16 2 2	49,913 92	425 11 2 13	88,144 48
Sulphate of Potash	134 18 3 7	18,622 40	305 0 3 26	46,415 62
Muriate of Potash	135 0 0 0	20,036 31	155 0 0 0	19,783 88
*Kainit	—	—	359 12 0 0	16,120 13
Basic Slag (or Thomas's Phosphate Powder)	1,704 7 2 0	84,105 21	1,700 6 2 0	88,124 16
*Superphosphate	—	—	120 0 0 0	17,441 25
*Blood Meal	—	—	177 0 0 19	21,437 25
Other	6,853 19 2 22	434,923 18	2,857 2 2 27	252,893 40
Total	14,261 14 3 24	929,422 74	18,316 19 1 26	1,316,563 44

* Classified under "Manure, other," in 1901, now shown separately.

Oils, excluding kerosine oil, show a decrease in value of Rs. 63,560·80, due principally to smaller importations of oil, other, and an increase in duty of Rs. 542·47, as compared with 1901 :—

Oil :	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Duty. Rs. c.	1902. Value. Rs. c.	1902. Duty. Rs. c.
Castor ...	108,471 34	6,235 86	130,758 1	7,526 87
Cocoanut ...	131 0	1 16	7,163 60	0 20
Fish ...	755 41	5 77	1,382 17	11 75
Gingelly ...	3,034 3	167 4	30,947 7	1,703 3
Lubricating ...	114,136 5	5,306 95	122,734 6	5,087 79
Linseed ...	—	—	11,157 85	691 24
Turpentine ...	15,245 1	838 65	9,645 86	530 50
Liquid Fuel ...	217,651 0	—	172,486 40	—
Other ...	151,621 65	5,651 20	61,209 67	3,197 72
Total ...	611,045 49	18,206 63	547,484 69	18,749 10

Lubricating oil has increased largely since 1899, when the value was Rs. 6,427 only. In 1900 it rose to Rs. 57,619, and since then has more than doubled.

Opium.—An increase in quantity of 273 lb. In 1901 there was a decrease of 2,748 lb. as compared with 1900.

Poonac.—An increase in quantity of 15,030 cwt. 2 qr. 19 lb.

Spices.—An increase in value of Rs. 40,616·31 and in duty of Rs. 1,425·58, as under :—

	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Duty. Rs. c.	1902. Value. Rs. c.	1902. Duty. Rs. c.
Cardamoms ...	1,343 30	—	1,3764 0	—
Cloves ...	4,074 20	204 87	4,103 62	255 89
Ginger ...	47,299 3	1,531 19	50,241 17	1,693 9
Mace ...	839 0	81 0	952 0	80 28
Nutmegs ...	49 44	2 72	38 20	2 10
Pepper (long) ...	7,081 52	326 91	12,908 50	607 87
Pepper (whole) ...	31,475 95	1,965 10	50,291 72	2,771 91
Other ...	3,296 65	181 39	3,776 19	307 62
Total ...	95,459 9	4,293 18	136,075 40	5,718 76

Spirits of all kinds show a decrease in value of Rs. 22,860·31, the quantity imported being 183,600 gallons, against 182,142 gallons in the previous year. The increase in the quantity entered for home consumption is attributable to large clearings from the stock in bond, while the decrease in the value of imports is due to a falling off of over Rs. 40,000 in the value of whisky and of nearly Rs. 7,000 in that of gin, in spite of the rise in quantity of the latter by two thousand and odd gallons.

Spirits.	1901. Quantity imported.	1901. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1901. Value of Imports.	1901. Duty.	1902. Quantity Imported.	1902. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1902. Value of Imports.	1902. Duty.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brandy ...	36,160·463	35,649·864	289,554 39	179,864 49	41,609·894	41,791·859	319,638 67	210,740 55
Gin ...	60,061·510	59,659·580	216,276 83	304,340 20	62,599·273	63,435·864	209,277 51	330,185 93
Spirits of Wine ...	155·735	155·735	1,283 19	1,234 62	17·144	16·633	71 89	188 15
Liqueurs ...	1,230·912	1,217·068	14,985 20	7,547 41	876·948	889·200	14,146 78	5,323 55
Rum ...	284·959	284·959	1,645 80	1,625 7	153·874	153·874	772 32	996 91
Whisky ...	84,209·242	79,608·565	520,492 84	409,857 91	78,304·421	79,833·059	477,188 81	407,788 34
Other ...	40·096	40·096	395 88	422 96	39·203	39·203	676 84	333 61
	182,142·917	176,615·867	1,044,634 13	904,892 66	183,600·757	186,159·692	1,021,773 82	955,557 4

The following table shows the results of a comparison of the importations, quantities entered for home consumption, value and duty recovered on spirits in 1902, with those of the immediately preceding four years :—

	Compared with 1898. + or —	Compared with 1898. Quantity.	Compared with 1899. + or —	Compared with 1899. Quantity.	Compared with 1900. + or —	Compared with 1900. Quantity.	Compared with 1901. + or —	Compared with 1901. Quantity.
		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.
Quantity imported in 1902 ...	+	58,836	+	27,257	+	10,600	+	1,457
Quantity entered for home consumption in 1902 ...	+	49,578	+	33,639	+	15,113	+	9,543
		Amount. Rs.		Amount. Rs.		Amount. Rs.		Amount. Rs.
Value of quantity imported in 1902 ...	—	64,928	—	306,853	—	444,210	—	22,860
Duty recovered in 1902	+	269,601	+	155,053	+	75,143	+	50,664

The value on all spirits in 1901 and 1902 is taken as declared by the importers, while in previous years the lowest rate at which the value was calculated was Rs. 6 per gallon.

Sugar.—There is an increase as compared with 1901 in quantity of 29,644 cwt. 1 qr. 0 lb., and in duty of Rs. 91,200·23 :—

Sugar.	1901. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1901. Duty. Rs. c.	1902. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1902. Duty. Rs. c.
Candy and refined...	163,970 2 22	492,299 73	194,298 2 14	582,744 13
Unrefined ...	7,800 2 0	13,650 82	9,065 0 24	15,867 76
Palm and Jaggery...	16,607 2 3	12,457 17	14,659 0 15	10,996 6
	188,378 2 25	518,407 72	218,022 3 25	609,607 95
			188,378 2 25	518,407 72
		Increase ...	29,644 1 0	91,200 23

Specie shows an increase of Rs. 3,008,112·55, particularized as follows :—

Silver.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
United Kingdom ...	38,787 0	—	—	38,787 0
British India ...	5,840,813 0	3,368,600 0	—	2,472,213 0
Hongkong ...	—	1,050 0	1,050 0	—
Straits Settlements	105,755 0	194,507 50	88,752 50	—
China ...	30,855 0	40,743 0	9,888 0	—
Japan ...	3,000 0	—	—	3,000 0
Mauritius ...	—	4,300 0	4,300 0	—
India (excluding British) ...	6,500 0	—	—	6,500 0
Total ...	6,025,710 0	3,609,200 50	103,990 50	2,520,500 0
Gold.				
United Kingdom ...	655,640 0	5,872,052 5	5,216,412 5	—
Egypt ...	9,350 0	1,500 0	—	7,850 0
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	—
France ...	8,190 0	2,250 0	—	5,940 0
Victoria ...	75,000 0	1,800,000 0	1,725,000 0	—
British India	3,000 0	—	—	3,000 0
West Australia ...	1,800,000 0	300,000 0	—	1,500,000 0
Total ...	2,551,180 0	7,975,802 5	6,941,412 5	1,516,790 0
Grand Total ...	8,576,890 0	11,585,002 55	7,045,402 55	4,037,290 0
		Deduct Decrease ...	4,037,290 0	
		Net Increase	3,008,112 55	

Silk Manufactures of all kinds show a decrease in value of Rs. 237,789·48, and in duty of Rs. 11,935·98 :—

	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Duty. Rs. c.	1902. Value. Rs. c.	1902. Duty. Rs. c.
Broad Stuffs ...	298,355 69	16,450 97	381,384 7	21,282 60
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c..	79,788 45	4,247 72	77,597 58	4,693 21
Lace	11,536 52	651 41	8,040 26	439 88
Ribbons	31,122 86	1,630 77	29,269 58	1,622 7
Velvet	12,889 87	706 66	10,399 31	572. 9
Other	337,382 38	18,383·15	26,595 49	1,524 85
Total ...	771,075 77	42,070 68	533,286 29	30,134 70
	533,286 29	30,134 70		
Decrease ...	237,789 48	11,935 98		

Tobacco shows a decrease in quantity of 37,632 lb., and cigars an increase of 1,720 lb.

Woollen Manufactures show a decrease in value of Rs. 165,430·94, and in duty of Rs. 4,984·73 :—

Woollen :	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1901. Duty. Rs. c.	1902. Value. Rs. c.	1902. Duty. Rs. c.
Berlin	7,266 97	400 5	6,845 31	198 34
Blankets... ...	89,785 93	1,987 73	84,458 42	4,673 32
Carpets... ...	10,219 45	561 69	7,613 34	418 80
Flannel	153,595 92	8,773 36	92,689 84	5,162 72
Other	327,145 94	17,648 50	230,976 36	13,933 42
Total ...	588,014 21	29,371 33	422,583 27	24,386 60

Wines of all kinds show a decrease of Rs. 22,831·52 in value, and an increase of Rs. 163·08 in duty, the total quantity entered for home consumption in 1902 being 57,971 gallons against 57,007 gallons in 1901.

Wines.	1901. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1901. Value.	1901. Duty.	1902. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1902. Value.	1902. Duty.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sparkling:						
Champagne ...	3,468·959	84,318 44	8,675 65	3,584·180	84,521 14	8,967 51
Other ...	508·766	8,256 16	1,272 57	253·411	3,633 18	631 30
Still:						
Burgundy in bottle ...	376·265	4,281 75	564 34	284·196	2,492 69	424 35
Burgundy in wood ...	681	2,067 59	681 0	792	2,433 62	792 0
Claret in bottle ...	1,509·296	9,431 67	1,886 84	1,346·937	9,839 54	1,685 71
Claret in wood ...	17,085	48,080 99	8,542 50	18,407	43,670 36	9,203 50
Ginger in bottle ...	628·876	3,044 45	314 25	548·335	2,699 45	284 16
Ginger in wood ...	46	225 44	23 0	—	—	—
Hock in bottle ...	1,373·101	9,214 34	1,724 48	1,476·278	11,794 80	1,852 43
Hock in wood ...	257	675 71	128 50	341	804 0	170 50
Port in bottle ...	4,024·329	38,418 52	6,038 58	3,365·860	29,855 89	5,049 48
Port in wood ...	11,592	29,763 71	11,592 0	14,011·75	27,619 54	14,011 75
Sherry in bottle ...	493·733	3,941 60	733 12	472·223	3,926 95	708 56
Sherry in wood ...	2,150	9,169 45	2,150 0	1,818	6,926 18	1,818 0
Other in bottle ...	6,082·580	47,264 83	8,942 4	6,620·155	51,592 73	9,912 85
Other in wood ...	6,731	18,446 16	6,731 0	4,650·25	11,959 22	4,650 85
Total ...	57,007·905	316,600 81	59,999 87	57,971·575	293,769 29	60,162 95

Omitting the Harbour and Port Dues and the amounts collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance and on account of the Tea Fund, the collections are distributed as follows:—

	Per cent.
Collected in Western Province	90·67
Do. Southern Province	4·66
Do. Northern Province	3·65
Do. Eastern Province	1·02

The following statement shows the total receipts of the Department:—

	Rs. c.
Customs	7,630,175 62
Harbour Dues	1,111,972 89
Port Dues	41,515 64
Medical Aid	142,013 59
Tea Fund	386,269 16
Total ...	9,311,946 90

The cost of collection was 1·49 per cent. upon the total collections.

EXPORTS.

The value of exports in 1902 amounted to Rs. 111,900,170, distributed under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Ceylon Produce	96,771,467
Imports re-exported	1,462,923
Specie	1,168,500
Coal for use of Steamers	12,497,280
Total ...	111,900,170

The value of **Ceylon Produce** exported shows an increase over the figures of 1900 of Rs. 5,902,935 and over 1901 of Rs. 10,794,057. This increase is mainly attributable to the larger shipments of tea, the valuation of which has also risen from 33 cents a pound in 1901 to 36 cents in the year under review.

Imports re-exported also show an increase of Rs. 189,223 as compared with 1901, and of Rs. 288,975 as compared with 1900.

The value of coal exported for use of steamers fell from Rs. 12,931,060 in 1901 to Rs 12,497,280 in 1902, the quantities imported having been 627,728 tons in 1901 and 532,159 tons in 1902.

The exports of specie show a decrease from Rs. 2,658,178 in 1901 to Rs. 1,168,500 in 1902.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom has risen from Rs. 50,158,739 in 1901 to Rs. 53,643,256 in 1902, and to foreign countries from Rs. 20,755,749 in 1901 to Rs. 28,440,868 in 1902, while that of the British Colonies shows a fall from Rs. 18,994,800 in 1901 to Rs. 17,318,766 in 1902.

The export of tea to Russia (Asiatic and European) shows an increase from 9,597,459 lb. in 1901 to 11,403,975 lb. in 1902, and to the United States of America an increase from 1,528,293 lb. in 1901 to 3,729,806 lb. in 1902. The exports of Ceylon produce to Russia (Asiatic and European) were valued at Rs. 4,502,897 in 1902, as against Rs. 4,069,415 in 1901. The rise in the value of exports of Ceylon produce to the United States of America in 1902 as compared with 1901 was from Rs. 5,458,167 to Rs. 9,980,737, and this rise is due principally to larger exports of tea, plumbago, and cocoanut oil.

In the staple articles of export, cacao, coffee, and cardamoms show an increase of 14,005 cwt., 1,311 cwt., and 1,026 cwt. respectively over the figures of 1901; whereas cinnamon has fallen from 39,810 cwt. in 1901 to 38,981 cwt. in 1902.

Coir yarn, fibre, and rope exported from the two principal ports (Colombo and Galle) show an increase of 2,140 cwt. as compared with 1900, and of 1,056 cwt. as compared with 1901.

Copperah exported from Colombo and Galle shows a decrease of 22,571 cwt. as compared with 1900, and of 74,590 cwt. as compared with 1901.

The exports of citronella oil have increased by 1,354,831 ounces. Of the total value of Ceylon produce exported, the products of the cocoanut palm represent nearly 21·56 per cent.

Medical Aid Ordinance.—Coffee, cacao, cinchona, and tea are liable to duty under the Medical Aid Ordinance.

Table A shows the quantity and value of these products as compared with exportation of the preceding year :—

Table A.

		Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.			
Coffee	1901	9,090	537,482	Increase	cwt.	1,311
	1902	10,401	639,795	Increase	Rs.	102,313
Cacao	1901	47,471	2,321,331	Increase	cwt.	14,005
	1902	61,476	2,537,764	Increase	Rs.	216,433
		lb.				
Cinchona	1901	499,985	49,998	Decrease	lb.	192,922
	1902	307,063	27,635	Decrease	Rs.	22,363
Tea	1901	144,275,608	47,610,950	Increase	lb.	6,554,099
	1902	150,829,707	54,298,694	Increase	Rs.	6,687,744

The duty collected on the foregoing was—

	Medical Aid. Rs. c.	Tea Fund. Rs. c.
At Colombo	141,918 0	386,015 23
At Galle	95 59	253 93
Total	142,013 59	386,269 16

The quantity of tea exported to different countries will appear in the Return D appended.

Plumbago.—The royalty recovered on plumbago amounted to Rs. 125,946·54, as against Rs. 111,742·23 in 1901, showing an increase of Rs. 14,204·31, and in quantity of 56,818 cwt.:—

	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs. c.	Royalty. Rs. c.
1901	446,960	9,609,642 0	111,742 23
1902	503,778	10,516,366 0	125,946 54

The shipments from Colombo and Galle in 1902 were :—

	Quantity. Cwt.	Royalty. Rs. c.
Colombo	485,348	121,338 88
Galle	18,430	4,607 66
Total	503,778	125,946 54

Table B.

The other staple articles exported from Colombo and Galle, compared with 1901, give the following results :—

		1901. Gallons.	1901. Value. Rs.	1902. Gallons.	1902. Value. Rs.
Arrack	Colombo	46,965	72,078	63,709	106,332
	Galle	2	4	—	—
		46,967	72,082	63,709	106,332
		lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
Cardamoms	Colombo	557,984	694,874	672,896	821,027
	Galle	—	—	—	—
		557,984	694,874	672,896	821,027
		lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
Cinnamon	Colombo	4,433,217	2,375,016	4,365,572	2,468,777
	Galle	25,503	11,786	300	171
		4,458,720	2,386,802	4,365,872	2,468,948
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Coir, Yarn, Fibre, Rope	Colombo	150,588	990,288	153,696	1,099,347
	Galle	64,386	702,123	62,334	638,918
		214,974	1,692,411	216,030	1,738,265
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Copperah	Colombo	451,634	4,489,178	377,173	4,094,747
	Galle	191	1,335	62	310
		451,825	4,490,513	377,235	4,095,057
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Cocoanut Oil	Colombo	421,589	6,758,056	499,487	9,065,694
	Galle	52,599	843,177	51,904	942,057
		474,188	7,601,233	551,391	10,007,751

		1901. Oz.	1901. Value. Rs.	1902. Oz.	1902. Value. Rs.
Citronella Oil	Colombo ...	6,699,335	311,931	12,758,702	454,647
	Galle ...	12,847,904	485,628	8,143,368	273,225
		19,547,239	797,559	20,902,070	727,872
		Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs.
Cinnamon and Cinnamon Leaf Oil	Colombo ...	61,350	24,908	57,801	13,678
	Galle ...	20,268	1,705	28,908	2,030
		81,618	26,613	86,709	15,708
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Poonac	Colombo ...	205,055	935,982	254,509	1,283,264
	Galle ...	1,002	3,462	—	—
		206,057	939,444	254,509	1,283,264

Timber exported from the Island ... 1901 ... Rs. 286,218 c. 0 / 1902 ... 325,610 0 } Increase over 1901 of Rs. 39,392.

Tobacco, unmanufactured 1901 ... Cwt. 28,283 ... Rs. 674,181 c. 0 / 1902 ... 43,982 ... 1,029,806 0 } Increase over 1901 of 15,699 cwt. and Rs. 355,625.

Summarized, the value stands thus for 1902 :—

	Rs.
Articles under the Medical Aid Ordinance	57,503,888
Plumbago	10,516,366
Other staple articles (Table B)	21,264,224
General exports not specially enumerated above	7,486,989
	96,771,467

Shipment of articles on which duty was collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance in the year under review and for 1900 and 1901 :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Rate per Cwt. or lb. Rs. c.	Total Value. Rs.
	Coffee, Plantation.		
1900	9,395 ...	60 16 ...	565,253
1901 ...	8,757 ...	60 16 ...	526,839
1902 ...	10,315 ...	61 75 ...	637,020
	Coffee, Native.		
1900 ...	496 ...	42 35 ...	21,014
1901 ...	171 ...	42 35 ...	7,241
1902 ...	45 ...	42 35 ...	1,914
	Coffee, Liberian.		
1900	350 ...	21 0 ...	7,365
1901 ...	162 ...	21 0 ...	3,402
1902 ...	41 ...	21 0 ...	861
	Cacao.		
1900 ...	33,696 ...	49 0 ...	1,651,146
1901 ...	47,471 ...	48 90 ...	2,321,331
1902 ...	61,476 ...	41 28 ...	2,537,764
	Cinchona.		
	lb.		
1900 ...	590,692 ...	0 11 ...	64,976
1901 ...	499,985 ...	0 10 ...	49,998
1902 ...	307,063 ...	0 9 ...	27,635
	Tea.		
1900 ...	149,264,602 ...	0 36 ...	53,735,256[a]
1901 ...	144,275,608 ...	0 33 ...	47,610,950
1902 ...	150,829,707 ...	0 36 ...	54,298,694

Table C.

Quantity and Value of the Produce of the Cocoanut Palm exported in 1901 and 1902.

Articles.	Value. 1901. Rs.	Value. 1902. Rs.	Quantity. 1901.	Quantity. 1902.
Arrack ...	72,082 ...	106,332 ...	Gallons 46,967 ...	Gallons 63,709
Cocoanuts ...	773,391 ...	711,918 ...	No. 15,372,512 ...	No. 12,744,606
Cocoanuts, desiccated ...	2,314,708 ...	2,870,549 ...	Cwt. 125,949 ...	Cwt. 144,841
Coir Fibre ...	700,683 ...	778,174 ...	Cwt. 122,927 ...	Cwt. 121,971
Coir, Matting and other, manufactured ...	10,561 ...	11,559 ...	Pkgs. 653; Cwt. 135 ...	Pkgs. 616; Cwt. 190
Coir Rope ...	137,462 ...	160,560 ...	Cwt. 13,746 ...	Cwt. 16,056
Coir Yarn ...	854,538 ...	799,705 ...	Cwt. 78,326 ...	Cwt. 78,020
Copperah ...	4,540,693 ...	4,098,947 ...	Cwt. 457,571 ...	Cwt. 377,624
Cocoanut Leaf Quills...	150 ...	— ...	Cwt. 20 ...	—
Cocoanut Oil ...	7,601,233 ...	10,007,860 ...	Cwt. 474,188 ...	Cwt. 551,397
Cocoanut Shells ...	27,860 ...	32,623 ...	Cwt. 1,189 ...	Cwt. 973
Poonac ...	937,474 ...	1,283,264 ...	Cwt. 205,657 ...	Cwt. 254,509
Total Value ...	17,970,835	20,861,491		

showing an increase of Rs. 2,890,656 over the year 1901.

Articles of Ceylon Produce showing an Increase or Decrease in 1902 in Quantity and Value as compared with 1900 and 1901.

Articles.		Increase.				Decrease.			
		1900.		1901.		1900.		1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arrack ...	gal.	8,620	32,681	16,742	34,250	—	—	—	—
Arecanuts ...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	23,251	596,746	13,524	610,537
Cacao ...	cwt.	27,780	886,618	14,005	216,433	—	—	—	—
Cardamoms...	cwt.	794	16,659	1,026	126,153	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon ...	cwt.	—	—	—	82,146	2,234	80,814	829	—
Coffee, Plantation	cwt.	920	71,767	1,558	110,181	—	—	—	—
Coffee, Native	cwt.	—	—	—	—	451	19,100	126	5,327
Coffee, Liberian	cwt.	—	—	—	—	309	6,504	121	2,541
Cocoanuts ...	No.	—	65,578	—	—	1,537,215	—	2,627,906	61,473
Coir Fibre ...	cwt.	11,464	59,876	—	77,491	—	—	956	—
Coir Rope ...	cwt.	3,970	39,691	2,310	23,098	—	—	—	—
Coir Yarn ...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	13,301	424,004	306	54,833
Copperah ...	cwt.	—	168,253	—	—	25,017	—	79,947	441,746
Cocoanut, desiccated	cwt.	18,686	633,002	18,892	555,841	—	—	—	—
Fibre, Kitul	cwt.	—	—	—	—	286	32,474	666	39,289
Fibre, Palmirah	cwt.	—	—	—	17,390	10,872	115,234	642	—
Deer and Sambur Horns	cwt.	—	—	—	—	305	23,845	149	12,168
Other Horns	cwt.	—	1,401	10	1,506	4	—	—	—
Oil, Cocoanut	cwt.	83,105	3,334,689	77,209	2,406,627	—	—	—	—
Oil, Citronella	oz.	—	—	1,354,831	—	565,966	90,176	—	69,687
Oil, Cinnamon	oz.	21,933	931	5,091	—	—	—	—	10,905
Plumbago ...	cwt.	112,079	723,871	56,818	906,724	—	—	—	—
Poonac ...	cwt.	68,301	492,631	48,452	343,820	—	—	—	—
Salt ...	cwt.	—	—	100	600	3,960	947	—	—
Sapanwood...	cwt.	—	—	1,927	8,615	4,488	11,960	—	—
Tea ...	lb.	1,565,105	563,438	6,554,099	6,687,744	—	—	—	—
Timber, Ebony	tons	264	35,009	148	7,512	—	—	—	—
Timber, Satinwood	tons	112	31,300	230	26,074	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	163,428	47,966	1,758,240	355,625	—	—	—	—

Statement showing the Export of Tea, the Distribution of the Shipments, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1901.

Countries.	1902.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom	103,593,858	102,898,422	695,436	—
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.				
Aden	6,620	7,419	—	799
British Guiana	250	—	250	—
British East Africa	11,740	28,700	—	16,960
British India	839,341	1,133,575	—	294,234
British West Indies	39,250	37,297	1,953	—
Burma	7,784	28,091	—	20,307
Canada	4,987,901	3,377,470	1,610,431	—
Cape Colony	251,183	85,985	165,198	—
Gibraltar	3,500	2,500	1,000	—
Hongkong	304,652	435,169	—	130,517
Maldive Islands	802	780	22	—
Malta	351,565	372,113	—	20,548
Mauritius	76,389	58,866	17,523	—
Natal	130,535	55,627	74,908	—
Newfoundland	147,313	170,877	—	23,564
New South Wales	6,276,506	7,162,251	—	885,745
New Zealand	3,114,649	3,300,723	—	186,074
Other British Possessions in Africa ...	41,518	—	41,518	—
Other British Possessions in Asia ...	4,557	5,745	—	1,188
Queensland	875,025	779,325	95,700	—
South Australia	1,423,006	1,915,142	—	492,136
Straits Settlements	212,353	128,851	83,502	—
Tasmania	90,219	124,414	—	34,195
Victoria	6,362,478	6,770,943	—	408,465
West Australia	693,467	584,943	108,524	—
Zanzibar	28,456	26,304	2,152	—
Foreign Countries.				
Algiers	100	—	100	—
Arabia	3,530	—	3,530	—
Austria	67,434	49,271	18,163	—
Belgium	116,300	86,782	29,518	—
China (excluding Hongkong) ...	4,247,356	2,191,493	2,055,863	—
Cochin China	130	—	130	—
Denmark	36,563	9,657	26,906	—
Egypt	134,003	112,180	21,823	—
France	198,416	349,205	—	150,789
Germany	607,063	658,535	—	51,472
Greece	2,582	2,842	—	260
Holland	1,180	11,176	—	9,996
India (excluding British)	250	—	250	—
Italy	21,583	10,907	10,676	—
Japan	8,624	14,243	—	5,619
Java	40	—	40	—
Madagascar	24,833	12,074	12,759	—
Mozambique	16,682	1,550	15,132	—
Norway	7,867	10,411	—	2,544
Other Foreign Countries in Asia ...	177,624	—	177,264	—
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia ...	6,210	6,960	—	750
Persia	25,064	17,434	7,630	—
Philippines	17,284	6,434	10,850	—
Russia in Asia	1,795,827	77,759	1,718,068	—
Russia in Europe	9,608,148	9,519,700	88,448	—
South America	9,800	29,282	—	19,482
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ...	1,070	—	1,070	—
Sumatra	—	20	—	20
Sweden	56,011	33,930	22,081	—
Switzerland	330	1,154	—	824
Turkey in Asia	11,652	21,037	—	9,385
Turkey in Europe	21,428	21,747	—	319
United States of America... ...	3,729,806	1,528,293	2,201,513	—
Total ...	150,829,707	144,275,608	9,320,291	2,766,192
		Deduct Decrease ...	2,766,192	
		Net Increase in 1902 ...	6,554,099	

Staple Articles, the Produce of Ceylon, exported to Europe and to the East, with Value.

Staple Articles.	To Europe. Rs.	To the East. Rs.
Arrack	— ...	106,332
Arecanuts	4,258 ...	996,751
Cacao	2,145,869 ...	381,699
Cardamoms	645,472 ...	160,317
Cinnamon	2,139,217 ...	25,974
Cinchona	23,910 ...	3,427
Cocoanuts, fresh	613,649 ...	5,857
Cocoanuts, desiccated	2,290,726 ...	163,013
Coffee	509,037 ...	77,796
Carried over ...	8,372,138	1,921,166

Staple Articles.	To Europe. Rs.	To the East. Rs.
Brought forward ...	8,372,138	1,921,166
Coir Stuffs	1,379,008	289,626
Copperah	4,093,038	5,909
Fibre, Kitul	72,834	330
Fibre, Palmirah	104,173	720
Skins (dressed and undressed)	169,053	243,180
Horns of sorts (including Deer and Sambur) ...	72,701	3,938
Oil, Cocoanut	6,590,540	1,663,140
Oil, Essential and other kinds	356,272	49,121
Plumbago	4,761,483	72,311
Poonac	1,282,105	1,048
Tea	41,290,162	9,569,317
Timber (worked and unworked)	187,900	134,990
Tobacco, unmanufactured	—	1,029,806
Total ...	68,731,407	14,984,602

An increase of Rs. 4,881,610 over 1901 to Europe and Rs. 535,434 to the East.

The total collections made by the Department in 1902 on account of Exports are as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Medical Aid Duty on Tea...	134,672 43
Do. Coffee	1,055 10
Do. Cacao	6,148 85
Do. Cinchona	137 21
Government Cess on Tea	386,269 16
Royalty on Elephants	3,000 0
Royalty on Plumbago	125,946 54
Duty on Arrack	59,249 39
Duty on Chanks	4,820 86
Duty on Deer and Sambur Horns	17,345 53
Total ...	738,645 7

Statement of the Trade of Ceylon with Silver-Standard Countries.

1901. Country.	Value of Imports from. Rs.	Exports to. Rs.
Aden	4,444	8,524
Africa	521	8,192
British India	59,421,415	9,386,375
India, excluding British	1,579,003	59,788
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Rupee currency ...	61,005,383	9,462,879
China	1,446,030	759,307
Japan	987,086	28,638
Straits Settlements	1,298,673	466,332
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Dollar currency ...	3,731,789	1,254,277
1902.		
Aden	4,449	4,863
Africa	28,250	207,127
British India (including Burma) ...	57,460,997	6,687,479
India, excluding British	2,177,911	64,405
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Rupee currency ...	59,671,607	6,963,874
China	837,692	1,589,862
Japan	1,071,606	70,648
Straits Settlements	1,935,969	703,104
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Dollar currency ...	3,845,267	2,363,614

Total Value of Trade with Silver-Standard Countries.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1901	75,454,328 0	1902	72,844,362 0

Total Value of Trade with all Countries.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1901	215,309,905 0	1902	221,368,436 0

Transhipment of Cargo.—The following statements show the amount of cargo transhipped and re-shipped, with the countries from which it came and those to which it was sent :—

Cargo Transhipped and Re-shipped.	Packages.
1898	358,068
1899	434,713
1900	463,119
1901	479,451*
1902	464,779†

*Also 375 tons liquid fuel and kerosine oil. † Also 909 tons kerosine oil.

Statement of Goods brought for Transhipment and Re-shipment to the Port of Colombo from different Countries during the Year 1902.

Country.	Packages.	Country.	Packages.
Aden	213	Mauritius	38,475
Australia	53,903	Natal	1
Austria	5,818	Other British Possessions in Asia	679
Belgium	3,920	Philippines	6
Burma	3,619	Portugal	104
China (excluding Hongkong) ...	52,634	Russia in Asia ...	5,167*
Egypt	229	Russia in Europe ...	7
England	39,833	Siam	5,204
France	9,872	Spain	2,032
Germany	1,402	Straits Settlements ...	27,252
Hongkong	3,098	Sweden	1
India (British)... ...	189,286	United States of America ...	4,349
India (excluding British) ...	866	Zanzibar	748
Italy	566	Total ...	464,779
Japan	1,474		
Maldive Islands ...	14,021		

* Also 909 tons kerosine oil.

Statement of Goods Transhipped and Re-shipped from the Port of Colombo to different Countries, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1901.

Country.	1901.			1902.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages tran-shipped direct.	Total.	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages tran-shipped direct.	Total.	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages tran-shipped direct.	Total.	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages tran-shipped direct.	Total.
Aden ...	471	8	479	572	—	572	101	—	101	—	8	8
Australia ...	10,127	10,872	20,999	7,283	1,856	9,139	—	—	—	2,844	9,016	11,860
Austria ...	63	640	703	474	—	474	411	—	411	—	649	640
Belgium ...	2,337	1,645	3,982	2,744	—	2,744	407	—	407	—	1,645	1,645
Burma ...	1,182	—	1,182	1,693	—	1,693	511	—	511	—	—	—
Canada ...	9	—	9	262	—	262	253	—	253	—	—	—
Cape Colony ...	2,127	1,283	3,410	3,563	—	3,563	1,436	—	1,436	—	1,283	1,283
China (excluding Hongkong)	37,979	6,867	44,846	25,220	8,772	33,992	—	1,905	1,905	12,759	—	12,759
Denmark ...	79	—	79	5	—	5	—	—	—	74	—	74
Egypt ...	331	2	333	68	—	68	—	—	—	263	2	265
England ...	73,737	31,934	105,671	47,633	43,231	90,864	—	11,297	11,297	26,104	—	26,104
France ...	19,233	5,310	*24,543	14,678	6,215	20,893	—	905	905	4,555	—	4,555
Germany ...	3,449	4,294	7,743	11,984	—	11,984	8,535	—	8,535	—	4,294	4,294
Hongkong ...	332	1	333	653	—	653	321	—	321	—	1	1
Holland ...	273	225	498	1,017	—	1,017	744	—	744	—	225	225
India (British) ...	158,532	11,227	†169759	137,887	12,721	‡150608	—	1,494	1,494	20,645	—	20,645
India (excluding British) ...	719	141	860	1,162	—	1,162	443	—	443	—	141	141
Italy ...	5	537	542	55	—	55	50	—	50	—	537	537
Japan ...	19,246	784	20,030	20,787	—	20,787	1,541	—	1,541	—	784	784
Java ...	191	7	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	7	198
Maldive Islands ...	37,454	—	37,454	83,743	—	83,743	46,289	—	46,289	—	—	—
Malta ...	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius ...	20,489	20	20,509	10,577	25	10,602	—	5	5	9,912	—	9,912
Natal ...	1,288	9	1,297	1,840	—	1,840	552	—	552	—	9	9
New Zealand ...	31	3	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	3	34
Norway ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other British Possessions in Asia ...	9,527	—	9,527	2,120	—	2,120	—	—	—	7,407	—	7,407
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Russia in Asia ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Russia in Europe ...	46	—	46	10,037	—	10,037	9,991	—	9,991	—	—	—
Straits Settlements ...	2,125	55	2,180	1,496	192	1,688	—	137	137	629	—	629
Spain ...	148	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	148
Sweden ...	—	710	710	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	710	710
United States of America ...	1,105	—	1,105	4,209	—	4,209	3,104	—	3,104	—	—	—
Zanzibar ...	235	—	235	1	—	1	—	—	—	234	—	234
Total ...	402,876	76,575	479,451	391,767	73,012	464,779	74,691	15,743	90,434	85,800	19,306	105,106
							Deduct Increase ...			74,691	15,743	90,434
							Decrease ...			11,109	3,563	14,672

* Also 172 tons liquid fuel. † Also 203 tons kerosine oil. ‡ Also 909 tons kerosine oil.

Abstract of Imports for 1902, showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1s. 4d. to the Rupee.

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
I. (1) LIVE ANIMALS.			
Horses	—	7,777 6 8	
Cattle	—	36,811 2 8	
Sheep and goats ...	—	41,802 12 0	
			86,391 1 4
(2) FOOD AND DRINK.			
Bacon	—	4,408 14 8	
Beef—			
Salted	1,177 0 0		
Tinned	1,478 17 4		
		2,655 17 4	
Beer and Ale—			
Bottled	13,427 0 0		
In wood	19,637 9 4		
		33,064 9 4	
Biscuits	—	17,709 0 0	
Butter—			
Frozen	3,559 17 4		
Tinned	8,999 16 0		
		12,559 13 4	
Cheese	—	4,038 0 0	
Coffee—			
Mixed	293 2 8		
Unmixed	42,630 4 0		
		42,923 6 8	
Confectionery... ...	—	10,100 2 8	
Curry Stuffs—			
Chillies	50,288 5 4		
Coriander Seed ...	10,712 0 0		
Cummin Seed ...	13,971 10 8		
Fennel Seed ...	2,402 16 0		
Garlic	7,252 0 0		
Mathi Seed	2,545 8 0		
Tamarind	8,321 10 8		
Turmeric	6,685 16 0		
Other	23 12 0		
		102,202 18 8	
Eggs	—	578 6 8	
Fish—			
Cured or salted ...	117,768 5 4		
Maldive	135,128 10 8		
Tinned	4,485 1 4		
		257,381 17 4	
Flour, Wheat	—	82,396 17 4	
Fruit, fresh—			
Apples	1,018 10 8		
Grapes	1,261 17 4		
Other	975 12 0		
		3,256 0 0	
Fruit, preserved—			
Currants	304 8 0		
Dates	4,724 16 0		
Raisins	767 16 0		
Other	7,852 4 0		
		13,649 4 0	
Ghee	—	8,103 0 0	
Grain—			
Barley	1,853 10 8		
Beans	20,461 6 8		
Gram	32,253 4 0		
Oats	3,376 2 8		
Paddy	119,524 12 0		
Peas	22,003 13 4		
Rice	2,212,961 18 8		
Wheat	456 4 0		
Other	2,271 10 8		
		2,415,162 2 8	
Ham	—	5,396 2 8	
Milk, preserved ...	—	18,044 14 8	
Mutton, tinned ...	—	501 1 4	
Onions	—	32,828 9 4	
Pork, salted	—	236 14 8	
Potatoes	—	26,245 9 4	
Sago in bulk	—	2,877 4 0	
Salt—			
Refined	—	359 18 8	
Carried over ...	—	3,096,679 5 4	86,391 1 4

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	3,096,679 5 4	86,391 1 4
Spices—			
Cardamoms... ...	917 10 8		
Cloves	273 10 8		
Ginger, dry... ...	3,349 8 0		
Mace	63 9 4		
Nutmegs	2 10 8		
Pepper	4,213 4 0		
Other	251 12 0		
		9,071 5 4	
Spirits—			
Brandy	21,309 0 0		
Gin	13,951 14 8		
Liqueur	943 0 0		
Whisky	31,812 10 8		
		68,016 5 4	
Sugar—			
Palm and Jaggery ...	4,889 5 4		
Refined or candied ...	127,401 4 0		
Unrefined	6,533 4 0		
		138,823 13 4	
Wines	—	19,315 13 4	
Unenumerated (provisions) ...	—	30,114 5 4	
			3,362,020 8 0
(3) NARCOTICS.			
Opium	—	25,437 0 0	
Tobacco, manufactured—			
Cigars	—	10,260 13 4	
Snuff	—	12 10 8	
Other	—	13,366 14 8	
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	—	4,571 6 8	
			53,668 5 4
II.—RAW MATERIALS.			
(2) Metal.			
Brass, sheets	—	1,962 2 8	
Copper, sheathing ...	—	989 18 8	
Iron—			
Angle and Swedish bar ...	2,588 16 0		
Bar, flat, rod, and nail rod ...	9,722 16 0		
Pig	666 9 4		
		12,978 1 4	
Steel—			
Blister	154 4 0		
Cast	4,483 16 0		
		4,638 0 0	
Zinc, slabs	—	53 2 8	
(3) Other.			
(*a*) Chemical, Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—			
Arecanuts	150 16 0		
Cutch	2,472 6 8		
Saltpetre	1,383 5 4		
		4,006 8 0	
(*b*) Miscellaneous—			
Coal	—	683,866 5 4	
Fibre—			
Coir	4 4 0		
Palmirah	10,512 18 8		
		10,517 2 8	
Manures, raw—			
Bone	11,828 0 0		
Fish	3,059 4 0		
Guano	1 13 4		
Other	348 8 0		
		15,237 5 4	
Seeds (excluding Food Stuffs)—			
Cotton	14,780 4 0		
Tea	214 0 0		
		14,994 4 0	
Tortoiseshell	—	2,550 2 8	
(*c*) Timber, unworked—			
Teak	—	41,637 17 4	
			793,430 10 8
Carried over ...	—	—	4,295,510 5 4

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	—	4,295,510 5 4
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.			
(1) Textile.			
(*a*) Apparel, made up ...	—	28,725 4 0	
(*b*) Cotton—			
Lace and Net	—	7,676 0 0	
Piece Goods—			
Bleached	109,896 17 4		
Dyed	137,607 4 0		
Gray	62,901 2 8		
Muslin	2,875 9 4		
Printed	51,944 12 0		
Other	24,093 10 8		
Thread	14,442 10 8		
		403,761 6 8	
Yarn and Twist—			
Bleached	45 4 0		
Dyed	9,862 12 0		
Gray	1,707 8 0		
Other	23 9 4		
		11,638 13 4	
(*c*) Linen—			
Piece Goods... ...	—	1,641 13 4	
(*d*) Silk and Satin—			
Broad Stuffs ...	25,425 6 8		
Handkerchiefs, &c. ...	5,173 0 0		
Lace	535 17 4		
Ribbons	1,951 4 0		
Velvet	693 4 0		
Other	1,772 16 0		
		35,551 8 0	
(*e*) Woollen—			
Berlin	456 5 4		
Blankets	5,630 9 4		
Carpets	507 6 8		
Flannel	6,179 2 8		
Other	15,398 1 4		
		28,171 5 4	
(*f*) Of Mixed Materials—			
Blankets	399 4 0		
Carpets	622 12 0		
Handkerchiefs, &c. ...	3,139 14 8		
Piece Goods ...	29,529 6 8		
Other	1,307 0 0		
		34,997 17 4	
(2) Metal (other than Machinery).			
Brass—			
Nails and Wire ...	294 6 8		
Brassware	8,973 2 8		
		9,267 9 4	
Copper—			
Nails and Wire ...	470 13 4		
Copperware... ...	2,604 6 8		
		3,075 0 0	
Hardware	—	66,563 8 0	
Iron—			
Galvanized	22,946 2 8		
Drums and Tanks ...	4,668 4 0		
Hoop	13,155 2 8		
Nails and Rivets ...	7,422 1 4		
		48,191 10 8	
Lead—			
Tea Lead	75,417 10 8		
Leadware	115 0 0		
		75,532 10 8	
Plate—			
Electroplate ...	4,118 10 8		
Nickelplate	316 16 0		
		4,435 6 8	
Solder	—	2,180 6 8	
Steelware	—	6,030 13 4	
Tinware	—	2,568 12 0	
(3) Other.			
Acids—			
Sulphuric	1,963 14 8		
Other	157 4 0		
		2,120 18 8	
Carried over ...	—	772,129 4 0	4,295,510 5 4

	Value. £ s. d	Value. £ s. d	Total. £ s. d
Brought forward ...	—	772,129 4 0	4,295,510 5 4
Arms—			
Guns, single ...	1,383 8 0		
Guns, double ...	1,996 14 8		
		3,380 2 8	
Revolvers	—	231 8 0	
Beads	—	2,669 0 0	
Books	—	9,647 18 8	
Bricks and Tiles ...	—	16,208 0 0	
Brooms and Brushes ...	—	1,568 10 8	
Cables, Cordage, and Twine ...	—	5,143 12 0	
Candles	—	3,626 14 8	
Carriages and Carts ...	—	6,962 10 8	
Casks and Shooks ...	—	16,956 17 4	
Cement	—	11,269 0 0	
Chemists' Sundries ...	—	18,614 8 0	
Chinaware	—	14,988 0 0	
Clocks	—	1,679 1 4	
Earthenware	—	3,752 18 8	
Explosives—			
Caps, Percussion ...	1,174 9 4		
Cartridges	1,627 0 0		
Fireworks	1,147 18 8		
Fuse	2,058 6 8		
Gunpowder (Blasting) ...	1,496 6 8		
Gunpowder (Sporting) ...	1,201 17 4		
		8,705 18 8	
Fullers earth	—	2,395 1 4	
Fancy articles	—	23,477 12 0	
Furniture	—	5,710 0 0	
Glass—			
Plate	847 17 4		
Window and German sheet ...	3,275 14 8		
Other	11,346 1 4		
		15,469 13 4	
Gunny Bags	—	6,554 4 0	
Haberdashery	—	112,749 17 4	
Hats and Bonnets ...	—	10,730 17 4	
Instruments, Musical ...	—	4,550 12 0	
Jewellery	—	23,132 2 8	
Lamps	—	8,967 8 0	
Leather—			
Goat and Sheep Skins ...	—	1,235 12 0	
Leather Articles—			
Boots and Shoes ...	11,784 10 8		
Harness and Saddlery ...	988 8 0		
		12,772 18 8	
Machinery—			
Oil-making	484 16 0		
Sewing Machines ...	2,243 13 4		
Spinning and Weaving ...	905 12 0		
Tea	32,447 17 4		
		36,081 18 8	
Manures—			
Castor Seed Poonac ...	29,726 1 4		
Rape Seed Poonac ...	1,369 14 8		
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	4,391 10 8		
Nitrate of Soda ...	355 6 8		
Nitrate of Potash (or refuse of Saltpetre)	5,876 5 4		
Sulphate of Potash ...	3,094 6 8		
Muriate of Potash ...	1,318 17 4		
Kainit	1,074 12 0		
Basic Slag (or Thomas's Phosphate Powder) ...	5,874 17 4		
Superphosphate ...	1,162 14 8		
Blood Meal	1,429 2 8		
Other	16,859 9 4		
		72,532 18 8	
Matches	—	14,474 8 0	
Mats, Mat Bags, and Baskets ...	—	1,883 12 0	
Nets, Fishing	—	717 5 4	
Oil—			
Castor	8,717 2 8		
Fish	92 1 4		
Gingelly	2,063 1 4		
Cocoanut	477 10 8		
Kerosine—			
Bulk	57,488 16 0		
Case	29,145 12 0		
Linseed	743 16 0		
Liquid Fuel	11,499 1 4		
Lubricating	8,182 1 4		
Turpentine	643 0 0		
Other	4,080 8 0		
		123,132 10 8	
Carried over ...	—	1,374,101 17 4	4,295,510 5 4

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	1,374,101 17 4	4,295,510 5 4
Painters' Colours ...	—	7,035 12 0	
Paper—			
Printing	13,895 14 8		
Writing	6,728 2 8		
		20,623 17 4	
Perfumery	—	7,772 9 8	
Photographic Materials ...	—	2,605 16 0	
Pictures	—	1,367 9 4	
Poonac—			
Gingelly	—	90,653 17 4	
Printing Materials ...	—	1,993 18 8	
Shot	—	1,745 10 8	
Soap	—	22,820 13 4	
Soldering Fluid ...	—	381 2 8	
Stationery, excluding Paper ...	—	10,167 10 8	
Stores, Government ...	—	331,901 4 0	
Stones, worked ...	—	1,174 4 0	
Tar	—	429 2 8	
Tea Chests	—	82,897 12 0	
Timber, worked ...	—	3,883 2 8	
Toys	—	3,217 14 8	
Umbrellas	—	22,741 10 8	
Varnish	—	1,089 0 0	
Watches	—	6,403 13 4	
Unenumerated ...	—	61,216 18 8	
			2,056,223 17 8
IV.—BULLION AND COIN.			
Gold—			
Coin	—	531,720 2 8	
Silver—			
Coin	—	240,613 6 8	
Pearls and Precious Stones ...	—	205 13 4	
			772,539 2 8
Total Value of Goods above enumerated ...			7,124,273 5 8
Value of Goods not enumerated			173,611 2 4⅘
Grand Total			7,297,884 8 0⅘
Deduct Value of Specie			772,333 9 4
Value of Goods, excluding Specie ...			£6,525,550 18 8⅘

Abstract of Exports for 1902, showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1*s.* 4*d.* to the Rupee.

Ceylon Produce.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
I. (1) ANIMALS, LIVING.		
Cattle	248 16 0	
Elephants	2,153 6 8	
Unenumerated	63 17 4	
		2,466 0 0
(2) FOOD AND DRINK.		
Aerated and Mineral Waters	751 18 8	
Bêche-de-mer	2,061 8 0	
Birds' Nests	112 0 0	
Cacao	169,184 5 4	
Cocoanuts—		
Desiccated	191,369 18 8	
Fresh	47,461 4 0	
Coffee—		
Arabian { Native	127 12 0	
Arabian { Plantation	42,468 0 0	
Liberian	57 8 0	
Confectionery and Preserves	10 9 4	
Curry Stuffs	221 0 0	
Fish, cured and salted	1,180 8 0	
Fruit—		
Fresh	68 10 8	
Preserved	10 16 0	
Grain—		
Gram	0 10 8	
Rice	9 16 0	
Other	7 13 4	
Honey	66 5 4	
Salt	40 0 0	
Sharks' Fins	1,168 4 0	
Carried over ...	456,377 8 0	2,466 0 0

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	456,377 8 0	2,466 0 0
Spices—		
Cardamoms	54,735 2 8	
Cinnamon—		
Plantation	164,523 12 0	
Wild	72 18 8	
Cloves and Mace	75 9 4	
Ginger	17 6 8	
Nutmegs	212 18 8	
Pepper	1,175 2 8	
Vanilla	421 4 0	
Spirits—		
Arrack	7,088 16 0	
Sugar—		
Palm and Jaggery	292 10 8	
Refined or candied	1 13 4	
Tea	3,619,912 18 8	
Unenumerated	1,217 6 8	
		4,306,124 8 0
(3) NARCOTICS.		
Tobacco, manufactured—		
Cigars	1 6 8	
Other	7 6 8	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	68,653 14 8	
		68,662 8 0
II.—RAW MATERIALS.		
(1) Textile.		
Cotton	2,758 18 8	
Unenumerated	0 6 8	
		2,759 5 4
(3) Other.		
(*a*) Chemical, Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—		
Anatto Seed	27 2 8	
Arecanuts	66,733 18 8	
Arippo	30 10 8	
Cinchona Bark	1,842 6 8	
Croton Seed	610 8 0	
Cutch	1 0 0	
Dammar	13 6 8	
Myrobalans	394 0 0	
Nux-vomica	202 5 4	
Sapanwood	2,256 9 4	
Unenumerated	415 10 8	
		72,526 18 8
(*b*) Miscellaneous—		
Cocoanut Shells	2,174 17 4	
Cuttle Fish	54 12 0	
Domba Nuts	527 2 8	
Fibre—		
Coir	51,878 5 4	
Kitul	4,877 12 0	
Palmirah	6,992 17 4	
Other	11 0 0	
Gum	5 6 8	
Horns—		
Deer	3,609 2 8	
Sambur	1,206 14 8	
Other	293 8 0	
Ivory	66 13 4	
Mica	25 0 0	
Natural History Specimens	149 1 4	
Plants and Roots	335 1 4	
Plumbago	701,091 1 4	
Seeds—		
Gingelly	29 17 4	
Rubber	700 0 0	
Tea	490 9 4	
Other	278 14 8	
Shells—		
Chanks	6,427 14 8	
Other	1,067 12 0	
Skins, undressed	1,741 1 4	
Stones—		
Coral	93 18 8	
Other	160 16 0	
Tortoiseshell	804 5 4	
Unenumerated	188 5 4	
		785,280 10 8
(*c*) Timber, unworked—		
Ebony	6,745 17 4	
Halmilla	384 1 4	
Na	5 13 4	
Palu	336 17 4	
Satin	7,302 1 4	
Unenumerated	3,761 10 8	
		18,536 1 4
Carried over ...	—	5,256,355 12 0

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	5,256,355 12 0
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.		
(1) Textile.		
(*a*) Apparel, made up	—	905 6 8
(*b*) Cotton—		
Lace and Net	191 6 8	
Piece Goods—		
Bleached	33 13 4	
Dyed	428 16 0	
Gray	2,623 0 0	
Others	19 6 8	
Yarn and Twist—		
Gray	5,490 0 0	
		8,786 2 8
(*c*) Linen—		
Piece goods	—	1 13 4
(*d*) Silk and Satin—		
Lace	—	113 6 8
(2) Of Metal (other than Machinery).		
Brass—		
Brassware	0 13 4	
Copper—		
Copperware	4 14 8	
Hardware	100 2 8	
Iron—		
Drums and Tanks ...	5 6 8	
Plate—		
Silver or Silver-gilt ...	20 0 0	
Electroplate ...	200 2 8	
Tinware	0 13 4	
		331 13 4
(3) Other.		
Beeswax	50 0 0	
Books, Printed	40 6 8	
Bricks and Tiles... ...	262 10 8	
Cable, Cordage, and Twine other than Coir ...	1 0 0	
Carriages and Carts	131 6 8	
Casks	230 10 8	
Coir—		
Matting	560 14 8	
Rope	10,704 0 0	
Yarn	53,313 13 4	
Other	209 17 4	
Copperah	273,263 2 8	
Curios and Fancy Articles ...	1,587 9 4	
Drugs, manufactured ...	727 13 4	
Earthenware	15 0 0	
Furniture	2,879 13 4	
Haberdashery and Millinery ...	43 13 4	
Harness and Saddlery ...	10 13 4	
Images and Statues ...	4 0 0	
Instruments—		
Musical	6 5 4	
Jewellery	168 6 8	
Machinery—		
Agricultural	678 14 8	
Other	106 6 8	
Manure	839 17 4	
Marine Stores	63 0 0	
Mats, Mat Bags, and Baskets ...	303 13 4	
Oil—		
Castor	1 10 8	
Cinnamon	658 1 4	
Cinnamon Leaf	389 2 8	
Citronella	48,524 16 0	
Cocoanut	667,190 13 4	
Other	215 1 4	
Perfumery	347 18 8	
Pictures	26 13 4	
Poonac	85,550 18 8	
Rubber	2,624 2 8	
Shooks	10 0 0	
Skins, dressed	27,514 2 8	
Stones, worked	31 1 4	
Timber, worked—		
Palmirah Laths and Rafters ...	2,063 9 4	
Other	1,107 16 0	
Unenumerated	414 17 4	
		1,182,871 14 8
IV.—BULLION AND COIN.		
Pearls and Precious Stones	—	2,065 13 4
Total of Ceylon Produce ...		6,451,431 2 8
Specie		77,900 0 0
Imports exported		97,528 4 0
Value of Coal re-exported used by Steamers ...		833,152 0 0
Total Value of Exports ...		£ 7,460,011 6 8

IMPORTS.

Statements 1 *and* 2 *show the Comparative Value of the Imports of Ceylon and the Duties collected on Staple Articles.*

No. 1.

Countries.	1900. Value.		1901. Value.		1902. Value.		Compared with 1900. Increase.		Compared with 1900. Decrease.		Compared with 1901. Increase.		Compared with 1901. Decrease.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
United Kingdom ...	33703389	80	30874590	47	32697343	36	—		1006046	44	1822752	89	—	
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.														
Africa:														
British East Africa ...	1019	60	—		480	0	—		539	60	480	0	—	
Cape Colony ...	6520	83	165	0	288	0	—		6232	83	123	0	—	
Mauritius ...	32645	38	17907	37	27882	12	—		4763	26	9974	75	—	
Natal ...	2827	0	211	0	1358	0	—		1469	0	1147	0	—	
Zanzibar ...	589	75	16364	50	4016	78	3427	3	—		—		12347	72
Other British Possessions	1	0	—		—		—		1	0	—		—	
America:														
British Guiana ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
British West Indies ...	—		336	86	93	0	93	0	—		—		243	86
Canada ...	84268	72	13683	23	94	50	—		84174	22	—		13588	73
Newfoundland ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Asia:														
Aden ...	2701	62	4444	37	4449	65	1748	3	—		5	28	—	
British North Borneo ...	109000	0	217651	0	—		—		109000	0	—		217651	0
Hongkong ...	1802043	86	91829	48	662705	4	—		1139338	82	570875	56	—	
British India ...	64153413	21	68955710	63	52868058	16	—		11285355	5	—		6087652	47
Burma ...	4677618	18	4356992	83	4592938	83	—		84679	35	235946	0	—	
Maldive Islands ...	1777829	2	1811727	25	2023996	82	246167	80	—		212269	57	—	
Perak ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Straits Settlements ...	1383823	14	1283661	61	1935969	2	552145	88	—		652307	41	—	
Other British Possessions	—		1172	43	6374	0	6374	0	—		5201	57	—	
Australasia:														
Fiji Islands ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
New South Wales ...	75023	85	283913	5	159493	20	84469	35	—		—		124419	85
New Zealand ...	2291	32	7699	69	2711	20	419	88	—		—		4988	49
Queensland ...	48407	93	38779	52	20081	84	—		28326	9	—		18697	68
South Aaustralia ...	241434	81	213485	21	244888	33	3453	52	—		31403	12	—	
Tasmania ...	3404	34	6574	50	5762	37	2358	3	—		—		812	13
Victoria ...	669065	88	1182875	32	2447074	48	1778008	60	—		1264199	16	—	
Western Australia ...	89234	25	2149776	94	631063	68	541829	43	—		—		1518713	26
Europe:														
Gibraltar ...	948	0	1919	7	609	63	—		338	37	—		1309	44
Malta ...	4735	31	965	78	549	0	—		4186	31	—		416	78
Foreign Countries.														
Africa:														
Algiers ...	12668	47	—		—		—		12668	47	—		—	
Egypt ...	205007	0	35006	0	39143	84	—		165863	16	4137	84	—	
Madagascar ...	—		521	0	368	0	368	0	—		—		153	0
Mozambique ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Reunion ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Other Foreign Countries	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
America:														
Central America ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Foreign West Indies ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
South America ...	800	0	1531	97	925	69	125	69	—		—		606	28
United States ...	636916	52	413371	6	725527	17	88610	65	—		312156	11	—	
Other Foreign Countries	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Asia:														
Arabia ...	—		542	50	568	0	568	0	—		25	50	—	
Borneo (excluding British) ...	—		—		172486	40	172486	40	—		172486	40	—	
China (excluding Hongkong) ...	1566587	40	1446030	18	837692	19	—		728895	21	—		608337	99
Cochin-China ...	50	0	—		10	0	—		40	0	10	0	—	
India (excluding British)	433718	26	1573618	31	2177911	26	1744193	0	—		604292	95	—	
Japan ...	1132879	49	987086	35	1071606	91	—		61272	58	84520	56	—	
Java (Dutch Indies) ...	1902	9	200	50	840	75	—		1061	34	640	25	—	
Sumatra ...	50	0	48	0	30	0	—		20	0	—		18	0
Persia ...	205	10	205	0	75	0	—		130	10	—		130	0
Philippines ...	61945	8	10925	70	9128	87	—		52816	21	—		1796	83
Russia in Asia ...	12	0	160	0	989505	25	989493	25	—		989345	25	—	
Carried over ...	112924978	21	106001683	68	104364100	34	6216339	54	14777217	41	6974300	17	8611883	51

Countries.	1900. Value.	1901. Value.	1902. Value.	Compared with 1900. Increase.	Compared with 1900. Decrease.	Compared with 1901. Increase.	Compared with 1901. Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	112924978 21	106001683 68	104364100 34	6216339 54	14777217 41	6974300 17	8611883 51
Foreign Countries—contd.							
Siam ...	7114 59	18827 22	40871 14	33756 55	—	22043 92	—
Turkey in Asia ...	712 12	160 0	66 0	—	646 12	—	94 0
Other Foreign Countries	—	3000 0	—	—	—	—	3000 0
Australasia :							
New Caledonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe:							
Austria-Hungary ...	1697258 2	665039 43	1024004 81	—	673253 21	358965 38	—
Belgium ...	665291 86	272002 91	336199 97	—	329091 89	64197 6	—
Denmark ...	8234 63	32007 97	8643 52	408 89	—	—	23364 45
France ...	1093733 40	767644 8	696090 56	—	397642 84	—	71553 52
Germany ...	2553601 70	1905857 66	1527923 63	—	1025678 7	—	377934 3
Greece ...	802 80	622 14	256 55	—	546 25	—	365 59
Holland ...	931877 95	441033 23	541530 47	—	390347 48	100497 24	—
Italy ...	317326 15	203534 58	253741 6	—	63585 9	50206 48	—
Norway ...	89642 46	45338 34	19536 79	—	70105 67	—	25801 55
Portugal ...	20195 0	17966 76	11105 54	—	9089 46	—	6861 22
Roumania ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia in Europe ...	1338985 74	1658365 50	3024 75	—	1335960 99	—	1655340 75
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ...	43693 9	30234 84	32561 19	—	11131 90	2326 35	—
Sweden ...	326488 1	188167 42	231840 30	—	94647 71	43672 88	—
Switzerland ...	317640 46	372236 89	376443 18	58802 72	—	4206 29	—
Turkey in Europe ...	2181 75	3203 47	326 25	—	1855 50	—	2877 22
	122339757 94	112626926 12	109468266 5	6309307 70	19180799 59	7620415 77	10779075 84
Deduct Specie ...	7795501 53	8576890 0	11585002 55	—	3789501 2	—	3008112 55
Value of Goods ...	114544256 41	104050036 12	97883263 50	6309307 70	22970300 61	7620415 77	13787188 39
				Deduct Increase	6309307 70	Deduct Increase	7620415 77
				Net Decrease in 1902 in Value of Goods excluding Specie, as compared with 1900	16660992 91	Net Decrease in 1902 in Value of Goods excluding Specie, as compared with 1901	6166772 62

No. 2.

Description of Goods.	1900. Duties.	1901. Duties.	1902. Duties.	Compared with 1900. Increase.	Compared with 1900. Decrease.	Compared with 1901. Increase.	Compared with 1901. Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arms and Ammunition ...	70546 55	75152 34	57652 19	—	12894 36	—	17500 15
Cotton Manufactures ...	305073 62	248629 20	260884 44	—	44189 18	12255 24	—
Curry Stuffs ...	100119 15	110548 58	106810 16	6691 1	—	—	3738 42
Earthenware and Chinaware	21181 92	29766 19	15228 42	—	5953 50	—	14537 77
Fish, dried and salted ...	159672 41	158500 67	188882 69	29210 28	—	30382 2	—
Grain ...	3015556 18	2908111 77	2873151 0	—	142405 18	—	34960 77
Haberdashery ...	87898 47	60401 35	73572 99	—	14325 48	13171 64	—
Malt Liquors ...	40291 74	48953 91	44679 73	4387 99	—	—	4274 18
Hardware ...	78099 44	53902 63	54778 10	—	23321 34	875 47	—
Metals ...	67815 41	56832 69	56447 57	—	11367 84	—	385 12
Oil, Kerosine ...	575679 36	685084 31	716995 11	141315 75	—	31910 80	—
Spirits and Cordials ...	880414 4	904892 66	955557 4	75143 0	—	50664 38	—
Sugar ...	552437 21	518407 72	609607 95	57170 74	—	91200 23	—
Tobacco ...	176496 86	186245 67	177004 90	508 4	—	—	9240 77
Wines ...	63077 6	59999 87	60162 95	—	2914 11	163 8	—
Woollens ...	16300 65	29371 33	24386 60	8085 95	—	—	4984 73
Other goods unenumerated	889366 29	795712 22	823401 62	—	65964 67	27689 40	—
Total ...	7100026 36	6930513 11	7099203 46	322512 76	323335 66	258312 26	89621 91
				Deduct Increase	322512 76	89621 91	Deduct Decrease
				Net Decrease in Duty in 1902, as compared with 1900	822 90	168690 35	Net Increase in Duty in 1902, as compared with 1901

Return showing for Ceylon the Total Value of Goods entered into and exported from and to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries, viâ the Suez Canal, for the Year 1902.

Countries.	Value of Imports. Rs.	c.	Value of Exports. Rs.	c.
United Kingdom	32,697,343	36	53,643,256	0
British Possessions.				
British West Indies	93	0	14,130	0
Canada	94	50	1,811,095	0
Gibraltar	609	63	1,270	0
Malta	549	0	126,723	0
Newfoundland	—		53,610	0
Foreign Countries.				
Arabia	568	0	1,433	0
Austria	1,024,004	81	851,394	0
Belgium	336,199	97	1,872,520	0
Denmark	8,643	52	37,376	0
Egypt	39,143	84	177,353	0
France	696,090	56	1,543,643	0
Germany	1,521,923	63	6,590,987	0
Greece	256	55	929	0
Holland	541,530	47	284,062	0
Italy	253,741	6	270,114	0
Norway	19,536	79	7,191	0
Russia in Europe	3,024	75	3,860,629	0
Russia in Asia	989,505	25	—	
Spain	32,561	19	335,127	0
Portugal	11,105	54	—	
Sweden	231,840	30	57,289	0
Switzerland	376,443	18	1,138	0
Turkey in Europe	326	25	9,784	0
Turkey in Asia	66	0	17,099	0
United States of America ...	725,527	17	9,987,008	0
Total ...	39,516,728	32	81,555,160	0

Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon from and to each Country in the Year 1902.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.		Total Value of Exports.
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
United Kingdom	32,697,343 36	53,223,314 0	419,942 0	53,643,256 0
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.				
Africa :				
British East Africa	480 0	4,227 0	39 0	4,266 0
Cape Colony...	288 0	116,479 0	4,325 0	120,804 0
Mauritius	27,882 12	51,672 0	126,974 0	178,646 0
Natal	1,358 0	57,882 0	7,607 0	65,489 0
Zanzibar	4,016 78	11,617 0	50 0	11,667 0
Other British Possessions	—	15,489 0	75 0	15,564 0
America :				
British Guiana	—	90 0	—	90 0
British West Indies	93 0	14,130 0	—	14,130 0
Canada	94 50	1,810,940 0	155 0	1,811,095 0
Newfoundland	—	53,610 0	—	53,610 0
Asia :				
Aden	4,449 65	4,703 0	160 0	4,863 0
British North Borneo	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	662,705 4	143,202 0	5,038 0	148,240 0
British India	52,868,058 16	4,840,673 0	1,542,629 0	6,383,302 0
Burma	4,592,938 83	45,472 0	258,705 0	304,177 0
Maldive Islands	2,023,996 82	38,830 0	85,533 0	124,363 0
Straits Settlements	1,935,969 2	648,354 0	54,750 0	703,104 0
Other British Possessions	6,374 0	3,172 0	17,325 0	20,497 0
Australasia :				
New South Wales	159,493 20	2,366,408 0	620 0	2,367,028 0
New Zealand	2,711 20	1,196,075 0	1,115 0	1,197,190 0
Queensland	20,081 84	347,672 0	45 0	347,717 0
South Australia	244,888 33	542,804 0	260 0	543,064 0
Tasmania	5,762 37	37,211 0	700 0	37,911 0
Victoria	2,447,074 48	2,459,204 0	2,149 0	2,461,353 0
Western Australia	631,063 68	271,880 0	723 0	272,603 0
Europe :				
Gibraltar	609 63	1,260 0	10 0	1,270 0
Malta	549 0	126,708 0	15 0	126,723 0
Foreign Countries. Total ...	65,640,937 65	15,209,764 0	2,109,002 0	17,318,766 0
Africa :				
Algiers	—	36 0	—	36 0
Egypt	39,143 84	169,224 0	8,129 0	177,353 0
Madagascar	368 0	9,233 0	4,463 0	13,696 0
Mozambique	—	7,953 0	6,055 0	14,008 0
Reunion	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	466 0	275 0	741 0
America :				
South America	925 69	4,420 0	—	4,420 0
United States	725,527 17	9,980,737 0	6,271 0	9,987,008 0
Other Foreign Countries	—	17,109 0	—	17,109 0
Asia :				
Arabia	568 0	1,271 0	162 0	1,433 0
Borneo (excluding British)	172,486 40	—	—	—
China (excluding Hongkong)	837,692 19	1,580,887 0	8,975 0	1,589,862 0
Cochin-China	10 0	47 0	12,000 0	12,047 0
India (excluding British)	2,177,911 26	63,050 0	1,355 0	64,405 0
Japan	1,071,606 91	69,106 0	1,542 0	70,648 0
Java	840 75	7,229 0	6,435 0	13,664 0
Persia	75 0	9,023 0	—	9,023 0
Philippines	9,128 87	7,227 0	535 0	7,762 0
Russia in Asia	989,505 25	649,783 0	—	649,783 0
Siam	40,871 14	—	50 0	50 0
Sumatra	30 0	1,014 0	515 0	1,529 0
Turkey in Asia	66 0	17,099 0	—	17,099 0
Other Foreign Countries	—	64,245 0	—	64,245 0
Australasia :				
New Caledonia	—	529 0	—	529 0
Other Foreign Countries	—	2,235 0	—	2,235 0
Europe :				
Austria-Hungary	1,024,004 81	849,844 0	1,550 0	851,394 0
Belgium	336,199 97	1,871,915 0	605 0	1,872,520 0
Denmark	8,643 52	37,126 0	250 0	37,376 0
France	696,090 56	1,539,030 0	4,613 0	1,543,643 0
Germany	1,527,923 63	6,563,346 0	27,641 0	6,590,987 0
Greece	256 55	929 0	—	929 0
Holland	541,530 47	283,962 0	100 0	284,062 0
Italy	253,741 6	267,592 0	2,522 0	270,114 0
Norway	19,536 79	7,191 0	—	7,191 0
Portugal	11,105 54	—	—	—
Russia in Europe	3,024 75	3,853,114 0	7,515 0	3,860,629 0
Spain (excluding Gibraltar)...	32,561 19	335,127 0	—	335,127 0
Sweden	231,840 30	57,268 0	21 0	57,289 0
Switzerland...	376,443 18	238 0	900 0	1,138 0
Turkey in Europe	326 25	9,784 0	—	9,784 0
Total ...	11,129,985 4	28,338,389 0	102,479 0	28,440,868 0
United Kingdom ...	32,697,343 36	53,223,314 0	419,942 0	53,643,256 0
British Colonies ...	65,640,937 65	15,209,764 0	2,109,002 0	17,318,766 0
Foreign Countries ...	11,129,985 4	28,338,389 0	102,479 0	28,440,868 0
Grand Total ...	109,468,266 5	96,771,467 0	2,631,423 0	99,402,890 0

Statement showing the Total Collections made by the Department for the Year 1902.

Province.	Imports.	Sundries.		Exports.					Rent.						Harbour Dues.	Port Dues.	Medical Aid.	Tea Fund.	Total.
		Fines and Forfeitures.	Undervalued Goods.	Plumbago.	Elephants.	Horns.	Chanks.	Arrack.	Single.	Double.	Exports.	Bonded.	Baggage.	Coastwise.					
Western and North-Western.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ...	6,405,124 46	760 61	729 13	121,338 88	3000 0	17345 53	—	59249 39	236,239 13	29119 6	3,419 33	227 62	2,550 50	—	1111972 89	—	141,918 0	386,015 23	8,519,009 76
Beruwala ...	36,940 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,947 24	1 80	—	—	—	—	—	381 28	—	—	39,270 33
Negombo ...	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	129 14	—	—	143 40
Kalpitiya ...	57 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	199 36	—	—	258 52
Northern.																			
Jaffna ...	36,113 50	52 50	—	—	—	—	1,680 66	—	3,668 71	45 6	—	—	—	—	—	1,339 12	—	—	42,899 55
Point Pedro ...	34,832 8	68 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,627 49	22 2	—	—	—	—	—	586 20	—	—	39,135 97
Valuvedditurai	13,585 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,417 95	2 84	—	—	—	—	—	425 22	—	—	15,431 66
Kankesanturai	30,337 70	91 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,723 39	43 8	208 88	—	—	—	—	1,006 86	—	—	34,411 19
Mannar ...	728 74	28 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	232 42	—	—	1,022 0
Pesalai ...	1,684 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	228 64	—	—	2,007 3
Vankalai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 76	—	—	13 76
Kayts ...	134,515 51	137 96	—	—	—	—	3,140 20	—	9,914 83	71 74	—	—	—	—	—	2,135 94	—	—	149,916 18
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 50	—	—	—	—	71 72	—	—	72 22
Southern.																			
Galle ...	330,604 8	—	—	4,607 66	—	—	—	—	17,996 60	1,546 69	67 37	709 76	—	—	—	29641 72	95 59	253 93	385,523 40
Hambantota ...	1 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 12	11 36	—	—	—	—	—	12 64	—	—	25 82
Eastern.																			
Batticaloa ...	44,763 52	80 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,240 7	301 98	—	—	—	—	—	747 28	—	—	47,133 35
Trincomalee ...	29,902 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,149 74	252 8	4 40	—	—	—	—	4,364 34	—	—	35,672 76
Total ...	7,099,203 46	1,219 53	799 13	125,946 54	3000 0	17345 53	4,820 86	59249 39	280,055 11	31417 71	3,700 48	937 38	2,550 50	—	1111972 89	41515 64	142,013 59	386,269 16	9,311,946 90

Statement Showing the Total Repayments made by the Department for the Year 1902.

	Western Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	Northern Province.
Imports :—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Grain ...	6,973 13	—	—	25 40
Cotton Manufactures ...	73 39	—	—	—
Spirits and Cordials ...	4,205 70	—	—	—
Sugar ...	10,597 44	—	—	—
Kerosine Oil ...	70,627 49	—	—	—
Other Goods ...	33,784 96	13 93	—	27 50
Port and Harbour Dues :—				
Colombo Harbour Dues ...	4,059 17	—	—	—
Port Dues at Outports ...	—	—	—	—
Reimbursements :—				
Tea Fund ...	—	—	—	—
Medical Aid Dues ...	—	—	—	—
Single Rent ...	106 65	—	—	—
Double Rent ...	132 54	48 32	—	—
Export Rent ...	8 46	—	—	—
Baggage Rent ...	—	—	—	—
Bonded Rent ...	—	—	—	—
Coastwise Rent ...	—	—	—	—
	130,568 93	62 25		52 90

EXPORTS.

Comparative Statement of the Value of Exports of Ceylon Produce and Imports Exported in the Years 1900, 1901, and 1902.

COUNTRIES.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Compared with 1900.		Compared with 1901.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	56295524	50158739	53643256	—	2652268	3484517	—
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa :							
British East Africa ...	13278	9471	4266	—	9012	—	5205
Cape Colony ...	101650	43339	120804	19154	—	77465	—
Mauritius ...	1307929	32012	178646	—	1129283	146634	—
Natal ...	19014	26708	65489	46475	—	38781	—
Zanzibar ...	18757	10910	11667	—	7090	757	—
Other British Possessions	8	436	15564	15556	—	15134	—
America :							
British Guiana ...	—	—	90	90	—	90	—
British West Indies ...	900	12318	14130	13230	—	1812	—
Canada ...	1001547	1133949	1811095	809548	—	677146	—
Newfoundland ...	47482	56394	53610	6128	—	—	2784
Asia :							
Aden ...	5199	8524	4863	—	336	—	3661
British North Borneo ...	375	—	—	—	375	—	—
British India ...	7682506	8964228	6383302	—	1299204	—	2580926
Burma ...	31616	422147	304177	272561	—	—	117970
Hongkong ...	254100	184462	148240	—	105860	—	36222
Maldive Islands ...	100460	90505	124363	23903	—	33858	—
Straits Settlements ...	505957	466332	703104	197147	—	236772	—
Other British Possessions	25062	62787	20497	—	4565	—	42290
Australasia :							
New South Wales ...	2308348	2518001	2367028	58680	—	—	150973
New Zealand ...	1168855	1148872	1197190	28335	—	48318	—
Queensland ...	301647	285867	347717	46070	—	61850	—
South Australia ...	642557	663210	543064	—	99493	—	120146
Tasmania ...	56150	43824	37911	—	18239	—	5913
Victoria ...	2138171	2474136	2461353	323182	—	—	12783
Western Australia ...	205355	212752	272603	67248	—	59851	—
Europe :							
Gibraltar ...	6055	825	1270	—	4785	445	—
Malta ...	143727	122797	126723	—	17004	3926	—
Foreign Countries.							
Africa :							
Algiers ...	36	—	36	—	—	36	—
Egypt ...	232500	157019	177353	—	55147	20334	—
Madagascar ...	8873	4258	13696	4823	—	9438	—
Mozambique ...	12601	3032	14008	1407	—	10976	—
Reunion ...	2852	682	—	—	2852	—	682
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ...	—	220	741	741	—	521	—
America :							
South America ...	17037	10331	4420	—	12617	—	5911
United States ...	6605803	5463044	9987008	3381205	—	4523964	—
Other Foreign Countries in America ...	—	—	17109	17109	—	17109	—
Asia :							
Arabia ...	1542	—	1433	—	109	1433	—
China (excluding Hongkong) ...	162039	759307	1589862	1427823	—	830555	—
Cochin-China ...	1600	1050	12047	10447	—	10997	—
India (excluding British)	101197	59788	64405	—	36792	4617	—
Japan ...	43381	28538	70648	27267	—	42010	—
Java ...	14786	21804	13664	—	1122	—	8140
Persia ...	1984	5753	9023	7039	—	3270	—
Philippines ...	864	2150	7762	6898	—	5612	—
Carried over ...	81589324	75670615	82945237	6812066	5456153	10368228	3093606

COUNTRIES.	1900. Value.	1901. Value.	1902. Value.	Compared with 1900. Increase.	Compared with 1900. Decrease.	Compared with 1901. Increase.	Compared with 1901. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	81589324	75670615	82945237	6812066	5456153	10368228	3093606
Foreign Countries—contd.							
Asia—*contd.*							
Russia in Asia ...	37589	28831	649783	612194	—	620952	—
Siam ...	376	1256	50	—	326	—	1206
Sumatra ...	135	2024	1529	1394	—	—	495
Turkey in Asia ...	3971	12992	17099	13128	—	4107	—
Other Foreign Countries in Asia ...	—	235	64245	64245	—	64010	—
Australasia :							
New Caledonia ...	400	456	529	129	—	73	—
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia ...	1636	3457	2235	599	—	—	1222
Europe :							
Austria-Hungary ...	558513	521758	851394	292881	—	329636	—
Belgium ...	2365877	2390369	1872520	—	493357	—	517849
Denmark ...	54843	57564	37376	—	17467	—	20188
France ...	790775	1161324	1543643	752868	—	382319	—
Germany ...	4391798	5290853	6590987	2199189	—	1300134	—
Greece ...	676	938	929	253	—	—	9
Holland ...	128963	106451	284062	155099	—	177611	—
Italy ...	560192	362304	270114	—	290078	—	92190
Norway ...	2052	3436	7191	5139	—	3755	—
Roumania ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia in Europe ...	4245622	4046760	3860629	—	384993	—	186131
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ...	187623	221305	335127	147504	—	113822	—
Sweden ...	33522	18803	57289	23767	—	38486	—
Switzerland ...	—	381	1138	1138	—	757	—
Turkey in Europe ...	8389	7176	9784	1395	—	2608	—
TOTAL ...	94962276	89909288	99402890	11082988	6642374	13406498	3912896
Deduct Value of Specie	2919796	2658178	1168500	Deduct Decrease	1751296	Deduct Decrease	1489678
Value of Goods ...	92042480	87251110	98234390	11082988	4891078	13406498	2423218
			Deduct Decrease	4891078	Deduct Decrease	2423218	
			Net Increase in 1902 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1900	6191910	Net Increase in 1902 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1901	10983280	

		Rs.
Value of Ceylon Produce.....		96,771,467
Do.	Imports exported	1,462,923
Do.	Specie.....	1,168,500
	Total.....	99,402,890

Decennial Return of Exports of Coffee, Cinnamon, Cocoanut Oil, Coir, Cinchona Bark, and Tea, the Produce of the Colony, 1893 to 1902.

Year.	COFFEE. Quantity.	COFFEE. Value.	CINNAMON. Quantity.	CINNAMON. Value.	COCOANUT OIL. Quantity.	COCOANUT OIL. Value.	COIR. Quantity.	COIR. Value.	CINCHONA BARK. Quantity.	CINCHONA BARK. Value.	TEA. Quantity.	TEA. Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
1893 ...	55423	4256992	2741082	1096433	4835983	4044979	160422	1123624	3440715	275257	82269353	40723330
1894 ...	31987	2817483	2784754	1113902	5594570	6993212	176819	1199363	2529261	202341	85376322	46103214
1895 ...	66617	5856546	3052000	1220800	5217238	6521547	185940	1240210	919820	73586	98581060	49290530
1896 ...	23122	1721133	3182823	1273129	4863702	6079627	162601	1118059	1377180	68849	110095193	41836173
1897 ...	18604	1472246	3850005	2194502	6077773	6383289	179406	1716685	591136	32512	114466318	46931190
1898 ...	12692	878693	4281165	2440264	5816818	6109217	207762	1892581	977760	97760	122395517	47734251
1899 ...	19145	1350413	5501096	2760692	5358199	6062419	187761	1430673	683228	47826	129661908	51864763
1900 ...	10243	593634	4616108	2549763	5827643	6673171	214313	2066419	590692	64976	149264602	53735257
1901 ...	9090	537482	4458720	2386802	5901006	7601233	215134	1695601	499985	49998	144275608	47610950
1902 ...	10401	639795	4365872	2468948	6861829	10007860	216237	1741587	307063	27635	150829707	54298694
Total ...	257324	20124417	38833625	19505235	56354761	66476554	1906395	15224802	11916840	940740	1187215588	480128352

Value of Imports and Exports, including Specie and Bullion, from and to each Country, in the Years 1900, 1901, 1902.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	33703390	30874590	32697343	56295524	50158739	53643256
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.						
Africa :						
British East Africa ...	1020	—	480	13278	9471	4266
Cape Colony ...	6521	165	288	101650	43339	120804
Mauritius ...	32645	17907	27882	1307929	32012	178646
Natal ...	2827	211	1358	19014	26708	65489
Zanzibar ...	590	16365	4017	18757	10910	11667
Other British Possessions ...	1	—	—	8	430	15564
America :						
British Guiana ...	—	—	—	—	—	90
British West Indies ...	—	337	93	900	12318	14130
Canada	84269	13683	94	1001547	1133949	1811095
Newfoundland	—	—	—	47482	56394	53610
Asia :						
Aden	2702	4444	4450	5199	8524	4863
British North Borneo ...	109000	217651	—	375	—	—
British India	64153413	58955711	52868058	7682506	8964228	6383302
Burma	4677618	4356993	4592939	31616	422147	304177
Hongkong	1802044	91829	662705	254100	184462	148240
Maldive Islands... ...	1777829	1811727	2023997	100460	90505	124363
Straits Settlements ...	1383823	1283661	1935969	505957	466332	703104
Other British Possessions ...	—	1172	6374	25062	62787	20497
Australasia :						
New South Wales ...	75024	283913	159493	2308348	2518001	2367028
New Zealand	2291	7700	2711	1168855	1148872	1197190
Queensland	48408	38780	20082	301647	285867	347717
South Australia... ...	241435	213485	244888	642557	663210	543064
Tasmania	3404	6575	5762	56150	43824	37911
Victoria	669066	1182875	2447074	2138171	2474136	2461353
Western Australia ...	89234	2149777	631064	205355	212752	272603
Europe :						
Gibraltar	948	1919	610	6055	825	1270
Malta	4735	966	549	143727	122797	126723
Foreign Countries.						
Africa :						
Algiers	12668	—	—	36	—	36
Egypt	205007	35006	39144	232500	157019	177353
Madagascar	—	521	368	8873	4258	13696
Mozambique	—	—	—	12601	3032	14008
Reunion	—	—	—	2852	682	—
Other Foreign Countries in Africa	—	—	—	—	220	741
America :						
South America	800	1532	926	17037	10331	4420
United States	636917	413371	725527	6605803	5463044	9987008
OtherForeignCountries in America	—	—	—	—	—	17109
Asia :						
Arabia	—	543	568	1542	—	1433
Borneo (excluding British) ...	—	—	172486	—	—	—
China (excluding Hongkong) ...	1566587	1446030	837692	162039	759307	1589862
Cochin-China	50	—	10	1600	1050	12047
India (excluding British) ...	433718	1573618	2177911	101197	59788	64405
Japan	1132879	987086	1071607	43381	28638	70648
Java	1902	201	841	14786	21804	13664
Sumatra	50	48	30	135	2024	1529
Persia	205	205	75	1984	5753	9023
Philippines	61945	10926	9129	864	2150	7762
Russia in Asia	12	160	989505	37589	28831	649783
Siam	7115	18827	40871	376	1256	50
Turkey in Asia	712	160	66	3971	12992	17099
Other Foreign Countries in Asia	—	3000	—	—	235	64245
Australasia :						
New Caledonia	—	—	—	400	456	529
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia	—	—	—	1636	3457	2235
Europe :						
Austria Hungary ...	1697258	665039	1024005	558513	521758	851394
Belgium	665292	272003	336200	2365877	2390369	1872520
Denmark	8235	32008	8644	54843	57564	37376
France	1093733	767644	696091	790775	1161324	1543643
Germany	2553602	1905858	1527924	4391798	5290853	6590987
Greece	803	622	257	676	938	929
Holland	931878	441033	541530	128963	106451	284062
Italy	317326	203535	253741	560192	362304	270114
Norway	89642	45338	19537	2052	3436	7191
Portugal	20195	17967	11106	—	—	—
Roumania	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	1338986	1658366	3025	4245622	4046760	3860629
Spain	43693	30235	32561	187623	221305	335127
Sweden	326488	188167	231840	33522	18803	57289
Switzerland	317640	372237	376443	—	381	1138
Turkey in Europe	2182	3203	326	8389	7176	9784
Total ...	122339757	112626926	109468266	94962276	89909288	99402890

SHIPPING.

The arrivals at the Port of Colombo in the year 1902 numbered 1,887 steamers aggregating 4,524,032 tons, and 546 sailing vessels aggregating 50,239 tons, showing an increase in steamers of 83 aggregating 412,515 tons, and in sailing vessels an increase of 3 aggregating 2,631 tons, as compared with the preceding year.

The arrivals at the Port of Galle in 1902 numbered 162 steamers aggregating 301,295 tons, and 15 sailing vessels aggregating 1,231 tons, showing a decrease in steamers of 4, but an increase in tonnage aggregating 1,627 tons, and in sailing vessels an increase of 1 aggregating 249 tons.

The number of vessels which called to coal at Colombo and Galle during the year 1902 was :—

	No.	Tons.
Colombo	610 ...	1,339,945
Galle	81 ...	171,925

Compared with the preceding year, this shows a decrease in Colombo of 20 vessels, aggregating 51,015 tons, but an increase in Galle of 13 vessels, aggregating 40,792 tons.

The dues paid by vessels entering the Colombo Harbour for coaling during 1902 amounted to Rs. 65,713·50, a decrease from the preceding year of Rs. 684.

The total collection of Harbour Dues at Colombo during the year 1902 amounted to Rs. 1,104,013·26, a decrease of Rs. 19,415·12 from the preceding year, and Rs. 42,756·07 from the year 1900, the collections of which were abnormally large owing to heavy importation of rice, but a satisfactory increase over the collections of all previous years.

Compared with the collection of the first year (1883), viz., Rs. 379,018·23, the receipts in 1902 show an increase of Rs. 724,995·03.

The total collections up to last year since the Harbour Revenue was established in 1883 amounted to Rs. 14,091,597·60.

The total number of vessels and tonnage which entered at and cleared from ports in the Island during the year 1902 are as follows :—

Inwards.		*Outwards.*	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
3,418 ...	4,981,584	3,429 ...	4,973,672

Classified as regards the several ports for each Province, the numbers and tonnage are—

	Inwards.		*Outwards.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Western Province ...	2,509 ...	4,579,301	2,529 ...	4,610,706
Southern Province ...	177 ...	302,526	168 ...	294,743
Northern Province ...	600 ...	50,051	642 ...	54,782
Eastern Province ...	132 ...	49,706	90 ...	13,441

The number and tonnage of vessels for the past three years are :—

	Inwards.		*Outwards.*	
Year.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1900 ...	3,147 ...	4,250,066	3,203 ...	4,237,874
1901 ...	3,367 ...	4,557,607	3,436 ...	4,470,963
1902 ...	3,418 ...	4,981,584	3,429 ...	4,973,672

The nationality of vessels inwards and outwards during 1902 for the Island is thus made up :—

	Entered Inwards.		*Cleared Outwards.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British ...	1,608 ...	3,372,284	1,636 ...	3,366,823
Colonial ...	1,259 ...	105,621	1,242 ...	103,170
Austrian ...	56 ...	176,791	56 ...	176,791
French ...	123 ...	297,692	123 ...	297,692
German ...	165 ...	647,691	165 ...	647,691
Japanese ...	62 ...	220,136	62 ...	220,136
Maldivian ...	86 ...	8,342	86 ...	8,342
Russian ...	32 ...	77,902	32 ...	77,902
Danish ...	2 ...	3,285	2 ...	3,285
Spanish ...	23 ...	69,685	23 ...	69,685
Norwegian ...	1 ...	571	1 ...	571
Dutch ...	1 ...	1,584	1 ...	1,584

Compared with the years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, the result inwards and outwards is as follows :—

Inwards.

1898.—A decrease of 133 vessels, but an increase of 1,375,878 tons.
1899.—A decrease of 427 vessels, but an increase of 1,259,802 tons.
1900.—An increase of 271 vessels, and an increase of 731,518 tons.
1901.—An increase of 51 vessels, and an increase of 423,977 tons.

Outwards.

1898.—A decrease of 117 vessels, but an increase of 1,496,737 tons.
1899.—A decrease of 411 vessels, but an increase of 1,256,249 tons.
1900.—An increase of 226 vessels, and an increase of 735,798 tons.
1901.—A decrease of 7 vessels, but an increase of 502,709 tons.

The total Harbour Dues collected at the Port of Colombo during the year ended December 31, 1902, are shown under the different headings :—

	Rs. c.
Entering Dues	258,727 50
Tonnage Dues	343,111 75
Over-hour Dues	16,342 50
Wharfage Dues	430,635 16
	1,048,816 91
Dues collected on Live Stock	55,196 35
Total ...	1,104,013 26
Total Collection for the year 1901	1,123,428 38
Decrease ...	19,415 12

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards during the year 1902, exclusive of those calling to coal and for orders at Colombo and Galle, are shown :—

		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Colombo ...	Inwards ...	1,887	4,524,032	546	50,239	2,433	4,574,271
	Outwards ...	1,895	4,559,122	540	46,251	2,435	4,605,373
	Total ...	3,782	9,083,154	1,086	96,490	4,868	9,179,644
Galle ...	Inwards ...	162	301,295	15	1,231	177	302,526
	Outwards ...	158	294,044	10	699	168	294,743
	Total ...	320	595,339	25	1,930	345	597,269

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal during the past four years at Colombo and Galle respectively are as follows :—

Year.	*Colombo.* No.	*Colombo.* Tons.	*Galle.* No.	*Galle.* Tons.
1899 ...	498 ...	1,020,393 ...	24 ...	39,589
1900 ...	607 ...	1,309,760 ...	58 ...	106,613
1901 ...	630 ...	1,390,960 ...	68 ...	131,133
1902 ...	610 ...	1,339,945 ...	81 ...	171,925

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal at Colombo, and the entering dues paid since 1883, the date of the commencement of the levy on account of the Breakwater, were—

Year.	No.	Tons.	Entering Dues. Rs. c.
1883 ...	110 ...	168,216 ...	10,145 0
1884 ...	135 ...	217,419 ...	12,955 0
1885 ...	148 ...	244,131 ...	14,460 0
1886 ...	136 ...	219,132 ...	12,822 50
1887 ...	179 ...	288,471 ...	17,230 0
1888 ...	256 ...	432,133 ...	25,340 0
1889 ...	302 ...	484,697 ...	29,359 0
1890 ...	344 ...	557,446 ...	33,342 0
1891 ...	326 ...	540,370 ...	31,975 0
1892 ...	307 ...	520,299 ...	30,822 50
1893 ...	348 ...	619,979 ...	35,872 50
1894 ...	369 ...	696,583 ...	39,240 0
1895 ...	387 ...	786,819 ...	42,265 0
1896 ...	384 ...	794,899 ...	40,955 0
1897 ...	366 ...	787,785 ...	40,420 0
1898 ...	493 ...	1,004,145 ...	53,722 50
1899 ...	498 ...	1,020,393 ...	53,972 0
1900 ...	607 ...	1,309,760 ...	64,715 0
1901 ...	630 ...	1,390,960 ...	66,397 50
1902 ...	610 ...	1,339,945 ...	65,713 50
		Total ...	721,724 0

The detailed return of Harbour Dues referred to in the foregoing remarks is shown in the following statements Nos. 1 and 2 :—

No. 1.—Return of Vessels entered at the Port of Colombo and Entering Dues paid during the Year ended December 31, 1902.

Tonnage Scale.	Foreign. Steamers.	Foreign. Sailing Vessels.	Coastwise. Steamers.	Coastwise. Sailing Vessels.	Total.	Amount of Entering Dues.
						Rs. c.
Up to 50 tons	5	76	—	45	126	315 0
From 50 and up to 100	6	249	—	12	267	1,335 0
100 „ 150	64	131	9	1	205	1,537 50
150 „ 200	44	86	6	3	139	1,390 0
200 „ 300	60	9	—	2	71	1,420 0
300 „ 400	25	1	44	—	70	2,100 0
400 „ 500	3	—	—	—	3	120 0
500 „ 700	66	—	—	—	66	3,300 0
700 „ 900	11	2	—	—	13	780 0
900 „ 1,100	25	—	—	—	25	1,750 0
1,100 „ 1,300	90	—	—	—	90	7,200 0
1,300 „ 1,500	180	—	—	—	180	12,880 0
1,500 „ 1,800	104	—	—	—	104	10,400 0
1,800 and upwards	1,785	—	—	—	1,785	214,200 0
Total ...	2,468	554	59	63	3,144	258,727 50

No. 2.—Return showing the Collection of Harbour Dues under the various headings during the Year ended December 31, 1902.

Description of Vessel.	Entering Dues.		Over Hours.		Tonnage Dues.				Live Stock.		Wharfage.	
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Exceeding 96 Hours.	Exceeding 288 Hours.	Under 200 Tons.		Over 200 Tons.		Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Import. Amount.	Export. Amount.	Import. Amount.	Export. Amount.	Amount.	Am'nt.	Amount.	Amount
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
Steamers ...	240,060 0	2,090 0	4,901 0	1,002 0	1,008 8	350 13	103,328 63	80,277 45	Rs. 54,817·35	Rs. 379·00	Rs. 252,232·13	Rs. 178,403·03
Sailing Vessels	120 0	—	—	60 0	—	—	449 50	—				
Coal Steamers	12,720 0	—	4,714 25	3,700 50	—	—	148,962 25	—				
Native Craft ...	3,487 50	250 0	1,074 0	890 75	6,320 36	1,664 60	639 0	111 75				
Total ...	256,387 50	2,340 0	10,689 25	5,653 25	7,328 44	2,014 73	253,379 38	80,389 20	54,817·35	379·00	252,232·13	178,403·03

Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.

Year.	Entering Dues.	Over-hour Dues.	Tonnage Dues.	Live Stock Dues.	Wharfage Dues.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883 ...	99,075 0	8,738 75	108,450 16	—	162,754 32	379,018 23
1884 ...	100,862 50	8,092 50	104,717 83	—	162,349 53	376,022 36
1885 ...	103,465 0	8,982 50	114,132 10	7,385 80	160,417 7	394,382 47
1886 ...	109,412 50	8,826 25	106,706 98	9,198 20	163,735 7	397,879 0
1887 ...	119,645 0	9,172 50	117,682 81	11,384 80	185,241 37	443,126 48
1888 ...	132,610 0	10,952 50	142,810 86	14,019 20	200,012 87	500,405 43
1889 ...	140,542 50	11,505 0	153,018 79	14,150 60	203,684 82	522,901 71
1890 ...	149,065 0	11,417 50	171,151 66	16,352 90	226,345 53	574,332 59
1891 ...	158,967 50	11,196 25	179,325 98	21,973 0	248,219 98	619,682 71
1892 ...	159,400 0	12,343 75	190,947 32	28,310 60	277,071 98	668,073 65
1893 ...	166,512 50	10,958 75	190,380 56	27,919 60	278,912 7	674,683 48
1894 ...	179,612 50	12,046 25	209,621 1	24,847 17	280,596 3	706,722 96
1895 ...	189,207 50	14,005 0	228,874 27	30,083 80	317,206 90	779,377 47
1896 ...	202,707 50	13,985 0	233,215 29	38,115 0	348,517 82	836,540 61
1897 ...	191,255 0	17,162 50	260,297 21	36,145 60	365,816 56	870,676 87
1898 ...	219,490 0	16,471 25	291,582 77	35,923 20	401,880 14	965,347 36
1899 ...	230,617 50	15,375 0	307,713 74	46,799 80	407,707 21	1,008,213 25
1900 ...	247,907 50	20,769 50	368,913 41	51,721 25	457,457 60	1,146,769 33
1901 ...	249,418 50	18,108 0	366,296 99	49,581 90	440,022 99	1,123,428 38
1902 ...	258,727 50	16,342 50	343,111 75	55,196 35	430,635 16	1,104,013 26
Total ...	3,408,501 0	256,451 25	4,188,951 49	519,108 77	5,718,585 9	14,091,597 60

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon, from each Country, in the Year 1902.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom ...	221	660246	22030	16	43470	1854	237	703716	23884	21	78499	1948	7	26821	732	28	105320	2680	242	738745	23978	23	70291	2586	265	809036	26564
British India ...	2080	1766682	88174	179	160339	6863	2259	1927021	95037	45	110881	4104	2	5040	174	47	115921	4278	2125	1877563	92278	181	165379	7037	2306	2042942	99315
Australia ...	67	217303	9144	4	9353	232	71	226656	9376	29	109700	3064	—	—	—	29	109700	3064	96	327003	12208	4	9353	232	100	336356	12440
America ...	4	8448	330	1	2170	110	5	10618	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8448	330	1	2170	110	5	10618	440
Padang ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10082	198	2	5283	92	5	15365	290	3	10082	198	2	5283	92	5	15365	290
Straits Settlements	23	63343	1555	15	39658	1001	38	103001	2556	9	26020	819	11	30910	1291	20	56930	2110	32	89363	2374	26	70568	2292	58	159931	4666
Borneo ...	3	3486	169	—	—	—	3	3486	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3486	169	—	—	—	3	3486	169
France ...	—	—	—	1	1794	63	1	1794	63	40	106319	4033	3	6754	246	43	113073	4279	40	106319	4033	4	8548	309	44	114867	4342
Germany (Bremen)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	217719	4914	1	156	32	47	217875	4946	46	217719	4914	1	156	32	47	217875	4946
Do. (Hamburg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2752	519	—	—	—	8	27523	519	8	27523	519	—	—	—	8	27523	519
Russia ...	13	34333	841	1	2657	23	14	36990	864	2	5194	233	7	16937	648	9	22131	881	15	39527	1074	8	19594	671	23	59121	1745
Do. (Vladivostock)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6420	211	1	2387	73	3	8807	284	2	6420	211	1	2387	73	3	8807	284
French India ...	42	2727	433	4	4979	157	46	7706	590	7	203	51	—	—	—	7	203	51	49	2930	484	4	4979	157	53	7909	641
Hongkong ...	51	146348	5150	2	5475	172	53	151823	5322	62	213082	6197	3	7330	282	65	220412	6479	113	359430	11347	5	12805	454	118	372235	11801
Moulmein ...	9	16436	762	1	2507	51	10	18943	813	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	16436	762	1	2507	51	10	18943	813
Pondicherry ...	1	1653	56	—	—	—	1	1653	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1653	56	—	—	—	1	1653	56
Chittagong ...	5	8828	397	3	7141	223	8	15969	620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8828	397	3	7141	223	8	15969	620
Burma ...	4	344	46	—	—	—	4	344	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	344	46	—	—	—	4	344	46
Do. (Rangoon)	54	170478	5113	1	1861	36	55	172339	5149	—	—	—	1	1781	36	1	1781	36	54	170478	5113	2	3642	72	56	174120	5185
Yokohama ...	5	16251	474	1	3563	76	6	19814	550	42	141393	4294	1	3814	96	43	145207	4390	47	157644	4768	2	7377	172	49	165021	4940
Kobe ...	1	2659	40	—	—	—	1	2659	40	13	43183	838	—	—	—	13	43183	838	14	45842	878	—	—	—	14	45842	878
Maldive Islands ...	100	10000	1681	—	—	—	100	10000	1681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	10000	1681	—	—	—	100	10000	1681
Laccadive Islands	1	177	31	—	—	—	1	177	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	177	31	—	—	—	1	177	31
Saigon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2205	96	1	2205	96	—	—	—	1	2205	96	1	2205	96
Trieste ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	91125	2072	—	—	—	29	91125	2072	29	91125	2072	—	—	—	29	91125	2072
Antwerp ...	2	3627	80	—	—	—	2	3627	80	21	62924	1384	—	—	—	21	62924	1384	23	66551	1464	—	—	—	23	66551	1464
South Africa ...	5	6963	352	17	24040	921	22	31003	1273	—	—	—	1	1295	18	1	1295	18	5	6963	352	18	25335	939	23	32298	1291
Zanzibar ...	1	3451	92	—	—	—	1	3451	92	2	3122	103	—	—	—	2	3122	103	3	6573	195	—	—	—	3	6573	195
Mauritius ...	18	51020	1874	3	7278	188	21	58298	2062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	51020	1874	3	7278	188	21	58298	2062
Manila ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16070	513	—	—	—	5	16070	513	5	16070	513	—	—	—	5	16070	513
Seychelles ...	1	1781	36	—	—	—	1	1781	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1781	36	—	—	—	1	1781	36
Barcelona ...	1	2865	88	—	—	—	1	2865	88	11	33604	1095	1	2580	95	12	36184	1190	12	36469	1183	1	2580	95	13	39049	1278
Bangkok ...	1	650	24	1	3112	80	2	3762	104	2	5553	116	1	1932	90	3	7485	206	3	6203	140	2	5044	170	5	11247	310
Penang ...	5	17581	307	—	—	—	5	17581	307	4	11424	208	1	3360	56	5	14784	264	9	29005	515	1	3360	56	10	32365	571
Rotterdam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1584	80	—	—	—	1	1584	80	1	1584	80	—	—	—	1	1584	80
Java ...	—	—	—	1	912	62	1	912	62	1	3386	60	—	—	—	1	3386	60	1	3386	60	1	912	62	2	4298	122
Total ...	2718	3217680	139279	251	320309	12112	2969	3537989	151391	405	1325010	37054	44	118585	4057	449	1443595	41111	3123	4542690	176333	295	438894	16169	3418	4981584	192502

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon, to each Country, in the Year 1902.

Countries.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom...	294	922618	29077	21	56891	1938	315	979509	31015	26	99239	2744	14	49249	200	40	148488	2944	320	1021857	31821	35	106140	2138	355	1127997	33959
British India ...	1027	974814	50422	1264	903973	44785	2291	1878787	95207	36	86465	3201	27	81040	1956	63	167505	5157	1063	1061279	53623	1291	985013	46741	2354	2046292	100364
Australia ...	65	214497	8505	1	2482	53	66	216979	8558	30	118829	3310	1	2327	96	31	121156	3406	95	333326	11815	2	4809	149	97	338135	11964
America ...	10	25100	913	—	—	—	10	25100	913	7	22443	696	—	—	—	7	22443	696	17	47543	1609	—	—	—	17	47543	1609
Straits Settlements	2	5611	186	7	12725	386	9	18336	572	3	8884	339	2	5877	196	5	14761	535	5	14495	525	9	18602	582	14	33097	1107
Borneo ...	—	—	—	2	2339	66	2	2339	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2339	66	2	2339	66
France ...	—	—	—	1	2285	60	1	2285	60	36	94829	3593	3	9163	254	39	103992	3847	36	94829	3593	4	11448	314	40	106277	3907
Germany (Bremen)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	115445	2816	3	6897	249	31	122342	3065	28	115445	2816	3	6897	249	31	122342	3065
Do. (Hamburg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	163999	3559	—	—	—	43	163999	3559	43	163999	3559	—	—	—	43	163999	3559
Russia ...	1	2493	59	—	—	—	1	2493	59	27	63967	3065	3	7797	325	30	71764	3390	28	66460	3124	3	7797	325	31	74257	3449
Hongkong ...	12	36350	1136	12	34144	1120	24	70494	2256	47	147867	4693	1	10097	156	48	157964	4849	59	184217	5829	13	44241	1276	72	228458	7105
Moulmein ...	1	4435	159	1	3861	46	2	8296	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4435	159	1	3861	46	2	8296	205
French India ...	48	3162	523	3	2709	50	51	5871	573	1	8	5	8	65	44	9	73	49	49	3170	528	11	2774	94	60	5944	622
Pondicherry ...	—	—	—	2	5272	126	2	5272	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5272	126	2	5272	126
Chittagong ...	—	—	—	1	729	13	1	729	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	729	13	1	729	13
Burma ...	—	—	—	2	175	23	2	175	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	175	23	2	175	23
Do. (Rangoon)...	13	45614	1272	28	83886	2438	41	129500	3710	4	8809	267	7	16741	530	11	24550	797	17	54423	1539	35	99627	2968	52	154050	4507
Bassein ...	—	—	—	5	12387	402	5	12387	402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12387	402	5	12387	402
Yokohama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	189034	4666	—	—	—	45	189034	4666	45	189034	4666	—	—	—	45	189034	4666
Kobe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	17690	327	—	—	—	5	17690	327	5	17690	327	—	—	—	5	17690	327
Maldive Islands ...	80	8329	1490	4	943	102	84	9272	1592	1	373	33	—	—	—	1	373	33	81	8702	1523	4	943	102	85	9645	1625
Saigon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4213	139	2	4213	139	—	—	—	2	4213	139	2	4213	139
Trieste ...	—	—	—	1	2517	51	1	2517	51	20	71229	1695	5	14996	420	25	86225	2115	20	71229	1695	6	17513	471	26	88742	2166
South Africa ...	24	29190	1548	6	7154	309	30	36344	1857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	29190	1548	6	7154	309	30	36344	1857
Zanzibar ...	1	1361	26	1	664	74	2	2025	100	2	4657	70	1	1871	37	3	6528	107	3	6018	96	2	2535	111	5	8553	207
Mauritius ...	10	30326	1062	7	20763	726	17	51089	1788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	30326	1062	7	20763	726	17	51089	1788
Manila ...	—	—	—	1	4345	105	1	4345	105	5	15520	470	5	12259	465	10	27779	935	5	15520	470	6	16604	570	11	32124	1040
Seychelles ...	—	—	—	2	6783	174	2	6783	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6783	174	2	6783	174
Barcelona ...	1	2244	67	—	—	—	1	2244	67	9	26555	879	1	4345	107	10	30900	986	10	28799	946	1	4345	107	11	33144	1053
Akyab ...	—	—	—	3	9430	246	3	9430	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9430	246	3	9430	246
Diamond Islands...	—	—	—	2	4955	126	2	4955	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4955	126	2	4955	126
Madagascar ...	1	2301	80	—	—	—	1	2301	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2301	80	—	—	—	1	2301	80
Jiddah ...	—	—	—	1	1595	96	1	1595	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1595	96	1	1595	96
Nicobar Islands ...	—	—	—	3	441	54	3	441	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	441	54	3	441	54
Total ...	1590	2308445	96525	1381	1183448	53569	2971	3491893	150094	375	1255842	36428	83	225937	5174	458	1481779	41602	1965	3564287	132953	1464	1409385	58743	3429	4973672	191696

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1902.

Nationality of Vessels.		Entered.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	United Kingdom ...	1,455	3,075,460	123,413	153	296,824	10,241	1,608	3,372,284	133,654
	Colonial ...	1,166	96,702	12,170	93	8,919	1,207	1,259	105,621	13,377
Foreign	American ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Austrian ...	54	170,948	4,114	2	5,843	126	56	176,791	4,240
	French ...	112	274,721	11,498	11	22,971	893	123	297,692	12,391
	German ...	159	631,181	14,135	6	16,510	843	165	647,691	14,978
	Japanese ...	53	187,720	5,548	9	32,416	864	62	220,136	6,412
	Maldivian ...	86	8,342	1,464	—	—	—	86	8,342	1,464
	Swedish ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russian ...	17	37,597	2,004	15	40,305	1,658	32	77,902	3,662
	Danish ...	—	—	—	2	3,285	46	2	3,285	46
	Spanish ...	19	57,864	1,871	4	11,821	291	23	69,685	2,162
	Italian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Norwegian ...	1	571	36	—	—	—	1	571	36
	Dutch ...	1	1,584	80	—	—	—	1	1,584	80
	Total ...	3,123	4,542,690	176,333	295	438,894	16,169	3,418	4,981,584	192,502

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1902.

Nationality of Vessels.		Cleared.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	United Kingdom ...	892	2,244,654	87,720	744	1,122,169	45,366	1,636	3,366,823	133,086
	Colonial ...	625	56,744	7,011	617	46,426	6,128	1,242	103,170	13,139
Foreign	American ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Austrian ...	35	116,672	2,791	21	60,119	1,449	56	176,791	4,240
	French ...	94	226,421	9,984	29	71,271	2,407	123	297,692	12,391
	German ...	146	595,207	13,824	19	52,484	1,154	165	647,691	14,978
	Japanese ...	54	200,546	5,590	8	19,590	822	62	220,136	6,412
	Maldivian ...	74	6,772	1,279	12	1,570	185	86	8,342	1,464
	Swedish ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russian ...	29	70,105	3,337	3	7,797	325	32	77,902	3,662
	Danish ...	1	1,295	18	1	1,990	28	2	3,285	46
	Spanish ...	15	45,871	1,399	1	23,814	763	23	69,685	2,162
	Italian ...	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
	Norwegian ...	—	—	—	1	571	36	1	571	36
	Dutch ...	—	—	—	1	1,584	80	1	1,584	80
	Total ...	1,965	3,564,287	132,953	1,464	1,409,385	58,743	3,429	4,973,672	191,696

Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at each Port in the Island of Ceylon from each Country in the Year 1902.

Names of Ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Colombo ...	1845	2863954	118709	147	268813	9895	1992	3132767	128604	397	1322919	36961	44	118585	4057	441	1441504	41018	2242	4186873	155670	191	387398	13952	2433	4574271	169622
Negombo ...	—	—	—	14	259	83	14	259	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	259	83	14	259	83
Kalpitiya ...	1	26	7	—	—	—	1	26	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	7	—	—	—	1	26	7
Beruwala ...	54	4542	600	—	—	—	54	4542	600	7	203	51	—	—	—	7	203	51	61	4745	651	—	—	—	61	4745	651
Galle ...	155	257942	11906	21	42696	1223	176	300638	13129	1	1888	42	—	—	—	1	1888	42	156	259830	11948	21	42696	1223	177	302526	13171
Jaffna ...	37	5453	521	1	14	5	38	5467	526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	5453	521	1	14	5	38	5467	526
Kayts ...	388	21076	3264	20	1453	177	408	22529	3441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	388	21076	3264	20	1453	177	408	22529	3441
Kankesanturai ...	53	11278	727	—	—	—	53	11278	727	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	11278	727	—	—	—	53	11278	727
Valluvettiturai ...	34	2998	364	1	139	6	35	3137	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	2998	364	1	139	6	35	3137	370
Point Pedro ...	37	3667	477	—	—	—	37	3667	477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	3667	477	—	—	—	37	3667	477
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ...	3	90	18	6	426	46	9	516	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	90	18	6	426	46	9	516	64
Pesalai ...	5	306	49	15	3151	238	20	3457	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	306	49	15	3151	238	20	3457	287
Vankalai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ...	43	2520	434	5	755	78	48	3275	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	2520	434	5	755	78	48	3275	512
Trincomalee ...	63	43828	2203	21	2603	361	84	46431	2564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	43828	2203	21	2603	361	84	46431	2564
Total ...	2718	3217680	139279	251	320309	12112	2969	3537989	151391	405	1325010	37054	44	118585	4057	449	1443595	41111	3123	4542690	176333	295	438894	16169	3418	4981584	192502

Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at each Port in the Island of Ceylon to each Country in the Year 1902.

Colombo ...	1149	2045227	82789	838	1080328	45204	1987	3125555	127993	374	1255834	36423	74	223984	5088	448	1479818	41511	1523	3301061	119212	912	1304312	50292	2435	4605373	169504
Negombo ...	8	255	62	13	13	50	21	268	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	255	62	13	13	50	21	268	112
Kalpitiya ...	8	300	59	—	—	—	8	300	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	300	59	—	—	—	8	300	59
Beruwala ...	8	473	92	48	4219	508	56	4692	600	1	8	5	8	65	44	9	73	49	9	481	97	56	4284	552	65	4765	649
Galle ...	132	235643	10327	35	57212	2391	167	292855	12718	—	—	—	1	1888	42	1	1888	42	132	235643	10327	36	59100	2433	168	294743	12760
Jaffna ...	31	2409	318	44	3854	571	75	6263	889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	2409	318	44	3854	571	75	6263	889
Kayts ...	71	3148	551	277	14267	2189	348	17415	2740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	3148	551	277	14267	2189	348	17415	2740
Kankesanturai ...	8	3429	233	27	10743	1402	35	14172	1635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3429	233	27	10743	1402	35	14172	1635
Valluvettiturai ...	30	1860	307	16	2227	214	46	4087	521	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1860	307	16	2227	214	46	4087	521
Point Pedro ...	33	2761	419	35	3783	456	68	6544	875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	2761	419	35	3783	456	68	6544	875
Mannar ...	15	943	129	21	742	198	36	1685	327	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	943	129	21	742	198	36	1685	327
Pesalai ...	20	1381	202	14	3235	235	34	4616	437	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1381	202	14	3235	235	34	4616	437
Vankalai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ...	44	3088	466	7	664	71	51	3752	537	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	3088	466	7	664	71	51	3752	537
Trincomalee ...	33	7528	571	6	2161	80	39	9689	651	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	7528	571	6	2161	80	39	9689	651
Total ...	1590	2308445	96525	1381	1183448	53569	2971	3491893	150094	375	1255842	36428	83	225937	5174	458	1481779	41602	1965	3564287	132953	1464	1409385	58743	3429	4973672	191696

Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards from and to each Country in the Years 1900, 1901, *and* 1902.

Countries.	Entered Inwards.						Cleared Outwards.					
	1900.		1901.		1902.		1900.		1901.		1902.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom	269	787373	255	800204	265	809036	321	978821	319	1002345	355	1127997
British Colonies.												
Australia	100	320419	99	325461	100	336356	104	331441	104	326246	97	338135
British India	2221	1820805	2379	1929088	2306	2042942	2273	1817151	2459	1863638	2354	2046292
Seychelles	—	—	—	—	1	1781	—	—	1	2144	2	6783
Hongkong	3	8956	29	92963	118	372235	—	—	22	68864	72	228458
Maldive Islands	74	9381	85	8147	100	10000	72	8698	97	10146	85	9645
Mauritius	17	34576	18	46497	21	58298	19	40274	20	53790	17	51089
Diamond Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3672	2	4955
Port Said	1	1947	1	1990	—	—	8	15543	1	3155	—	—
Straits Settlements	65	204025	59	200723	68	192296	10	32996	19	52852	14	33097
Suez	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1475	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries.												
Austria	24	61314	22	63409	29	91125	20	56844	21	60759	26	88742
Africa	35	63215	25	42115	23	32298	27	35498	28	37474	30	36344
Soerabaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2747	—	—	—	—
China	95	259102	71	209769	14	45842	85	206139	50	139454	5	17690
Delagoa Bay	3	6248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Padang	7	20917	2	4407	5	15365	2	2744	—	—	—	—
Samarang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1922	—	—
Dutch Possessions in India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Possessions in India	33	2398	121	186010	53	7909	36	2393	43	3324	60	5944
France	31	80595	35	95525	44	114867	51	125946	48	126663	40	106277
Germany (Bremen)	47	192365	45	201003	47	217875	39	159037	31	135572	31	122342
Hamburg	16	38097	25	60908	8	27523	19	54256	34	126064	43	163999
Holland	1	4299	—	—	1	1584	1	2192	—	—	—	—
Barcelona	—	—	6	17575	13	39049	6	21059	10	33253	11	33144
Japan (Yokohama)	62	212604	53	194951	49	165021	32	128455	51	214906	45	189034
Laccadive Islands	—	—	—	—	1	177	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zanzibar	1	2198	—	—	3	6573	—	—	—	—	5	8553
Antwerp	1	3478	1	1589	23	66551	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicobar Islands	1	1961	—	—	—	—	3	437	—	—	3	441
Philippine Islands	—	—	—	—	5	16070	—	—	4	14135	11	32124
Russia	17	49341	20	59316	23	59121	29	97747	41	133719	31	74257
Borneo	1	1191	3	4472	3	3486	—	—	1	2133	2	2339
Batavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4230	—	—	—	—
Spain	13	39705	—	—	—	—	4	10358	—	—	—	—
United States of America	4	11117	—	—	5	10618	22	48952	15	40089	17	47543
Demarara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2563	—	—
Vladivostock	2	6600	—	—	3	8807	13	46468	—	—	—	—
Siam	1	476	10	1614	15	30190	—	—	9	1161	2	8296
Saigon	—	—	—	—	1	2205	—	—	2	4574	2	4213
Denmark	2	5363	3	9871	—	—	3	6773	2	6346	—	—
Java	—	—	—	—	2	4298	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	—	—	—	—	69	192086	—	—	—	—	65	182043
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2301
Jiddah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1595
Total	3147	4250066	3367	4557607	3418	4981584	3203	4238674	3436	4470963	3429	4973672

Comparative Table, 1898 *to* 1902.

Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Compared with					Compared with				
1898	3551	3605706	3546	3476935	1900	3147	4250066	3203	4237874
1902	3418	4981584	3429	4973672	1902	3418	4981584	3429	4973672
	Decrease 133	Increase 1375878	Decrease 117	Increase 1496737		Increase 271	Increase 731518	Increase 226	Increase 735798
Compared with					Compared with				
1899	3845	3721782	3840	3717423	1901	3367	4557607	3436	4470963
1902	3418	4981584	3429	4973672	1902	3418	4981584	3429	4973672
	Decrease 427	Increase 1259802	Decrease 411	Increase 1256249		Increase 51	Increase 423977	Decrease 7	Increase 502709

Return showing for Ceylon the Number and Tonnage of Steam Vessels entered and cleared from and to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries, viâ Suez Canal, during the Year 1902.

Countries.	With Cargo.				For Coal.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	242	738,745	320	1,021,857	32	69,183	64	137,798
Foreign Countries.								
Antwerp	23	66,551	—	—	2	3,260	3	6,992
America	4	8,448	17	47,543	16	40,500	44	94,189
Austria	29	91,125	20	71,229	—	—	4	6,398
France	40	106,319	36	94,829	18	31,782	19	40,874
Germany	46	217,719	28	115,445	3	10,859	1	3,245
Hamburg	8	27,523	43	163,999	3	4,582	8	19,522
Russia	17	45,947	28	66,460	42	107,753	2	4,611
Port Said	—	—	—	—	19	38,225	84	192,641
Denmark	—	—	—	—	1	352	1	2,438
Holland	1	1,584	—	—	5	5,677	3	5,741
Norway	—	—	—	—	1	24	1	1,852
Spain	12	36,469	10	28,799	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	422	1,340,430	502	1,610,161	142	312,197	234	516,301

His Majesty's Customs,
Colombo, April 11, 1903

H. L. CRAWFORD,
Acting Principal Collector.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1902.

REVENUE.

ALTHOUGH the revenue of the Western Province for the year 1901 bore out the prophecy contained in the late Government Agent's report for 1900, the returns for the past year show that he took too gloomy a view of the situation. The sum of Rs. 2,284,038·99 recovered in 1902 is the highest revenue on record, as will be seen on reference to Table A in Appendix III. showing the revenue of the Province for the last thirty years. The revenue for 1900, hitherto the highest, has been exceeded by over Rs. 69,000.

The items which differ by more than Rs. 3,000 from the corresponding items of last year are Customs, Arrack, Opium, Land Sales, and Survey Fees.

Nearly all the minor heads show some increase, while the only decrease of any importance is under the heads of Plumbago and Tolls. The plumbago industry has not yet recovered from the recent undue inflation of the market, and the competition for tolls was affected by anticipations of the reduction in road traffic which would ensue on the opening of the Kelani Valley Railway.

The increase in the revenue appears to correctly indicate a corresponding increase in the general prosperity of the inhabitants of the Province.

The detailed comparative statement is annexed.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The supply of rice was ample, and it was obtainable at reasonable prices; but the proportion of home-grown to imported rice does not increase in this Province. Vegetables and fruit were plentiful, but fruit growers devote too little attention to quality, and it is to be hoped that the recently resuscitated Agri-Horticultural Society may be able to effect improvement in this respect. The fish markets were well supplied, and large quantities of fish were sent inland.

Early in the year an outcry was raised by the Colombo fishermen against the introduction of trawling by an enterprising Parsee gentleman, and in April complaints were made of attempts to injure the trawl and to intimidate those employed in working it. After inspection of the scene of the dispute, which is known as the bait ground, off the mouth of the Kelani river, and after considerable negotiation, a boundary was fixed, within which the trawl should not be used.

The question is one of much difficulty, as the facts are obscure. The trawler contends, and rightly, that a class of fish is captured by the trawl which rarely appears in the markets, but he also maintains that no more injury is done by the trawl to spawn and fry than is done by the nets of the native fishermen. The fishermen allege that the trawl not only destroys spawn and fry, but also frightens away the larger fish, which are not disturbed by their own stationary nets. As a rule, the spawn of sea fish floats on the surface, but it seems probable that trawling in shallow water close to shore would do harm to the small fry, and it is certainly desirable on all accounts that trawling operations should be carried on at as great a distance from the shore as is compatible with successful working. This distance can only be ascertained by experience. There can be no possible objections to fair competition in the market, but the native fisherman must be protected against injury to his industry, and the existing law provides full powers to impose any restrictions that may eventually be found necessary.

II.—IRRIGATION.

The irrigation works in this Province are unimportant, though flood outlets and drainage, which may be considered under the same head, are questions of great importance, to which considerable attention has recently been drawn.

The proposed Kelani flood bank, referred to by my predecessor in his report of 1901, cannot be treated as an irrigation work to be constructed in terms of section 35 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889. I have ascertained that the land which the work is supposed to be likely to benefit consists of gardens, grass land, and paddy fields in the proportion, roughly, of 50, 24, and 26 per cent. respectively, and there is no prospect of the proprietors consenting to contribute towards the cost of the work. Some of the land, as my predecessor has pointed out, actually benefits by the periodical inundations and it is even possible that compensation might be demanded by the owners if the water were excluded from their land.

The work, moreover, is not, in my opinion, which is based on some personal knowledge of the locality and on inquiry, likely to succeed in its immediate object. It may be presumptuous to question engineering authority on such a subject, but an object lesson exists in the Southern Province, where a similiar flood bank was erected many years ago to exclude the flood water of the Gin-ganga from the fields, with the result that the flood was excluded, but the inland water rose to very nearly the same height on the inner side of the dam. It is noteworthy that this result was anticipated by the unscientific villagers. I am convinced that the damage done by the Kelani inundations is greatly

over-estimated. The report of the Commission which was appointed in 1872 appears to have been overlooked by some of the advocates of large expenditure on the prevention of floods. A large public subscription was raised to relieve the sufferers by the abnormal flood of that year, but a small proportion of the amount subscribed proved sufficient for the purpose, and the interest on the balance is paid to the Friend-in-Need Society.

I may here note the result of an experiment made by Mr. Ellis with a view to ascertain whether pure water would be sufficiently appreciated by the villagers of Hanwella to induce them to pay a nominal sum for a supply.

The fever epidemic, which usually breaks out at Hanwella every year, has been attributed to the use of water drawn from the highly polluted Kelani river, or from wells which are supplied by filtration from the river.

The main pipe which supplies water to the town of Colombo from the Labugama reservoir was tapped at Hanwella, and a standpipe erected there at a small cost. The rent of the standpipe was, as an experimental measure, sold on the 16th July for Rs. 3 for a period of three months, the purchaser being required to pay the metre charges. As the purchaser had to pay the purchase amount, irrespective of the quantity of water sold, it was obviously to his interest to sell at as low a rate as possible; but on the 7th August the Mudaliyar of Hewagam korale reported that, as the villagers refused to buy water, the renter had been obliged to close the tap. I think that possibly a more satisfactory result might have been obtained if the people had been allowed water free for some months before attempting to sell the water for even a nominal amount.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Village Committees should, in my opinion, be empowered to levy a rate payable in money for the execution of works which require skilled labour. The existing law is a dead letter in this respect, as it is useless to call out unskilled labour for the construction of schools, court-houses, bridges, &c.

Ordinance No. 24 of 1889 is a most useful law, and I have done my best to induce the people to take more interest in its working. I personally held the elections of new members of Committee, and was glad to find that there was competition in some few cases for the post. It is most desirable to secure the services on the Committee of villagers of position, whose occupations prevent them from undertaking the more onerous duties of a headman.

Owing to the increased value of land in populous localities, disputes over rights of way are common, and not unfrequently lead to serious crime. It is probable that legislation will be necessary to protect, define, and create such rights. The law on the subject appears to have been variously interpreted, and it is difficult to settle disputes without reference to court.

The use of dynamite for the destruction of fish and the practice of setting spring guns should be subject to far more severe penalties than those at present provided by law.

IV.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

The increasing wealth of the population demands increased facilities for rapid communication, new post offices, telegraph offices, and railway stations; these wants have been duly represented, and will doubtless receive consideration as opportunity offers.

The improvement of all roads which serve as feeders to the Kelani Valley Railway has already been taken in hand, and the future success of the line is secured.

A railway to Negombo appears now to be the most pressing want, the passenger traffic alone being sufficient to ensure a good return on the cost. The railway need not cross the Kelani; a branch line from a station at Victoria bridge to Kelani would serve goods traffic and the small number of passengers for up-country. It is probable that the cost of a railway on the Colombo side of the Kelani would be prohibitive.

A house for the Assistant Agent of Kalutara has appeared in the list of works required in the Western Province for a great many years, but the Assistant Agent is still liable to be at any time left houseless, and I strongly recommend the purchase of his present residence. He is the only district revenue officer in the Island who is unprovided with an official dwelling. The necessity for a cattle quarantine station has been referred to elsewhere.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

Steady progress in the settlement of titles to land on the lines already laid down is the most important work. Next comes the improvement of the condition of the village by means of the Village Communities' Ordinance. Hitherto little interest has been taken by the people of this Province in the working of the Ordinance, and many of the districts have suffered from its neglect and from the consequent non-observance of ancient rules and customs. Such excellent results have been obtained by means of the Ordinance wherever the people have understood it, and have co-operated readily with the Committees, that it is difficult to understand the reason for the opposition, or more generally passive obstruction, met with on the part of those who should be the first to interest themselves in the work. The amount of labour required is very trifling, and Government aid has been promised to those who help themselves wherever a necessary work proves to be beyond their means. It is true that the machinery of the Ordinance is unfitted for populous localities where the village has grown into a town, but wherever rural conditions exist the operation of the Ordinance cannot fail to be beneficial.

The Local Board of Minuwangoda, which has so far proved to be a thoroughly successful experiment, is only a Village Committee under another name with additional sources of revenue, and as each village grows in wealth and population the Committee may be similarly replaced by a Local Board.

Moratuwa and Panadure are still unable to decide what they really want, and though the work of the local associations must not be under-valued, it is obvious that much more might be done with the funds that a Local Board would have at its disposal. The insanitary condition of Moratuwa has been exaggerated; but it would be idle to deny that there is room for improvement, and this can only be effected by a body which has authority to enforce its resolutions.

VI.—HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND SANITATION.

Statement M in Appendix III. shows the number of persons treated in the civil hospitals and dispensaries of the Western Province. In the General Hospital, Colombo, 16,035 patients were treated, and in the Female Dispensary, Colombo, 15,678. These are the highest totals for hospitals and dispensaries respectively, the next being Avisawella hospital with 1,330 patients, and Hanwella dispensary with 11,996.

There has been no epidemic disease of a serious nature in any part of the Province, and the sanitary condition of the towns and villages has been satisfactory. The headmen have been fully instructed as to the action to be taken by them on the occurrence of a case of cholera, plague, or other serious disease, and portable hospitals are kept in readiness in central positions throughout the Province.

VII.—HOMICIDES.

The number of homicides committed in the Province during the year was forty-seven, seventeen less than in the previous year, and the same number as in 1900. Of the thirty-six homicides in the Colombo District, particulars of which will be found in the Appendix, three were cases of justifiable homicide in self-defence. No less than ten were due, directly or indirectly, to land disputes, seven to jealousy and quarrels about women, four to revenge for real or supposed injury, three were committed with intent to rob, two were the result of ordinary quarrels, and one was a case of infanticide. In five cases the motive is unknown, and no one has been accused; in three of these cases firearms were used, and the murder was committed at night. Firearms were used in eleven cases in all. Twenty cases were brought to trial, and ten of the accused were convicted, seven of whom were sentenced to death. Ten cases were still pending at the close of the year.

The usual crime statistics are appended. The village crime return shows little variation from that of 1901. The greatest obstacle in the way of successful prosecution is the natural unwillingness of witnesses to come forward. Magistrates do not remand accused until a strong *primâ facie* case is made out, and witnesses are afraid to give evidence while the accused is at large. The payment of the actual expenses of witnesses is desirable. There are many obvious objections to this course, but it is impossible to make much progress with the suppression of crime when impartial witnesses will not give evidence.

The sense of duty to the public is not sufficiently developed in the ordinary native to induce him to travel long distances and spend whole days in attending court at his own expense, with the probable result of incurring ill-will in his village. It not unfrequently happens that evidence is obtained which is disbelieved because it was not tendered earlier, the only excuse for the delay being that the witness was either afraid of the accused and of his friends, or that he would not voluntarily incur the expense of giving evidence. The excuse is perfectly genuine, but the evidence is discredited and the criminal escapes. I consider that every witness whom the Crown Counsel finds it necessary to summon at the final hearing should receive his actual expenses in the Police Court as well as in the District or Supreme Court. The additional cost would undoubtedly be considerable, but I believe that it would be money well spent.

The case described below should be of interest to planters, as it is probable that this was only one of a series of more successful frauds. The Superintendent, Dewalakanda estate, forwarded a letter and a tundu received by him from "Batalanda" estate and informed me that, although his cheque had been cashed, no coolies had been sent by the superintendent who granted the tundu. This at first sight appeared to be a matter for civil action, but certain peculiarities in the letter roused suspicion, and it was soon ascertained that no estate named "Batalanda" was known, and it is certain that no force of Tamil coolies such as that described could be found on an unknown estate. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Armstrong, at my request, took up the case, and eventually succeeded in obtaining a conviction. The *modus operandi* adopted by the rascals was ingenious. A kangany who was sent by the Superintendent of Dewalakanda to inspect the coolies was taken to an estate near Ragama at night, and was shown some coolies in their lines.

On various pretexts delivery of the coolies was delayed until the parties who personated the superintendent and conductor of the mythical estate had cashed the cheque. The kangany was then taken to Ragama station, whence a number of coolies are daily forwarded up-country from the camp, and was told that the coolies were in the train, the ticket and certificate being handed to him. On arrival at Veyangoda the kangany found that there were no coolies for his estate, and telegraphed to his master to stop payment of the cheque. This was of course too late. In the majority of such cases it is probable that the amount of the tundu would have been added to the kangany's debt, and there the matter would have ended. Fortunately, the Superintendent of Dewalakanda gave information, and Mr. Armstrong deserves much credit for the persevering manner in which he followed up the evidence and eventually succeeded in securing the conviction of Rafiel Silva, "superintendent," Elaris Fernando Jayawardene, "conductor," and Vellasamy, "kangany," of the non-existent "Batalanda estate." The first and second were sentenced to two years', and the third to one year's, rigorous imprisonment.

VIII.—HEADMEN.

The headmen of all grades, with few exceptions, did their duty well, and co-operated vigorously in the suppression and detection of crime. Among such a large number there must necessarily be some corrupt, untrustworthy, and negligent individuals, but careful inquiry is made into all complaints against headmen, and the result shows that as a body they deserve confidence, in spite of the reckless abuse which is often heaped upon them by anonymous writers in the public press. Those who have specially distinguished themselves during the year have received rewards, a list of which will be found in the Appendix.

IX.—POLICE.

The report of the Assistant Superintendent is annexed.

X.—CATTLE STEALING.

Cattle stealing still prevails, but the rules for sale and transfer introduced by Mr. Ellis are steadily enforced, and the cattle thief finds it daily more difficult to dispose of his booty.

The system of requiring passes for cattle removed from one district to another leads to the detention by headmen of a great many stolen cattle. Although it is difficult to prove actual theft, the offender is punished for a breach of the rules, and the cattle, if unclaimed, are forfeited. In many instances the owner has been found, and his property restored to him.

Increased facilities for giving notice of the detention of cattle supposed to have been stolen are required. Few cattle owners see the "Hue and Cry." In many cases stolen cattle are slaughtered at once, the meat being divided among the thieves. Cases of this kind will always occur so long as cattle are allowed to stray where they please. Many owners of cattle do not own an acre of land, and allow their cattle to roam about the roads and over their neighbours' property, and it is not surprising that the temptation to steal such cattle is too much for bad characters to resist.

None of the ingenious branding systems that have been devised are proof against the custom of the country, according to which an animal is frequently branded in the name of a child. A certificate for every animal, whether born in the owner's pinfold or not, should be required for a legitimate sale. If a man wants to sell one of his pinfold cattle, he should be compelled first to obtain a certificate of ownership, which may be attached to the sale voucher, and the sale of such an animal without a certificate of ownership should be equally punishable with a sale without a voucher. The rules have otherwise worked well, and the headmen have done much good work in enforcing them.

XI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

There were outbreaks of cattle disease in Siyane and Hewagam korales, particulars of which will be found in the Appendix. All cases were promptly reported and carefully attended to by the headmen, under the supervision of the Government Veterinary Surgeon and his staff.

When Acting Government Agent of the Western Province in 1899, I suggested the desirability of imposing quarantine on imported cattle, as inquiries had shown that in nearly every case in that year the outbreak of disease was due to the introduction of imported cattle from Colombo. The matter has since then been fully considered, and a scheme elaborated, but nothing has been done owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site, and of providing for the initial cost of the necessary buildings. A very small charge per head would give a fair return on the cost of buildings and establishment, but the Municipal Council appears to be unwilling or unable to undertake the work. Although the interests of the whole Province, and even of the whole Island, are affected, the vast majority of imported cattle is slaughtered for the Colombo market, and the quarantine establishment should be in the neighbourhood of the slaughter-house and under the control of the Municipality. But if the Municipality will not carry out the scheme, I consider that it should be undertaken by Government, and its management entrusted to the Government Veterinary Surgeon.

XII. & XIII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION AND LAND SALES AND SETTLEMENTS.

The number of lots disposed of in the Colombo District during 1902 greatly exceeds the total of any previous year, viz., 5,317 lots, in extent 10,774A. 1R. 34·96P. During the last five years 15,972 lots, in extent 34,227A. 2R. 20·11P., have been disposed of, as compared with 3,490 lots, in extent 7,651A. 0R. 25·17P., during the eight years preceding 1898.

Statement F for the Province and Statement E for the Colombo District show the work done and the revenue realized. Statement H shows the number of lots purchased by natives and Europeans respectively. The largest lot sold during the year was 110A. 3R. 0P. in extent, and was purchased by a native.

Return I includes the preliminary plans received from the Surveyor-General since 1888, and shows steady progress during the three years to which the return refers. The number of plans in which all lots have been disposed of has risen from 819 to 1,472. A large number of plans was received from the Surveyor-General during the latter part of the year, and the majority of these will be dealt with during 1903.

Four villages, in extent 1,402A. 0R. 12P., situated in Siyane korale east, were finally settled during the latter part of the year, and steps will be taken in 1903 to proclaim the Crown reserves under the Waste Lands Ordinances. Three other villages in Siyane korale east have been partially settled with a view to Proclamation, and in Salpiti korale three villages have been finally settled, in which no Crown reserves exist, and Proclamation is therefore unnecessary.

Successful attempts have been made to recover survey fees for lots to which the title is undisputed, and out of 4,622 lots for which certificates of quiet possession were granted, fees have been paid on 2,456, realizing Rs. 13,443, the highest amount ever recovered under this head during one year. No effort has been spared to convince the people of the desirability of obtaining certified plans of their lands. A much larger sum might be recovered if each shareholder in a lot were allowed to obtain a copy of the plan and certificate, and I regret that it is considered undesirable to issue such copies. It would, in my opinion, tend greatly to reduce land disputes, while it would add appreciably to the revenue.

The office work of the Land Department has been very heavy, and Mr. Jansz, the Head Clerk of the Department, whose excellent work has received recognition in previous reports, deserves, with his assistants Mr. Pieris and Mr. Wiraman, the greatest credit for the results obtained. The land sales have been, as a rule, held by Mr. Drieberg, whose judicious treatment of claims tends greatly to expedite their settlement.

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

Chena cultivation is not practised in the Colombo District of the Western Province. A few cases of encroachment on Crown forest have occurred in Pasdun korale, which were brought to my attention when on circuit in the Kalutara District. These will be dealt with by the Assistant Agent after personal inspection.

XV.—SALE OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

The usual transfers of landed property between villagers have taken place, but there have been none which call for special remark. There is no reason to suppose that land has been sold to which the vendors had insufficient title.

XVI.—THE NATURE OF WORK OTHER THAN MERE ROUTINE.

Under this head may be included the valuation of property required for Government purposes, to which reference is more specially made elsewhere. It is work of which the burden would be materially lightened by the amendment suggested.

The working of the tin ticket system for immigrant coolies, and the correspondence with Government Departments and with planters on the subject, have occupied much time. Mr. Galbraith, Extra Office Assistant, has rendered valuable assistance in this matter, and I am indebted to many members of the planting community for useful suggestions and criticisms.

Work other than routine was done in Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council, on the Harbour Board, the Plague Committee, Cremation Committee, Arrack Board, Coronation Committee, Agri-Horticultural Society, and as a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum and of the Welikada Jail.

XVII.—LAND ACQUISITION.

Twenty-four mandates to acquire land for public purposes were received during the year, as shown in the following list :—

(1) Approach to Hanwella ferry.
(2) Road to Henaratgoda resthouse.
(3) Quarries at Mutwal.
(4) Quarry at Avisawella.
(5) Quarry on Kandy road.
(6) Road to Niwandana quarry.
(7) Quarters for Superintendent, Cooly Camp.
(8) Do. (second mandate).
(9) Kelani Valley Railway.
(10) Do.
(11) Do.
(12) Do.
(13) Do.
(14) Do.
(15) Slave Island station.
(16) Quarters for Engine Drivers and Guards.
(17) Well at Mount Lavinia.
(18) Improvement of Maradana Junction station.
(19) Graving Dock Works.
(20) New service reservoir, Mutwal.

Kalutara.

(21) Well for Neboda hospital.
(22) Gatehouse at Kalutara North.
(23) Quarry, Nagoda-Neboda road.
(24) Quarry at Palatota.

In Colombo District the acquisitions cover an extent of about 44 acres, divided into 119 lots, classified as follows :—

Compensation accepted	65
Compensation refused	11
Disputed ownership	1
Crown lands	8
Acquisition abandoned	7
Pending	27
Total ...	119

The average cost of the land acquired was over Rs. 17,500 per acre, but most of the lots were situated in thickly populated localities, and many very valuable residential properties were included in them. Among the latter, Elie House, Mutwal, was acquired for a service reservoir at a cost of Rs. 150,000. I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Drieberg for the following interesting notes on the subject :—

> This is the largest amount that has yet been paid for the acquisition of a single property. With its demolition will pass away a building of historical interest, and one of the handsomest in the Island. It was built by Mr. Philip Anstruther, a former Colonial Secretary, but it is best known as the residence of that eminent Ceylonese, the late Charles Ambrose Lorenz. The annexure gives the title of the property in chronological order, and is of interest, as showing the rise in the value of land. There is a slab in the floor of one of the entrances to the house with the inscription—
>
> STADS WAGT
>
> Ao. 1702.

Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, the Government Archivist, has reported on it as follows :—

> "'Stads Wagt' ('wacht" in modern Dutch) means city guard. The stone had evidently been placed over some gateway of the guard-room. It had no connection with the present building, which was put up about 1830-40 as a private residence by Mr. Philip Anstruther, then Colonial Secretary. The name 'Elie House' was derived no doubt from the old family seat of the Anstruthers, Mr. Philip Anstruther having been a grandson of the Third Baronet of Elie House in County Fife. At a subsequent period Elie House at Mutwal was the residence of Mr. C. A. Lorenz, the unofficial leader of the Burgher Community and Member of Council. The stone has some historical value, as it no doubt marks the site of the old Dutch guard-house put up by Governor Gerrit de Heire. It formed the northern limit of the city, which was composed at that time of the Kasteel or Castle and the Oude and Nieuwe Steden (old and new city). The Town or City Council (Stads Road) had its jurisdiction within these Municipal limits, while the rural districts, extending as far as Chilaw and Puttalam, were under the authority of the Dessawa of Colombo. It would seem that at the time of the building of Elie House some old structure bearing the stone slab had to be demolished, and the builder, not to destroy an interesting landmark, had the stone placed on the floor of the new building to mark the spot."

Another distinguished occupant of Elie House, not mentioned by Mr. Drieberg, was Sir Emerson Tennent, Colonial Secretary, and author of the well-known work on Ceylon.

The work of assessing the value of properties required for Government purposes has been carried out as far as possible on the system adopted by the late Government Agent in acquiring land for the Kelani Valley Railway.

References to court have been unavoidable, but the court has affirmed the valuation. The Government Agent is, however, at a great disadvantage when a reference is made to court. I believe that the existing form of reference is wrong, and that it is not the procedure contemplated by the Ordinance. At present the Government Agent has to appear as plaintiff, and prove a negative, viz., that the land is not worth more than a certain sum. He is, on the other hand, bound to admit that he has offered its full value. Where a valuable property is concerned, it is obvious that the owner has everything to gain and nothing to lose by refusing to accept the offer made.

The more reasonable and certainly the more expeditious course would be to call on the dissatisfied owner to prove that his property is worth more than has been offered, and the wording of the Ordinance appears to indicate that this is the course which was originally intended. All that is required is to alter the printed form of reference, the authority for which I have been unable to ascertain.

XVIII.—THE FIREARMS ORDINANCES.

Ordinances Nos. 6 and 17 of 1901 relating to the possession and use of firearms were brought into operation from 1st April, 1902. There is always considerable difficulty in making the provisions of a new Ordinance generally known, and special steps were taken by means of advertisements and by the distribution of leaflets (see Appendix) to give publicity to the requirements of the new law.

The Ordinances provide for annual licenses expiring on 31st December, and for the annual renewal of such licenses. Arrangements have been made enabling the Korale Mudaliyars to issue and renew licenses for guns owned by persons living within their respective korales. Returns are furnished of the purchasers of guns by licensed vendors, and the Colombo Customs sends returns of guns imported. I am thus able to take steps against those who fail to take out licenses, and also to give information to other Government Agents, which enables them to enforce the provisions of the Ordinance in their respective Provinces. Care has been taken not to issue licenses to sell firearms without due inquiry, and the books required by the Ordinance are periodically inspected by the police.

An attempt has been made to obtain a census of guns in the Western Province by distributing, with the householders' lists, forms for the purpose (see Appendix). The result may be interesting, but there is no legal provision compelling householders to fill up and return the form.

The Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Superintendent, Rural Police, have rendered valuable assistance in securing the issue and renewal of licenses for 1902. Between 1st April and 31st December 1,550 licenses were renewed and 3,728 licenses issued. Far better results will be obtained in 1903, and much benefit will result from the full operation of the Ordinance throughout the Island.

XIX.—CAMP OF OBSERVATION, RAGAMA.

The camp has been considerably improved during the year by the addition of a new set of sheds and the construction of an office for the Superintendent and his clerk. The working of the camp was thoroughly satisfactory throughout the year, and, as will be seen from the annexed extracts from the Superintendent's report, several outbreaks of cholera up-country were averted by the detention of the infected gangs.

The tin ticket system, devised by Mr. Ellis, of forwarding coolies from the coast of India to Ragama and thence to the estates at the expense of Government, was introduced early in the year. Various modifications of the original scheme have been found necessary, and a new set of rules, drawn up after consultation with the General Manager of the Railway and with the Chairman of the Planters Association, was published towards the end of the year. The principal alteration is that all estates which derive their labour supply from the Coast must be registered at the District Kachcheri before they can obtain certificates to enable coolies to travel at the reduced rate. Out of 33,788 coolies who passed through the camp at Ragama during the year, 13,943, or 41·26 per cent., travelled on the tin ticket system.

Superintendent's Report on the Working of the Ragama Camp of Observation for the Year ending 31st December, 1902.

There has been a large falling off in coolies arriving from the Coast this year, when compared with the two previous ones. The very large number of immigrants, 134,134, which arrived during 1900 is the cause. Planters must have found it very difficult to give steady work to this large force during 1901, and, I have no doubt, encouraged emigration rather than immigration during this year. Since August last complaints of the dearth of labour in the planting districts have been general, and the probability is efforts will be made to recruit coolies between March and September, 1903.

Cooly Traffic.—33,788 coolies passed through the camps from 1st January to 31st December, against 45,823 for the same period last year. The largest number of coolies in camp at one time was 797 on the 19th July. The largest number in quarantine was 657 on the 19th July.

Health.—Up to the 30th June the health in the camps was excellent. On the 5th July a gang of 188 coolies arrived with a clean bill of health; on the following morning a case of cholera occurred, and the gang was quarantined. Again, on the 11th a gang of 238 arrived. I met the cooly special train and took particular precautions, as I suspected that the gang was infected. On the morning of the 12th a case was reported, which proved fatal.

Outbreak of Cholera.—Between July and October there were six outbreaks, nineteen coolies were attacked, and thirteen of the cases proved fatal.

Camp Accommodation.—Immigration was carried on successfully and without any inconvenience in camps Nos. 1 and 5 during the first half-year. Very few coolies, however, had to be accommodated, and the absence of illness made the work in the camps comparatively easy. In June a new camp adjoining No. 5, and called No. 6, was completed. This camp is very well situated, and almost perfect from a sanitary point of view. Five large sheds, with kitchens, latrines, and water service to each, are in line, a distance of 60 feet apart,

and running along the ridge of a hill. A bath has been constructed for the use of coolies in all five sheds. Coolies from any one shed can have access to the bath without mixing with the others. Each shed is enclosed by a barbed wire fence, and I estimate that 250 coolies can be easily accommodated in any one portion. It was originally intended to use this camp for tin ticket coolies only. I found, however, it was better adapted for quarantine purposes, and No. 5 camp has been used for daily arrivals and tin ticket coolies. No. 5 camp is also divided into five sections, and has accommodation for from 1,200 to 1,500 coolies. No. 1 camp, which is in a semi-abandoned condition, is only used for receiving and registering coolies. Coolies receive an evening meal on the day of arrival in this camp, and are then moved on to No. 5 for the period of detention.

Water Supply.—During the year a water service has been completed for the supply of tank water for Nos. 1 and 6 camps. The use of the old hand pumps, which were continually getting out of order, has been discontinued. There has been no lack of water, and the new service, though a little more costly in fuel, as the steam engine has to be kept continually running, is very satisfactory.

Complaints.—No serious complaints have been made by either superintendents of estates or coolies during the year. On one or two occasions watchers have exceeded their duty in getting coolies to carry out camp orders, and I found a reprimand in such cases sufficient. The camp staff has strict orders under no circumstances to molest or strike a cooly.

Buildings and Grounds.—The system of keeping the camp grounds in order by quarantined coolies continues to work satisfactorily. Tin ticket coolies willingly turn out to work, too. This system obviates the necessity of keeping a large staff of latrine coolies and sweepers, the present staff being only sufficient to cope with the sanitary work of the camp. The buildings have been all kept in good repair by the Public Works Department. Only two of the temporary sheds in No. 1 camp have been kept in order; the other three have been abandoned and must be taken down, as they are in a dangerous condition. During the year a dhoby's house was erected in No. 1 camp at the request of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, all washing being now done on the premises. A Superintendent's Office, with a dispensary and store attached, has just been completed.

A comparative statement of coolies passing through the camp is annexed :—

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Number of coolies passing through the camp for the year ending Dec. 31 ...	20,905	134,134	45,823	33,788
Number of outbreaks of cholera ...	—	11	3	6
Number of deaths ...	—	16	5	13
Average monthly arrivals ...	1,742	11,177	3,818	2,815

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII. was celebrated with great rejoicing throughout the Province, and His Excellency the Governor on his return from England, where he represented the Eastern Colonies at the ceremony, met with an enthusiastic reception.

A serious outbreak took place at Mahara jail, where a gang of 66 prisoners employed in the quarry overpowered their guards and made their escape into the jungle. Twenty-five were recaptured immediately, and others at intervals up to the close of the year, when six were still at large.

Steamboat traffic was established between Kalutara and Anguruwatota by the Kelani Steam Navigation Company.

A very fine collection of seed paddy was sent to British Guiana at the request of Government. The paddy was selected by Mr. Solomon Seneviratne, Atapattu Mudaliyar, who kindly added to it a sample of el-wi, or hill paddy, with full description of the local modes of cultivation.

Further steps have been taken towards the establishment of Zoological Gardens in Colombo, and the matter was brought forward in the Legislative Council.

The Superintendent of Minor Roads, Mr. Daniel, retired owing to ill-health after thirty-six years' valuable service to the District Road Committee.

A sum of Rs. 7,000 was collected by the Mudaliyars and headmen of the Province for the Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital Fund.

The Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, C.M.G., left the Kachcheri for the Audit Office after five years' energetic and successful administration of the Province, and was succeeded by the writer.

XXI.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

Statement U in Appendix III. shows the amount of labour called out and funds expended for village works, and Statement P. shows the work done by the different Village Tribunals in the district during 1902.

In this district there are eleven Village Tribunals presided over by four Presidents, whose work is summarized in appendices above referred to. The Village Committees have called out communal labour under the provisions of the Ordinance for the purpose of constructing important village roads and school buildings. Throughout the district about 40 miles of village roads have been repaired; for which 9,145 men were called out for labour. The cost of construction of culverts and bridges along these roads was met from the Village Committee Funds. Sixteen village schools were repaired or enlarged, and three new buildings were constructed. A burial ground was acquired at Galkissa and fenced, and other burial grounds throughout the district were cleared of weeds.

XXII.—SCHOOLS.

Statement V. in Appendix III. shows the average attendance at Government schools in the Colombo District during 1902.

The report of the Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, with appendices, is annexed.

G. M. FOWLER,
Government Agent.

April, 1903.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1902.

Stations.—Owing to the breaking up of the Boer prisoners of war camp at Ragama, the three police forces established in connection therewith were withdrawn at the end of the year, the sergeants and men being sent back to the Colombo Division, thus bringing the number of stations down to eight, the original number as in previous years, and distributed as under :—

Colombo District.	*Negombo District.*	*Kalutara District.*
Colombo Kachcheri	Negombo	Kalutara
Peliyagoda		Kalutara North
Welikada		Panadure
Avisawella		

Drill.—The drilling of the men has received my personal attention during the year, especially at Negombo and Kalutara, where the force is considerably larger than at the other stations in the Province. The new Army Drill Book (1902) was obtained for the use of the stations, but what is really wanted is a Police Drill Book, which it will not be necessary to alter and change every time a new Army Drill Book comes out. This, I understand, is now being prepared by the Inspector-General of Police, and will be issued shortly.

The Force.—There have been no changes as regards the *personnel* of the staff since my last report, and the strength consists, as hitherto, of 2 Inspectors, 1 Sergeant-Major, 8 Sergeants, and 58 men, distributed as follows:—

	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Police Constables
Colombo Kachcheri ...	1	—	2	9
Negombo ...	1	—	2	15
Kalutara ...	—	—	1	11
Kalutara North* ...	—	—	—	5
Panadure ...	—	1	—	6
Avisawella ...	—	—	1	4
Welikada ...	—	—	1	4
Peliyagoda ...	—	—	1	4
Total ...	2	1	8	58

* This is really a sub-station of Kalutara, and is in charge of a senior constable, who is under the direct supervision of the sergeant at Kalutara.

Dismissals and Reductions.—During the year one constable was dismissed for leaving his station without leave and refusing to return to it on being ordered to do so. He was also charged under the Police Ordinance for refusing to perform his duties, and fined Rs. 10. One constable was reduced from 2nd to 3rd class for making a contradictory statement before the Police Court of Colombo.

Habitual Criminals' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1899.—The identification system has been effectually carried out during the year. The following table gives full particulars of the number of habitual criminals under police supervision, or at large on license, who reported themselves, who failed to report themselves, and who were prosecuted :—

Total number of habituals under supervision proper ...	31
Total number of habituals who failed to report and were prosecuted ...	1
Total number of habituals who failed to report and evaded arrest ...	2
Total number of license-holders who are at large on license	22
Total number of license-holders who failed to report and were prosecuted ...	3
Total number of license-holders and those under supervision	53
Total number prosecuted	4
Total number evading arrest	2

Knife Ordinance, No. 3 of 1898.—The prohibition of carrying knives under sections 21 and 25 of the above Ordinance was ordered by the courts in twenty-two cases, as against forty-eight in the previous year. Out of the twenty-two orders made, there was not a single application made to the Government Agent for a license under section 26. There was one prosecution for the violation of an order, and the accused was fined Rs. 10. This case was instituted by the regular police.

Crime.—As the Hon. Mr. Fowler is reporting on this important subject, the statistics and returns of which have been compiled in this office under my direct supervision, I do not consider it necessary for me to make any special remarks. The working of the regular and rural police in important cases has been on the whole satisfactory, and the Mudaliyars and Muhandirams have on the whole done good work in their respective korales.

Punitive Police Ordinance, No. 3 of 1902.—It was not found necessary to quarter punitive police in any town or village in the Province during the year.

Reward Fund.—Eight sergeants and fifty-eight constables were rewarded during the year for special intelligence, zeal, or courage in the performance of their duties. In all the sum of Rs. 230 was awarded and paid.

Recreation Fund.—The total sum allowed by Government is only Rs. 75. This amount has been spent in subscriptions to local newspapers and the purchasing of suitable periodicals and books for the Police Library.

Office Work.—The office work during the year has been unusually heavy owing to many causes, the principal of which was the work in connection with the Boer prisoners of war camp at Ragama and Mount Lavinia, special police being quartered at Ragama and Kelaniya in connection therewith. The office staff have worked well, especially the Head Clerk, Mr. J. R. de Silva, on whose shoulders the brunt of the work in connection with the Boer prisoners of war devolved.

Buildings.—All in fair order. The wire fence which was to have been put up round the Negombo Police Station has been somewhat delayed owing to one of the kitchens of the quarters having been partly built outside the boundary of the site acquired by Government. This difficulty has been now got over by an arrangement with the landlord of the piece of land encroached upon.

Smallpox.—Only a few cases reported during the year. In all the cases the police were employed in guarding the premises of infected houses and keeping isolation. The disease was in each case stamped out, and did not spread.

Vaccination.—The police have assisted the vaccinators at the different stations from time to time. At Negombo a special constable is told off for this duty on the orders of Government. He is not, however, always so employed, and reverts back to ordinary police duties when not required for vaccine duty.

Miscellaneous Services of Police.—Police have been lent on several occasions to protect persons and property, special applications having been made for such protection. When it is possible to do so, this special protection is given, and paid for by the applicants according to the scale laid down for police lent, the proceeds being credited to revenue. It is only, however, in special cases that police can be lent, as they have to be taken away from their ordinary duties when this is done.

J. P. ARMSTRONG,
Assistant Superintendent of Police,
Western Province.

March 20, 1903

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

THE total value of timber, fuel, and other forest produce credited during the year 1902 in the Colombo and Kalutara Kachcheries amounted to Rs. 33,119·89, detailed as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Timber of all sorts	20,216 58
Firewood and charcoal	12,757 59
Bamboos and canes	145 72
Total ...	33,119 89

These figures take no credit for value of standing timber sold at land sales, of which no account is seemingly kept, neither does it include value of free grants, amounting to Rs. 1,008·52 more.

Compared with 1901, there is only a trifling falling off of Rs. 274·10. That is more than compensated for by the lessened expenditure of 1902. The decline is distinctly due to lessened activity in the plumbago enterprise, which brought about a corresponding falling off in that class of food used as mine props, &c.

There was also here a decrease in the demand for wood suitable for tea box manufacture. This is to be expected, as the local method of supplying the tea box market is so distinctly prejudicial to its interests that large dealers prefer to use the imported article to the local product. This is much to be deplored, when it is considered the enormous mass of soft woods that might be, under proper management, used for this form of timber.

The following table indicates the fluctuation of timber supply, and at the same time points to the enormous increase of fuel supply of the Departments :—

Heads of Province.	Public Departments, 1902.	Public Departments, 1901.	Difference + or —	Private Purchasers 1902.	Private Purchasers 1901.	Difference + or —	Total, 1902.	Total, 1901.	Difference + or —
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Timber of all sorts	8,501 95	7,659 82	+ 842 13	11,714 63	16,384 51	—4,669 88	20,216 58	24,044 33	—3,827 75
Fuel and charcoal	9,304 60	3,355 37	+5,949 23	3,452 99	5,680 59	—2,227 60	12,757 59	9,035 96	+3,721 63
Bamboos and canes	—	—	—	145 72	307 70	— 161 98	145 72	307 70	— 161 98
Other produce ...	—	—	—	—	6 0	— 6 0	—	6 0	— 6 0
Total ...	17,806 55	11,015 19	+6,791 36	15,313 34	22,378 80	—7,065 46	33,119 89	33,393 99	— 274 10

It will be observed that in both timber as well as fuel supplied to Public Departments in 1902 there has been a marked increase over 1901, especially in fuel, when 1902 exceeded the previous year by Rs. 5,949·23 under this sub-head. This increase was consequent on the Forest Department supplying fuel to the Railway, not only to firewood special, but to running engines at Mirigama, Kalutara South, and at Alutgama, the firewood delivery for these being no less than 35,129 cubic yards during the year. It is perhaps worthy of note that ten years ago, when the fuel supply was under a separate staff of the Forest Department, the total delivery to the Railway from Crown forests amounted to only 15,943½ yards altogether, of which 4,720½ yards were delivered in this Province alone, or considerably less than one-seventh of the quantity sold and paid for by the Ceylon Government Railway in 1902, and this result was brought about with no addition to the staff of the Department other than the services of a Fuel Overseer on 50 cents a day.

The progress of fuel supply to the Railway is thus expressed in cubic yards:—

	Cubic Yards.	
1900	8,196	without special staff
1901	12,571½	do.
1902	35,129	do.
1892	4,720½	with special staff

The decline in fuel supply to private purchasers is not likely to be lasting, and it may be confidently anticipated that 1903 will show an improvement in this respect, especially now that estates are making green teas, requiring increased fuel supply.

Up to the close of 1902 the demand of hora for boat building was considerably below anticipations, consequent on a private "corn line" that was worked by a few influential timber traders, who traded on what could be obtained from private sources. These reservoirs of supply quickly ran dry, and the chief customers of the "corn line" have now approached this Department with a view to purchasing their requirements direct, and by the close of the year large indents were under negotiation.

In expenditure there are no particular items calling for comment, except that Rs. 68·65 was expended in rendering the late resthouse at Matugama a suitable residence for the Forest Ranger, who before had to depend on local hospitality for his housing.

Rs. 126·75 was expended in surveys of blocks marked out specially for fuel supply to estates and for mines, in addition to the special enumeration survey of 82 acres of land at Wellikanna in the Hewagam korale.

The jak plantation at Kalutara was kept in good order throughout the year, and cost Rs. 165·49 for that period. The latest enumeration of plants in this particular plantation gave 2,479 trees, all of which have been measured for purposes of discovering the rate of stem growth.

The increase of timber theft, particularly in the Kalutara District, is a distressing feature of the year, but it is hoped that by proclaiming all those portions of the Province where the Crown has large forest interests, this form of crime may be better dealt with. The value of drift, waif, and confiscated wood sold in 1902 amounted to Rs. 1,742·80, against Rs. 1,665·46 in the previous year, while in fines and compositions there was a marked falling off, pointing to the petty nature of the offences.

The following table of revenue and expenditure illustrates in detail the financial working of the Department in my control during the year under review:—

REVENUE.	Amount credited. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.		Disbursed. Rs. c.
Sold by Government Agency :—		Cost of cutting and delivering of timber ...		6,862 19
Timber of all sorts	11,326 22	Cost of cutting and delivering of firewood ...		231 3
Fuel	9,304 60	Salvage of drift and confiscated wood ...		60 25
Sold to applicants and purchasers :—		Cost of plantation upkeep		165 49
Timber of all sorts	7,147 56	Cost of repairs to buildings ...		68 65
Firewood and charcoal	3,452 99	Cost of road improvements... ...		18 54
Bamboos and canes	145 72	Cost of surveys		126 75
Drift and confiscated wood ...	1,742 80	Cost of stationery and postage ...		112 5
Sundry heads :—		Cost of sundries and tools		45 67
Fines and compositions	669 11	Salaries of staff ...	Rs. 4,416 64	
Permit fees and property ...	98 8	Salaries of subordinates ...	Rs. 4,094 92	
Refunds	1 50			8,511 56
Total	33,888 58	Transport of staff ...	Rs. 929 98	
Deduct Expenditure ...	18,138 24	Transport of subordinates ...	Rs. 1,006 8	
				1,936 6
Surplus of 1902 ...	15,750 34	Total ...		18,138 24

The surplus is behind that of 1901, but the result of this year's work cannot be regarded as altogether unsatisfactory in consideration of the decline in certain hitherto fixed sources of demand.

A comparative table of receipts and charges since 1890 is appended, showing the working of the Department for thirteen years, but it should not be lost sight of that the charges include the Assistant Conservator of Forests' whole salary, as no part of it is charged to Sabaragamuwa, though that Province is also in his charge:—

Year.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Surplus. Rs. c.	Percentage on Outlay.	Deficit. Rs. c.	Percentage on Outlay.
1890	49,877 87	38,299 48	11,578 39	30	—	—
1891	19,129 73	39,450 10	—	—	20,320 37	51
1892	11,280 32	22,834 45	—	—	11,554 13	50
1893	17,758 5	35,846 49	—	—	18,089 44	50
1894	37,389 95	62,433 57	—	—	25,043 62	40
1895	34,136 0	44,871 37	—	—	10,735 37	23
1896	87,701 19	62,284 64	25,416 55	40	—	—
1897	60,314 89	56,193 28	4,121 61	7	—	—
1898	73,974 25	56,974 52	16,999 73	29	—	—
1899	59,588 34	34,381 21	25,177 13	73	—	—
1900	44,859 13	23,432 19	21,426 94	91	—	—
1901	34,734 1	17,214 20	17,519 81	101	—	—
1902	33,888 58	18,138 24	15,750 34	86	—	—

Colombo, February, 24, 1903.

FREDERIC A. LEWIS,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

APPENDIX III.

A.—Revenue of the Western Province from 1872 to 1902.

Year.	Rs. c.	Year.	Rs. c.
1872	1,707,824 72	1888	1,729,858 18
1873	1,663,246 69	1889	1,379,494 28*
1874	1,719,664 79	1890	1,491,968 32
1875	1,749,382 41	1891	1,560,941 10
1876	2,012,672 98	1892	1,622,243 53
1877	2,206,085 80	1893	1,592,339 39
1878	2,204,497 2	1894	1,656,452 44
1879	1,842,286 99	1895	1,614,356 41
1880	1,809,537 10	1896	1,492,590 84
1881	1,797,319 43	1897	1,598,643 31
1882	1,693,050 25	1898	1,776,391 54
1883	1,714,011 11	1899	2,039,477 70
1884	1,800,816 19	1900	2,214,774 92
1885	1,738,471 9	1901	2,097,174 85
1886	1,743,154 33	1902	2,284,038 99
1887	1,599,373 82		

* Kegalla and Ratnapura Districts detached.

B.—Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the Western Province during the Year 1902.

Heads of Revenue.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
CUSTOMS.					
Imports.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Grain	27,586 71	36,518 72	8,932 1	—	Larger imports at Kalutara.
Cotton Manufacture ...	31 47	17 14	—	14 33	
Other Goods	252 41	268 64	16 23	—	
Total ...	27,870 59	36,804 50	8,948 24	14 33	
PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES.					
Port Dues and Outports ...	593 95	510 42	—	83 53	
LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.					
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	1,412,623 72	1,554,654 20	142,030 48	—	The rents for the year 1902 fetched higher prices, and more prompt recoveries were made in 1902.
Opium	5,915 0	10,880 0	4,965 0	—	The licenses for the year 1902 fetched higher prices.
Licenses to dig Plumbago ...	4,120 81	637 60	—	3,483 21	More plumbago dug in 1901.
Sundries	156 78	207 50	50 72	—	
Land Revenue.					
Royalty on Cabook ...	429 97	105 20	—	324 77	Decrease in number of permits to remove sand, &c.
Incidental	150 0	—	—	150 0	
Rents, exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls	84,631 45	79,930 0	—	4,701 45	Some of the rents for 1902 fetched lower prices.
Bridge Tolls	53,275 0	49,850 0	—	3,425 0	do.
Ferry Tolls	4,740 0	4,940 0	200 0	—	Some of the rents for 1902 fetched higher prices.
Canal Tolls	37,849 50	36,250 0	—	1,599 50	Some of the rents for 1902 fetched lower prices.
Stamps.					
Revenue (various Services) ...	51,130 25	52,048 48	918 23	—	More stamps sold at Kalutara and more land sales.
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Court	1,328 50	1,140 50	—	188 0	Less fines imposed.
Courts of Requests ...	4 0	75 10	71 10	—	
Police Courts	32,746 14	30,150 93	—	2,595 21	do.
Government Agents ...	605 54	232 81	—	372 73	Forfeitures of deposits on account of tender forms in 1901.
Carried over ...	1,689,706 66	1,821,102 32	148,235 53	16,839 87	

Heads of Revenue.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Brought forward ..	1,689,706 66	1,821,102 32	148,235 53	16,839 87	
Other Departments ...	5,008 21	2,800 26	—	2,207 95	Forfeitures of deposits on account of tender forms in 1901, and fines by Attorney-General in 1901.
Forest Offences... ...	1,239 92	2,366 21	1,126 29	—	Fines at Kalutara were classified under "Timber" in 1901.
Total ...	1,695,954 79	1,826,268 79	149,361 82	19,047 82	
FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					
Judicial Stamps... ...	19,017 42	21,893 40	2,875 98	—	More stamps sold at Kalutara.
Survey Fees	17,045 75	27,064 57	10,018 82	—	More lands sold.
Recoveries on Irrigation Works...	1,237 89	1,061 84	—	176 5	Earlier recoveries in 1901.
Hospital Stoppages ...	6,555 15	7,641 78	1,086 63	—	More patients treated at hospital.
Collections at Dispensaries ...	8,089 27	8,649 26	559 99	—	More patients attended dispensaries.
Medical Aid Dues ...	7,725 23	9,041 2	1,315 79	—	Larger collections at Kalutara.
Sale of Drugs	735 62	630 55	—	105 7	
Cemetery Fees	436 60	624 25	187 65	—	The opening of new cemeteries.
Cost of Police within Municipalities	153 19	96 95	—	56 24	
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts	9,924 96	10,689 39	764 43	—	Increase of houses within Local Board limits and earlier collections.
Value of Prison Labour ...	78 0	1,233 89	1,155 89	—	Casual.
School Fees	28,988 93	28,875 45	—	113 48	do.
School Books and Stationery ...	529 0	466 90	—	62 10	
"Government Gazette," Printing, &c. ...	—	28 0	28 0	—	
Value of Tools lost ...	31 2	29 79	—	1 23	
Warehouse Rent ...	1,544 95	1,963 14	418 19	—	More lands sold.
Fees for Title Deeds ...	4,424 40	4,040 69	—	383 71	Casual.
Sundries	1,328 0	496 96	—	831 4	
Total ...	107,845 38	124,527 83	18,411 37	1,728 92	
POST AND TELEGRAPH.					
Postage Stamps... ..	—	0 10	0 10	—	
RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Rent of Buildings and Houses ...	600 56	1,753 21	1,152 65	—	The renting of an iron shed and two jetties in September, 1902.
Garden Rents	11,050 66	18,607 52	7,556 86	—	One-tenth Cinnamon Gardens rent, 1897 to 1902, credited in February, 1902.
Rent of Lands	3,361 37	3,571 36	209 99	—	
Rent of Reclamation Ground ...	17,906 65	18,007 38	100 73	—	Earlier recoveries in 1902.
Total ...	32,919 24	41,939 47	9,020 23	—	
INTEREST.					
On Arrears of Revenue ...	1,790 41	2,060 72	270 31		
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	28 88	92 43	63 55	—	
Unclaimed Deposits ...	11,432 14	3,471 38	—	7,960 76	Casual.
Sundries	120 1	536 23	416 22	—	
Total ...	11,581 3	4,100 4	479 77	7,960 76	
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber	35,015 6	32,863 25	—	2,151 81	Casual.
Crops on Crown Lands ...	293 12	548 82	255 70	—	
Sundries	1,698 58	404 35	—	1,294 23	do.
Total ...	37,006 76	33,816 42	255 70	3,446 4	

Heads of Revenue.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands sold ...	167,210 87	206,168 74	38,957 87	—	More land sales.
Premia on Leases ...	14,401 83	7,841 96	—	6,559 87	Depression in the plumbago industry.
Total ...	181,612 70	214,010 70	38,957 87	6,559 87	
Grand Total ...	2,097,174 85	2,284,038 99	225,705 41	38,841 27	Nett Increase Rs. 186,864·14

C.—Statement of Expenditure of the Colombo Kachcheri for 1902 exclusive of Port and Marine.

Particulars.	As per Supply Bill.	As per Supplementary Supply Bill.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	57,398 50	—	57,398 50	57,398 50
Pensions	5,860 19	—	5,860 19	5,860 19
Other Charges:—				
Binding estate registers	—	49 19	49 19	
Cart and cooly hire	6 94	—	6 94	
Petty expenses	372 78	388 8	760 86	
Furniture...	53 89	—	53 89	
Binding records	258 25	—	258 25	
Commission to collectors of assessment tax ...	413 87	—	413 87	
Remuneration to police tax assessors	150 0	—	150 0	
Commission on collection of boutique rents ...	12 70	—	12 70	
Law prosecutions	60 25	—	60 25	
Cost of registration of carts and boats	1,510 50	999 96	2,510 46	
Stationery, Government Agent's Department ...	885 92	—	885 92	
Stationery, Village Tribunals	233 11	—	233 11	
Allowance to Friend-in-Need Societies	12,500 0	—	12,500 0	
Allowance to paupers	9,917 25	—	9,917 25	
Conservation of cemeteries	429 89	—	429 89	
Latrine charges	129 0	—	129 0	
Burying dead bodies	160 35	—	160 35	
Relieving and removing sick and destitute persons to hospitals	65 80	—	65 80	
Travelling allowance to Government Agent and his Assistants	1,920 50	—	1,920 50	
Travelling allowance to Clerks, Interpreters, Mudaliyars, &c.	2,134 31	—	2,134 31	
Conveying and guarding treasure	16 0	—	16 0	
Killing stray dogs, &c.	133 25	—	133 25	
Clearing and keeping Crown reservations ...	390 0	—	390 0	
Consideration money on account of distillery bonds ...	655 0	—	655 0	
Expenses on account of Waste Lands Ordinance of 1897 ...	12 0	—	12 0	
Remuneration to headmen	9,933 24	1,877 34	11,810 58	
	42,354 80	3,314 57	45,669 37	45,669 37
Special Expenditure :—				
Allowance in lieu of overtime to clerks on account of land work	300 0	450 0	750 0	
Cost of a Remington duplicator and a cyclostyle ...	82 50	—	82 50	
Cost of a Remington typewriter	318 75	—	318 75	
Cost of scheme for police protection, Western Province ...	2,878 75	—	2,878 75	
	3,580 0	450 0	4,030 0	4,030 0
Total Expenditure for 1902 ...				112,958 6
Total Expenditure for 1901 ...				116,541 84

D.—Statement of Expenditure, Port and Marine, for 1902.

Particulars.	As per Supply Bill.	As per Supplementary Supply Bill.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	5,815 92	90 0	5,905 92	5,905 92
Other Charges :—				
Oil, wicks, and petty expenses	536 93	—	536 93	
Furniture and tools	323 70	—	323 70	
Rent of Medical Officer's quarters	300 0	—	300 0	
Dieting and other expenses of coolies in quarantine ...	1,783 87	5,152 7	6,935 94	
	2,944 50	5,152 7	8,096 57	8,096 57
Total Expenditure for 1902 ...				14,002 49
Total Expenditure for 1901 ...				14,717 61

E.—Return of Lands granted and sold during the Years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902 in the Colombo District, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, and the Minute of 8th August, 1844.

Year.	Sales.			Half-improved Value.			Certificates against the Crown.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1890 ...	201	741 1 1	10,076 26	93	149 3 8	1,859 50	390	710 2 21	—
1891 ...	33	136 3 14	7,713 38	20	12 2 12	766 76	24	59 0 24	—
1892 ...	177	554 2 23	57,577 10	58	102 2 37	1,492 52	71	135 0 35	—
1893 ...	180	466 2 25	68,808 7	37	61 0 13	1,097 9	83	156 1 2	—
1894 ...	360	1,585 2 15	69,889 16	103	203 2 18	4,043 15	69	80 3 4	—
1895 ...	533	850 1 15	40,754 3	155	200 0 9	8,381 36	71	166 0 4	—
1896 ...	169	889 3 4·36	49,151 0	45	53 1 26	1,702 74	84	152 2 33	—
1897 ...	314	424 0 4·12	117,945 57	92	99 0 17	3,654 16	100	147 1 33·75	—
1898 ...	562	806 3 10·40	146,591 62	179	317 1 34	7,052 41	575	1,183 1 15	—
1899 ...	1,046	1,723 1 15·82	164,739 91	427	623 0 12·25	4,024 21	1,242	2,309 1 12	—
1900 ...	547	1,199 0 11·67	196,798 17	369	597 2 0·75	10,272 24	562	1,149 2 8·64	—
1901 ...	1,000	2,228 3 17·17	108,084 27	411	649 3 21	7,465 31	3,646	10,503 1 4·55	—
1902 ...	526	2,013 1 31·04	151,462 0	157	279 1 29·50	5,191 0	4,622*	8,417 0 24·42	—

Year.	Under the Minute of 8th August, 1844, including Lots disposed of under the Minute, portions of which have been granted at Half Value.			Total.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1890 ...	4	17 2 12	175 75	688	1,619 1·2	12,111 51
1891 ...	3	21 3 31	219 44	77	230 2 1	8,699 58
1892 ...	14	48 3 10	488 12	320	841 1 25	59,557 74
1893 ...	2	10 3 32	100 0	302	694 3 32	70,005 16
1894 ...	—	—	—	532	1,869 3 37	73,932 91
1895 ...	4	4 3 35	98 77	763	1,221 1 23	49,234 16
1896 ...	3	6 0 27	61 69	301	502 0.10·30	50,915 43
1897 ...	1	1 0 0	30 0	507	671 2 14·87	121,629 73
1898 ...	2	3 3 9	116 25	1,318	2,311 1 28·40	153,760 28
1899 ...	56	87 1 9·91	1,575 38	2,771	4,743 0 19·98	180,339 50
1900 ...	22	32 0 31	386 38	1,500	2,978 1 12·06	207,456 79
1901 ...	9	38 1 2	218 51	5,066	15,420 1 4·72	115,768 9
1902 ...	12	64 1 30	2,656 38	5,317†	10,774 1 34·96	159,309 38

* Out of these, 2,456 lots, in extent 4,386 acres 0 roods 27·50 perches, have been paid for. Rs. 13,443 have been recovered as survey fees.

† This is exclusive of 63 lots. in extent 757 acres 3 roods 27·37 perches, marked as reserves.

F.—Return of Lands granted and sold in the Western Province during the Years 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

How disposed of.	1899.			1900.			1901.			1902.			1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sales:																
Colombo ...	1,046	1,723 1 15·82	164,739 91	547	1,199 0 11·67	196,798 17	1,000	2,228 3 17·17	108,084 27	526	2,013 1 31·04	151,462 0	96 0	164 0	48 50	75 25
Kalutara ...	459	2,605 2 16·25	158,866 80	455	1,766 0 8	80,468 3	492	1,194 2 24·75	49,484 64	730	1,987 2 33	56,120 70	60 80	45 0	41 20	28 21
	1,505	4,328 3 32·07	323,606 71	1,002	2,965 0 19·67	277,266 20	1,492	3,423 2 1·92	157,568 91	1,256	4,001 0 24·04	207,582 70	74 0	93 0	46 0	51 88
Half Value:																
Colombo ...	427	623 0 12·25	14,024 21	369	597 2 0·75	10,272 24	411	649 3 21	7,465 31	157	279 1 29·50	5,191 0	22 50	17 0	11 50	18 60
Kalutara ...	27	29 2 32	741 19	47	40 0 9	1,170 7	76	50 2 30	1,413 21	64	42 3 33	1,134 48	24 80	29 0	27 60	26 38
	454	652 3 4·25	14,765 40	416	637 2 9·75	11,442 31	487	700 2 11	8,878 52	221	322 1 22·50	6,325 48	22 0	18 0	12 31	19 70
Certificates against the Crown:																
Colombo ...	1,242	2,309 1 12	—	562	1,149 2 8·64	—	3,646	10,503 1 4·55	—	4,622	8,417 0 24·42	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	182	301 1 38	—	260	466 3 3	—	545	1,102 1 7	—	690	1,170 1 12	—	—	—	—	—
	1,424	2,610 3 10	—	822	1,616 1 11·64	—	4,191	11,605 2 11·55	—	5,312	9,587 1 36·42	—	—	—	—	—
Under the Minute of 8th August, 1844, including lots portions of which have been granted at half value:																
Colombo ...	56	87 1 19·91	1,575 38	22	32 0 31	386 38	9	38 1 2	218 51	12	64 1 30	2,656 38	18 0	12 0	5 70	41 50
Kalutara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	56	87 1 19·91	1,575 38	22	32 0 31	386 38	9	38 1 2	218 51	12	64 1 30	2,656 38	18 0	12 0	5 70	41 50
Total, Western Province...	3,439	7,679 3 26·23	339,947 49	2,262	5,251 0 32·06	289,094 89	6,179	15,767 3 26·47	166,665 94	6,801	13,975 1 32·96	216,564 56	44 0	55 0	40 36	49 50

G.—Return of Lands granted and sold during the Years 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902 at the Colombo Kachcheri, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

How disposed of.	1899.				1900.				1901.				1902.				1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.
		A.	R.	P.	Rs. c.		A.	R.	P.	Rs. c.		A.	R.	P.	Rs. c.		A.	R.	P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sales	1,046	1,723	1	15·82	164,739 91	547	1,199	0	11·67	196,798 17	1,000	2,228	3	17·17	108,084 27	526	2,013	1	31·04	151,462 0	96 0	164 0	48 50	75 25
Half-improved value ...	427	623	0	12·25	14,024 21	369	597	2	0·75	10,272 24	411	649	3	21	7,465 31	157	279	1	29·50	5,191 0	22 50	17 0	11 50	18 60
Certificates against the Crown... ...	1,242	2,309	1	12	—	562	1,149	2	8·64	—	3,646	10,503	1	4·55	—	4,622	3,417	0	24·42	—	—	—	—	—
Under the Minute of 8th August, 1844, including lots disposed of under the Minute, portions of which have been granted at half-improved value	56	87	1	19·91	1,575 38	22	32	0	31	386 38	9	38	1	2	218 51	12	64	1	30	2,656 38	18 0	12 0	5 70	41 50
Total	2,771	4,743	0	19·98	180,339 50	1,500	2,978	1	12·06	207,456 79	5,066	13,420	1	4·72	115,768 9	5,317	10,774	1	34·96	159,309 38	38 0	69 0	8 62	14 78

H.—Statement of the Number of Lots bought by Natives and Europeans in the Western Province during 1902.

District.	Natives. Number of Lots.	Natives. Extent. A. R. P.	Europeans. Number of Lots.	Europeans. Extent. A. R. P.
Colombo ...	501	1,856 0 11·29	25	157 1 19·75
Kalutara ...	714	1,700 1 9	16	287 1 24
Western Province ...	1,215	3,556 1 20·29	41	444 3 3·75

I.—Statement of Preliminary Plans received from the Surveyor-General since 1888.

			Plans in which all Lots have been disposed of.				Plans in which no Lots have been disposed of.				Plans in which some Lots have been disposed of and some not.			
			Plans.	Total.	Lots.	Total.	Plans.	Total.	Lots.	Total.	Plans.	Total	Lots.	Total.
On 1st January, 1900		Colombo ...	558		2,045		382		2,252		310		7,762	
		Kalutara ...	261		698		320		4,748		155		1,762	
				819		2,743		702		7,000		465		9,524
Do.	1901	Colombo ...	634		2,299		402		2,499		308		7,807	
		Kalutara ...	305		840		337		4,633		151		2,052	
				939		3,139		739		7,132		459		9,859
Do.	1902	Colombo ...	811		3,452		350		2,223		309		7,571	
		Kalutara ...	422		1,188		268		4,428		172		2,324	
				1,233		4,640		618		6,651		481		9,895
Do.	1903	Colombo ...	911		4,032		370		2,193		225		7,548	
		Kalutara ...	561		1,737		352		4,696		199		2,530	
				1,472		5,769		722		6,889		424		10,078

J.—Three Villages partly settled with a view to Proclamation under the Waste Lands Ordinances as soon as Settlements are complete.

No. of Village.	Name of Village.	Pattu and Korale.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.
408 ...	Ihala Wanaluwawa ...	Gangaboda pattu in Siyane korale east	36 ...	63 1 19
	Pahala Wanaluwawa		406 ...	680 0 11
404 ...	Indolamulla ...		83 ...	658 2 22
		Total ...	525	1,402 0 12

K.—Three Villages finally settled, but not contemplated to be proclaimed under the Waste Lands Ordinances, as there are no Crown Reserves.

No. of Village.	Name of Village.	Pattu and Korale.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.
513 ...	Gotatuwa ...	Ambatalenpahala, Colombo ...	255 ...	540 0 35
542 ...	Kandana ...	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale ...	81 ...	95 3 32
534 ...	Nikape ...	do. ...	71 ...	95 1 1
		Total ...	407	731 1 28

L.—Progress Report of Irrigation Works for the Year ending December 31, 1902.

No. of Estimate.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Date of Sanction.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure during the Year.	A brief statement of progress during the Year, giving, as far as practicable, the Quantities of the several Class of Work performed during the Year.
			1902.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
148	Nikatu-ela sluice ...	Cutting and removing silt, &c., and guardian's pay	Sept. 11	136 0	104 50	Cutting and removing silt, &c., and guardian's pay.
98	Kadurugaha tank ... Polgaha tank ... Dikmaga Ihala tank ... Dikmaga Pahala tank...	Repairs to bunds, &c. ...	April 10	200 0	200 0	Clearing the jungle, gravelling the road, and repairing the bunds, sluice gates, and bridges.
112	Attidiya sluices ...	Oiling and tarring sluices and clearing channels ...	April 17	33 0	7 25	The sluices were oiled and tarred and channels cleared.
				369 0	311 75	
	Boralesgomuwa tank ...	The tank was repaired by the Irrigation Department ...	—	—	—	—
	Kesbewa tank ...	The tank was cleared of weeds and the branches of trees round it were cut down at a cost of Rs. 99 paid out of irrigation fines. ...	—	—	—	—

M.—Number of Patients treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Western Province in 1902.

Institutions.	Persons treated.
Hospitals (Civil).	
Leper Asylum	382
Lunatic Asylum	130
General Hospital, Colombo ...	16,035
Lady Havelock Hospital	731
De Soysa Lying-in Home	718
Panadure	587
Kalutara	887
Negombo	866
District.	
Avisawella	1,330
Neboda	560
Dispensaries (Civil).	
Maradana Female	15,678
Do. Male	5,803
Grenier Eye Infirmary	1,906
Urugodawatta	3,138
Hendala	2,109
Negombo	6,730
Kalutara	8,228
Panadure	9,512
Beruwala	3,688
Moragala	1,913
Bandaragama	5,022
Moratuwa...	7,274
Minuwangoda	6,900
Halpe	5,283
Horana	5,651
Kesbewa	1,826
Pugoda	3,930
Hanwella	11,996
Police Hospital, Borella	2,095
Ja-ela	6,545
Mirigama	5,575
Veyangoda	4,756
Kaduwela...	1,263
Kadawata...	2,619
Mutwal	6,464
Matugama	2,700
Horawela	3,120
Henaratgoda	5,132
Aturugiriya	613
District.	
Neboda	4,220
Avisawella	10,979
Divulapitiya	1,103
Kelaniya	525
Total ...	186,522

N.—Cattle Return for the Year 1902.

Korale.	Year.	Number of Cattle effected with Murrain and other Diseases.	The Number that died of the Disease during the said Period.	The Number that recovered.
Colombo District.				
Colombo Mudaliyar's Division...	January, 1902, to December, 1902 ...	37	21	16
Salpiti Korale	Do. do. ...	—	—	—
Alutkuru Korale South ...	Do. do. ...	76	16	60
Hewagam Korale	Do. do. ...	1,264	427	837
Siyane Korale East ...	Do. do. ...	1,399	384	1,015
Siyane Korale West ...	Do. do. ...	1,131	461	670
Alutkuru Korale North ...	Do. do. ...	—	—	—
Hapitigam Korale...	Do. do. ...	—	—	—
	Total ...	3,907	1,309	2,598
Kalutara District.				
Totamunes	January, 1902, to December, 1902 ...	203	27	176
Rayigam Korale	Do. do. ...	—	—	—
Pasdun Korale East ...	Do. do. ...	162	64	98
Pasdun Korale West ...	Do. do. ...	23	15	8
	Total ...	388	106	282

O.—Statement of Rainfall during 1902.

	First Quarter. Inches.	Second Quarter. Inches.	Third Quarter. Inches.	Fourth Quarter. Inches.	Total. Inches.
Colombo District.					
Rainfall in the quarter	13·37	31·74	15·59	58·00	118·70
Rainfall to end of quarter from the beginning of the year	13·37	45·11	60·70	118·70	—
The average of the past three years to end of quarter from the beginning of the year ...	13·10	42·47	52·55	77·68	—
Negombo District.					
Rainfall in the quarter	8·15	19·84	15·61	54·25	97·85
Rainfall to end of quarter from the beginning of the year	8·15	27·99	43·60	97·85	—
The average of the past three years to end of quarter from the beginning of the year ...	5·93	32·66	39·07	64·52	—

P.—Gansabhawa Return, 1902.

	For the Year 1902.														
	Colombo District.												Kalutara District.		Total.
	Gampaha.	Kanuwana.	V. C., Alutkuru Korale South.	Hanwella.	Aturugiriya.	Kaduwela.	Gangodawila.	Homantara.	Mahara.	Henaratgoda.	Minuwangoda.	Katana.	V. C., Hapitigam Korale.	Pasdun Korale West.	
Pending December 31, 1901 :—															
Civil	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Criminal	—	—	—	19	23	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	63
Instituted during the year 1902 :—															
Civil	81	126	—	278	191	112	258	266	145	296	324	160	—	—	2,237
Criminal	194	262	19	504	433	252	937	660	546	770	755	284	292	—	5,908
Total number of cases :—															
Civil	81	126	—	281	194	112	258	266	145	296	324	160	—	—	2,243
Criminal	194	262	19	523	456	265	937	660	546	770	755	290	294	—	5,971
DECISIONS.															
Breach of V. C. Rules :—															
Criminal	100	112	19	246	157	135	405	358	239	301	259	101	291	—	2,723
Irrigation	3	3	—	5	5	—	—	—	1	3	11	3	—	—	34
Assault	52	71	—	120	119	61	273	108	176	221	184	82	—	—	1,467
Theft	34	53	—	113	135	50	209	144	121	229	233	79	—	—	1,400
Malicious injury ...	4	8	—	26	23	12	50	50	9	13	50	15	—	—	260
Cattle trespass ...	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	7	—	—	34
Civil :—															
Money	81	125	—	278	181	111	258	266	144	294	322	159	—	—	2,219
Land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total Decisions :—															
Civil, on evidence ...	14	24	—	100	52	32	71	58	20	44	91	27	—	—	533
Civil, without evidence ...	67	101	—	178	129	79	187	208	125	251	231	132	—	—	1,688
Criminal, on evidence ...	41	26	19	122	112	37	200	86	115	119	127	33	15	—	1,052
Criminal, without evidence ...	152	232	—	388	328	221	737	574	431	648	625	254	276	—	4,866
Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head Decisions :—															
Civil	30	14	—	7	7	13	59	61	57	122	18	7	—	—	395
Criminal	89	59	—	—	1	1	305	265	203	303	114	41	137	—	1,518
APPEALS.															
To Government Agent.															
Civil ... { Confirmed ...	1	2	—	26	19	8	3	2	4	8	9	3	—	—	85
{ Set aside ...	2	—	—	7	9	4	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	29
Criminal ... { Confirmed ...	5	—	—	29	23	2	41	29	9	17	10	7	—	—	172
{ Set aside ...	3	1	—	10	3	3	5	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	34
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.															
Civil ... { Confirmed ...	—	—	—	4	7	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	16
{ Set aside ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Criminal ... { Confirmed ...	—	—	—	5	4	—	5	5	3	—	2	—	—	—	24
{ Set aside ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pending on December 31, 1902 :—															
Civil	—	1	—	3	13	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	22
Criminal	1	4	—	13	16	7	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	53

Q.—Return of Homicides for the last Six Years.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Colombo Mudaliyar's Division	—	2	—	1	4	3
Salpiti Korale	3	3	3	3	2	—
Siyane Korale West	10	3	7	4	17	9
Do. East	8	1	2	3	9	6
Hewagam Korale	3	1	4	7	7	3
Alutkuru Korale South	1	—	1	5	1	4
Do. North	8	8	8	8	8	8
Hapitigam Korale	—	5	1	2	2	2
Total	33	23	26	33	50	36
For Province	53	40	45	47	64	47

R.—Return of Homicides reported to the Police during 1902.

[In the cases marked (*a*) the injured man was conveyed to hospital and died thereon the date given in column 3.]

No.	Village and Number.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.						
1	Koswatta, 64 ...	Jan. 28	Jan. 28	Jan. 28	Jan. 28	Jan. 28	March 9	April 22	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Pistol	Land dispute	—	See short reports on each case.
2*a*	Malabe, 476 ...	Feb. 9	Feb. 13	Feb. 13	Feb. 11	Feb. 12	March 8	March 8	Discharged	—	—	Concealment of birth	No	do.
3	Kukulnape, 32 ...	Feb. 16	Feb. 16	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 17	March 19	Aug. 28	Acquitted	—	Knife	Land dispute	—	do.
4	Ragama, 181 ...	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 27	May 4	July 21	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Jealousy	No	do.
5	Mellawagedara, 80 ...	March 10	March 10	March 11	March 10	March 11	May 1	May 1	Discharged	—	Knife	Self-defence	No	do.
6	Dandugama, 194 ...	March 18	March 18	March 18	March 19	March 19	June 13	July 24	Convicted	Death by hanging	Pistol	Revenge	—	do.
7*a*	Talawatuhenpita, 267	March 31	April 6	April 1	April 6	April 1	May 27	Aug. 18	Acquitted	—	Knife	Drunken quarrel; revenge	Yes	do.
8	Tihariya, 318 ...	April 13	April 14	April 16	April 14	April 14	June 23	Aug. 28	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Rice pounder	—	Yes	do.
9	Kottala, 338 ...	May 5	May 6	May 6	May 6	May 6	May 7	May 7	Discharged	—	Gun	Anger at rejection of improper proposals	—	do.
10	Radawana, 390 ...	May 9	May 10	May 9	May 10	May 12	June 6	Aug. 8	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Land disputes	—	do.
11	Boralesgomuwa, 533	May 14	May 14	July 15	May 15	May 15	Aug. 6	Dec. 12	Convicted	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger at abuse	—	do.
12	Madelgomuwa, 137...	May 14	May 14	May 14	May 15	May 15	June 4	Aug. 21	Acquitted	—	Knife	Money dispute	—	do.
13	Rilaulla, 186 ...	May 16	May 16	May 16	May 17	May 17	June 4	July 21	Convicted	Death by hanging	Gun	Jealousy	—	do.
14	Ellalamulla, 356 ...	May 23	May 24	May 24	May 24	May 24	—	June 30	Discharged	—	Assault with a gun	Self-defence	—	do.
15	Bollate, 209 ...	May 25	May 25	May 26	May 26	May 27	June 19	July 21	Acquitted	—	Gun	Unknown	—	do.
16	Pilapitiya, 264 ...	June 27	June 28	—	June 28	June 30	(Accused	unknown)	—	—	Club	do.	—	do.
17	Nilanmahara, 298 ...	July 8	July 8	July 8	July 9	July 10	Sept. 11	Pending	—	—	Rice pounder	Land dispute	—	do.
18	Nedagomuwa, 139 ...	July 10	July 10	July 23	July 11	July 11	Nov. 22	Pending	—	—	Club	—	Yes	do.
19	Dehiwala, 540 ...	July 15	July 15	July 15	July 16	July 17	Sept. 8	Nov. 7	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Jealousy	—	do.
20	Bollegala, 278 ...	July 21	July 22	—	July 23	July 24	(Accused	unknown)	—	—	Club	Robbery	—	do.

R.—Return of Homicides reported to the Police during 1902—*contd.*

No.	Village and Number.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.						
21	Kosgama, 427 ...	July 25	July 25	July 25	July 26	July 25	Sept. 9	Nov. 26	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Anger at refusal of proposal of marriage	—	See short reports on each case.
22*a*	Delgoda, 273 ...	Aug. 8	Aug. 18	Aug. 11	Aug. 19	Aug. 9	Sept. 19	Dec. 4	Discharged	—	Knife	Land dispute	—	do.
23	Borakadawatta, 124	Aug. 21	Aug. 21	Sept. 22	Aug. 22	Aug. 23	Nov. 22	Pending	—	—	Knife	do.	—	do.
24	Mottunna, 339 ...	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	—	Aug. 23	Sept. 21	(Accused	unknown)	—	—	Gun	Revenge for cattle stealing	—	do.
25	Aturugiriya, 490 ...	Sept. 5	Sept. 5	Sept. 7	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	October	Dec. 19	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Jealousy	—	do.
26	Kehelella, 82 ...	Sept. 19	Sept. 19	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 21	Nov. 22	Pending	—	—	Gun	Revenge	—	do.
27	Kochchikada, 78 ...	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	—	Oct. 27	Discharged	—	Hands	Unknown	—	do.
28	Bopagama, 376 ...	Oct. 2	Oct. 2	Oct. 7	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 31	Pending	—	—	Knife	Jealousy	—	do.
29	Kinawinna, 90 ...	Oct. 20	Oct. 20	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 20	Dec. 16	do.	—	—	Club	Land dispute	—	do.
30	Makkanigoda, 25 ...	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	—	Oct. 30	Oct. 30	(Accused	unknown)	—	—	Gun	Unknown	—	do.
31	Attidiya, 543 ...	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	—	Pending	—	—	Knife	Land dispute	Yes	do.
32	Hunupola, 352 ...	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Dec. 9	Nov. 18	Nov. 18	—	do.	—	—	Gun	Unknown	Yes	do.
33	Galgomuwa, 338 ...	Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 28	—	do.	—	—	Gun	Land dispute	—	do.
34	Udugoda, 351 ...	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	—	Dec. 20	Dec. 23	(Accused	unknown)	—	—	Gun	Unknown	—	do.
35	Parangoda, 401 ...	Dec. 20	Dec. 19	Dec. 21	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	—	Pending	—	—	Knife	Robbery	—	do.
36	Hiripitiya, 499 ...	Nov. 26	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 26	Nov. 27	—	do.	—	—	Sword	Robbery	—	do.

S.—Short Report on Homicides.

1. *Koswatta, 64.*—On the 27th January, 1902, Heenkendamudalige Bastian Perera shot the deceased Uswatteleanage Elaris Perera with a pistol whilst he was assaulting accused's father and certain others, motive being anger due to land disputes. Accused was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

2. *Malabe, 476.*—On the 9th February, 1902, the corpse of an infant child was found in a well. The mother was charged with having caused its death, but was discharged.

3. *Kukulnape, 32.*—The deceased Gasperalage Selang Appu was stabbed by the accused Gasperalage Harmanis Appu on the 17th February, 1902, motive being anger due to land disputes. Accused was tried and acquitted.

4. *Ragama, 181.*—On the 26th February, 1902, the accused Etige Agostinu Silva murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a knife, and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat and jumping into a well. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged.

5. *Mellawagedara, 80.*—The accused Ratabalage Davith Appu, who was on his way to the village to settle a debt due for purchasing cocoanuts, stabbed the deceased Manan Charles Silva, who with some others attempted to rob him. Accused was tried and discharged.

6. *Dandugama, 194.*—The accused Polwattege Philippu Costa on the 18th March, 1902, went to the house of one Costa and shot him dead. He also cut and injured four women, a man, and a child. The child died on the spot. Of the five other injured persons, one woman died at the Negombo hospital. The motive was anger due to various disputes. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged.

7. *Talawatuhenpita, 267.*—On the night of the 30th March, 1902, one Abilinu Perera went to the house of the deceased named Madilis Perera and awoke him and took him over to one Manuel Appu's house, where they were joined by three others, and deceased, Madilis Perera, was stabbed in the course of a drunken quarrel. Accused was tried and acquitted.

8. *Tihariya, 318.*—On the 13th April, 1902, the accused Makevitage Bellinis Perera lay in wait and struck the deceased with a rice pounder. The deceased was removed to the hospital, and died there on the following day. Earlier in the day both the deceased and the accused had an altercation. Accused was tried and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

9. *Kottala, 338.*—On the night of the 5th May, 1902, the deceased B. Sanchi Nona, hearing a noise made by her fowls outside her house, went out with her son to see what was the matter, when she was shot dead by the accused Kottalage Peris. The motive was anger due to rejection of improper proposals made by accused to the deceased. Accused was acquitted.

10. *Radawana, 390.*—The deceased Udagamage Sanchihami and others claimed a right to a share of the land on which the accused Udagamage Suwaris *alias* Bin Appu and Maddumage Pablis *alias* Kora Podiya *alias* Podiya lived. The accused refused to give a share, but the deceased took forcible possession of the land along with the others. On the night of the 9th May, 1902, the deceased, hearing the noise of the removal of a cadjan tat which served as a door to her hut, awoke asking who it was, when the accused persons seized her by the hand and stabbed her. Accused were convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

11. *Borlesgomuwa, 533.*—On the 14th May, 1902, the accused Podiya, a boy of 16 years of age, stabbed the deceased Kiriwattuduwage Podi Sinno, motive being anger due to abusive language. The deceased died in about half an hour. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

12. *Madelgomuwa, 137.*—The deceased Disanayakage Marthenis Appu and the accused Kandamulla-arachchige Romanis Appu were on bad terms owing to the refusal of deceased to give the dowry demanded by the accused to marry his sister. On the 13th July, 1902, the deceased, under the influence of liquor, went to the house of the accused and assaulted him. The accused stabbed deceased to death. Accused was acquitted on the ground that he stabbed the deceased in self-defence.

13. *Rilaulla, 186.*—The accused, who was evading arrest on a warrant issued against him on another charge, returned to his village to visit the deceased, his mistress. On finding that she paid him no attention he shot her dead on the 16th May, 1902. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged.

14. *Ellalamulla, 356.*—On the night of the 23rd May, 1902, the accused, a boutique-keeper, came out of his boutique, when he observed that a few persons were standing opposite his uncle's boutique, which was on the opposite side of the road. He also discovered that they had broken into his uncle's boutique. Fearing to go alone, the accused armed himself with a loaded gun and challenged the men, who then advanced towards him. He then fired the gun in the air to frighten the men, who immediately ran away. The accused gave chase with the gun in hand, when the deceased turned round and stabbed the accused. The accused dealt blows with his gun and struck the deceased dead. Accused was discharged.

15. *Bollate, 209.*—The deceased Karunanayaka Rajapatirage Don James Appu was shot dead on the night of the 25th May, 1902. One Jusey was accused and was tried and acquitted, the evidence against him being insufficient.

16. *Pilapitiya, 264.*—The deceased Saipathge John de Silva Saipath was employed as a watcher at the ferry at Kohilawatta. On the night of the 27th June, 1902, he left his house to take his turn to watching, and had to cross a river to get to his post. He called across the river for the ferry boat to come over and fetch him across. While waiting for the boat he was struck with a club, which caused his instantaneous death. Accused unknown.

17. *Nilanmahara, 298.*—The deceased Dehiwattage Brampy Appu and the two accused Dehiwattege Davith Appu and Dehiwattege Carthelis Appu were brothers. They possessed a land in common. On the 8th July, 1902, a dispute arose between them regarding the plucking of the nuts of that garden, when the deceased was assaulted with a rice pounder and a katty and sustained injuries, from the effects of which he died. Case pending.

18. *Nedagomuwa, 139.*—On the 10th July, 1902, the accused, under the influence of liquor, went to the house of the deceased, who was taking his meals at the time, seized and brought him out, and assaulted him with their hands and clubs. Four of the accused were arrested. Case pending.

19. *Dehiwala, 540.*—The deceased Vithanege Cecelia Dias was stabbed by her husband Migalla-arachchige Siman Perera on the 15th July, 1902, on the approach road to the railway station at Dehiwala, probable motive being jealousy. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged.

20. *Bollegala, 278.*—On the night of the 21st July, 1902, the deceased Madurapperuma-arachchige Don Thelenis died of injuries inflicted on his head by some burglars. Accused unknown.

21. *Kosgama, 427.*—On the night of the 29th July, 1902, the deceased Maduruge Brampy was stabbed to death by the accused Lianege Julian Sausa, motive being anger, the deceased having refused to consent to a proposal of marriage made by the accused to deceased's niece. The accused was sentenced to be hanged.

22. *Delgoda, 273.*—At about 3 A.M. on the 9th August, 1902, the accused Edirisingha-arachchige Kornelis Appu stabbed the deceased Kumarapeliarachchige Sarnelis *alias* Sardiyel Appu, who was sleeping in a shed, owing to disputes about the cultivation of a land at Delgoda. The deceased was removed to the hospital, where he died. Accused was tried and acquitted.

23. *Borakadawatta, 124.*—On the 2nd November, 1902, the deceased Walgamage Romanis is said to have been stabbed by the accused Galgomukoralalage Punchi Sinno, who ran away immediately after the deed, motive being anger due to land and other disputes. Case pending.

24. *Mottunna, 339.*—On the morning of the 22nd August, 1902, the body of the deceased Ranaweera Appuhamillage Siadoris was found floating in the Dehindera-ela tied to the carcase of a heifer. The finding of the Judicial Medical Officer was that the deceased was shot. Accused unknown.

25. *Aturugiriya, 490.*—On the 5th September, 1902, the accused Kuruppuachchige Juse Appu stabbed his wife and a brother-in-law, motive being anger owing to the wife of the accused refusing to live with him. Accused was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged.

26. *Kehelella, 82.*—On the night of the 19th September, 1902, the accused is said to have shot the deceased dead while on his way home, motive being anger. An altercation had taken place between the deceased and the accused at noon on the same day. Case pending.

27. *Kochchikada, 78.*—The deceased Karunanayakaleanege Alaris Perera is said to have been waylaid on the 6th October, 1902, and throttled by the accused Leanege Don Agostinu, who was angry with the son of the deceased. Accused was acquitted.

28. *Bopagama, 376.*—On the night of the 2nd October, 1902, the accused is said to have entered the house of the deceased Kariawasangamage Brampy, who was sleeping at the time, cut his throat, and also stabbed him. The accused was on terms of intimacy with the wife of the deceased. Case pending. Evidence strong.

29. *Kinawinna, 90.*—On the 20th October, 1902, the deceased is said to have been struck on the head with a club by Charles Kulatilaka and kicked by the second accused Dolawattege Sulanchy and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the hospital, where he died. The motive which is supposed to have led to the deed was anger due to land disputes. Case pending.

30. *Makpanigoda, 25.*—On the night of the 29th October, 1902, deceased Lewdenipatirennehelage Karanis Appu was shot dead at his house through a window. Accused unknown.

31. *Attidiya, 543.*—On the night of the 10th November, 1902, the accused Galpottege Manuel is said to have stabbed to death his stepmother, stepsister, and a niece, motive being anger due to land disputes. The accused was arrested two days later. He was produced before the court and admitted the charge against him. Case pending.

32. *Hunupola, 352.*—A Buddhist priest was shot dead on the night of the 17th November, 1902. Three persons suspected of having committed the offence have been taken into custody, and proceedings are being taken against them. The evidence is strong. Motive: gain in connection with temple lands.

33. *Galgomuwa, 338.*—On the 27th November, 1902, at 5.30 A.M., the accused Mutuwadige James Naide is said to have shot the deceased Meddepolage Manuel Naide dead, motive being anger owing to land disputes. Case pending.

34. *Udugoda, 351.*—The deceased Isbu Lebbe Mohamadu Lebbe was shot dead on the evening of the 20th December, 1902. Accused unknown.

35. *Parangoda, 401.*—The deceased was stabbed to death on the 19th December, 1902. The accused Dimunge Migel Appu ran away immediately after the deed, but has been since arrested.

36. *Hiripitiya, 499.*—At about 2 A.M. on the 27th November, 1902, the accused (1) Dewagamage Davith Sinno, (2) Dewagamage Julis Appu, (3) Arangalage Cathenis, went to the house of the deceased G. Juwanis Perera and asked him for some medicine. On the door being opened four persons rushed into the house, dragged out the deceased, and cut his neck with a sword. The deceased died from the effects of the injury on the 25th December, 1902. Three persons were identified, two of whom are in custody. Case pending.

T.—Return Showing Serious Offences committed during 1902.

218	Villages with	no	offences				4	Villages with	7	offences	=	28	offences
174	do.	1	offence	=	174	offences	2	do.	8	do.	=	16	do.
97	do.	2	offences	=	194	do.	2	do.	10	do.	=	20	do.
45	do.	3	do.	=	135	do.	1	do.	12	do.	=	12	do.
14	do.	4	do.	=	56	do.	1	do.	14	do.	=	14	do.
26	do.	5	do.	=	130	do.	1	do.	28	do.	=	28	do.
8	do.	6	do.	=	48	do.							
							593					855	

Out of these, 224 offences have been punished and
631 do. unpunished

Total ... 855

U.—List of Village Works executed in 1902 under the Village Communities' Ordinance.

Description of Work.	Length of Road Miles.	No. of Men employed.	No. of Days Labour.	Amount contributed by Villagers.	Amount paid from Village Committee Funds.	Remarks.
Colombo Mudaliyar's Division.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Gangodawila-Udahamulla road ...	1	509	—	—	371 50	For one bridge and three culverts
Nedimala-Pamankada road ...	1	—	—	—	55 16	For culvert
Extension of burial ground, Galkissa, and fencing it	—	—	—	500 0	327 50	—
Pannipitiya-Erawwala road ...	¾	200	2	—	—	—
Salpiti Korale.						
Bokundara road	½	69	2	—	—	—
Bokundara-Niwantidiya road ...	1½	117	4	—	—	—
Bokundara-Makuluduwa road : 10 culverts	1¼	99	4	—	1,200 0	Not completed
Wewala-Boundara road *viâ* Tambowila (opened by villagers) ...	1½	—	—	—	124 0	For culverts
Piliyandala market garden : clearing and levelling	—	—	—	—	20 0	—
Wewala burial ground : clearing ...	—	—	—	—	30 0	—
Construction and repair of schools ...	—	—	—	150 0	155 31	—
Hewagam Korale.						
Atigala-Gehenuwala road : repairs ...	4	753	—	—	—	Not fully completed
Talangama-Mulleriyawa road : repairs	2½	989	—	—	—	do.
Talangama-Arangala road : repairs...	2½	789	—	—	—	do.
Pitipana-Talagala road : repairs ...	4	921	—	—	—	do.
Construction and repair of schools ...	—	13	3	63 75	235 41	—
Hapitigam Korale.						
Kaleliya-Bataliya road : repairs ...	2½	936	—	—	84 64	—
Do. ...	—	—	—	—	15 0	Repairing bridge
Construction and repair of schools	—	—	—	—	30 81	—
Siyane Korale West						
Alutgama - Gampaha - Henaratgoda road: repairs	1	234	—	—	4 50	—
Veyangoda-Bandaragoda road : repairs	¼	185	—	—	5 0	—
Ganemulla road: repairs ...	2⅛	737	—	—	7 0	—
Magalagoda road: repairs ...	2	351	—	—	5 90	—
Repairs to Gansabhawa building at Henaratgoda	—	—	—	—	65 39	—
Cattle pound, Hiripitiya ...	—	—	—	—	7 89	—
Construction and repair of schools ...	—	—	—	103 97	175 32	—
Siyane Korale East.						
Construction and repair of schools...	—	—	—	—	1 31	—
Alutkuru Korale North.						
Minuwangoda-Patana road ...	4	948	—	—	—	—
Dunugaha-Godigomuwa road ...	3	692	—	—	—	—
Madittagama-Dewalapola road ...	2	411	—	—	—	—
Andiambalama-Ewariwatta road ...	3	205	—	—	—	—
Construction and repair of schools ...	—	—	—	26 82	192 49	—
Alutkuru Korale South.						
Gampaha Gansabhawa premises : gate, culvert, and live fence ...	—	—	—	—	80 50	—
Road to Wattala ferry ...	—	—	—	—	254 0	For two culverts
Kanuwana Gansabhawa : two witness sheds	—	—	—	—	40 0	—
Construction and repair of schools ...	—	76	3	59 50	284 19	—

V.—Average Attendance at Government Schools in the Colombo District during 1902.

Boys' Schools.

Name of School.	Boys on List.	Girls on List.	Total.	Average.
Royal College ...	299	—	299	281
Practising School ...	112	—	112	74
Railway (Night) ...	85	—	85	33
Technical College ...	133	32	165	170*
Training School ...	10	—	10	9
Alawatupitiya ...	110	—	110	75
Batagama ...	102	4	106	73
Batuwatta ...	175	—	175	121
Galahitiyawa ...	168	—	168	117
Kerawalapitiya ...	78	—	78	55
Walpola ...	100	—	100	69
Mahara Jail (Sinhalese) ...	30	—	30	17
Do. (Tamil) ...	8	—	8	6

* The number on list went down in the latter part of the year, hence the average is higher than number on list.

Name of School.	Boys on List.	Girls on List.	Total.	Average.
Mutwal Jail (Sinhalese)	6	—	6	5
Do. (Tamil)	7	—	7	4
Akurawita	106	—	106	70
Ambatale	300	—	300	180
Aturugiriya	175	—	175	105
Bomiriya	213	—	213	156
Bope	80	—	80	54
Gehenuwala	151	9	160	100
Hanwella	141	—	141	92
Jaltara	150	—	150	99
Kosgama	145	—	145	104
Malabe	124	—	124	87
Nawagamuwa	136	—	136	80
Puwakpitiya	125	—	125	67
Jamburaliya	131	—	131	89
Kahatuduwa	156	—	156	101
Kesbewa	253	—	253	177
Wewala	150	—	150	116
Kiriwattuduwa	166	—	166	112
Biyagama	252	—	252	185
Biyanwila	160	—	160	101
Daranagama	145	—	145	97
Hapugahakanda	233	—	233	157
Heiyantuduwa	150	—	150	102
Heenkenda	108	—	108	71
Hunupitiya	107	—	107	71
Kirillawela	224	—	224	147
Pattiwila	180	—	180	108
Udupila	229	—	229	142
Waragoda	90	—	90	54
Wedamulla	209	—	209	134
Alutgama	210	—	210	149
Bandarawatta	81	—	81	52
Bemmulla	232	—	232	157
Bulupitiya	161	—	161	108
Emabaraluwa	174	—	174	99
Ganemulla	162	—	162	112
Imbulgoda	175	—	175	118
Kinigama	132	—	132	86
Kossinna	155	—	155	127
Kumbaloluwa	200	—	200	140
Pattalagedara	158	—	158	112
Tihariya	250	—	250	175
Udatuttiripitiya	256	—	256	205
Henegama	167	—	167	111
Ellakkala	214	—	214	124
Kirindiwita	300	—	300	201
Malwana	134	—	134	88
Palugama	132	—	132	75
Pasyala	202	—	202	119
Pepiliyawala	137	—	137	88
Radawana	195	—	195	136
Udugahawalpola	136	—	136	99
Urapola	254	—	254	172
Wailgama	86	—	86	58
Alutepola	103	—	103	76
Godigomuwa	108	—	108	53
Hunumulla	88	11	99	58
Welangana	71	—	71	48
Udugampola	312	—	312	212
Andiambalama	160	—	160	107
Dewalapola	177	—	177	116
Diwulapitiya	108	—	108	71
Doranegoda	181	—	181	126
Hinatiyana	124	—	124	83
Horampella	67	—	67	57
Mabodala	107	—	107	75
Minuwangoda	153	—	153	114
Nedagamuwa	147	—	147	97
Wigoda	78	—	78	63
Yagodamulla	133	—	133	88
Yatiyana	113	—	113	74
Banduragoda	143	—	143	91
Danowita	231	—	231	151
Kandangamuwa	117	—	117	67
Mallehewa	150	—	150	102
Mugurugampola	170	—	170	119
Girls' Schools.				
Railway (English)	19	32	51	35
Narangodapaluwa	—	91	91	57
Akarawita	—	72	72	38
Ambatale	—	112	112	68
Bomiriya	1	99	100	55
Jaltara	—	88	88	57
Kosgama	—	129	129	77
Malabe	—	125	125	84
Mullegama	45	67	112	57
Nawagamuwa	—	114	114	65

Name of School.	Boys on List.	Girls on List.	Total.	Average.
Walpola	17	63	80	43
Wewala	—	100	100	69
Depanama	37	111	148	92
Deiyagama	—	90	90	44
Siddamulla	13	102	115	71
Biyagama	—	68	68	54
Bollegala	—	74	74	51
Heenkenda	—	81	81	45
Kendaliyaddepaluwa	—	130	130	78
Kirillawela	—	100	100	59
Mabima	1	65	66	43
Weboda	55	90	145	110
Alutgama	—	107	107	72
Henegama	—	69	69	50
Kimbulgoda	—	68	68	46
Kumbaloluwa	—	96	96	81
Magalagoda	—	79	79	49
Tihariya	—	79	79	41
Udatuttiripitiya	—	192	192	140
Dompe	11	108	119	44
Ellakala	—	131	131	64
Kirindewela	—	140	140	95
Palugama	—	129	129	67
Malwana	—	61	61	40
Pepiliyawela	49	36	85	33
Radawana	—	97	97	49
Udugahawalpola	—	17	17	14
Doranegoda	—	123	123	79
Mabodala	—	82	82	67
Udugampola	—	162	162	114
Bataliya	20	83	103	52
Hangawatta	—	69	69	51
Kendangamuwa	1	57	58	37
Mugurugampola	—	77	77	54
Mixed Schools.				
Homagama	112	51	163	110
Pitipana	136	34	170	120
Sedawatta	133	80	213	140

W.—Guns licensed during the Year 1902 under the new Firearms Ordinances, Nos. 6 and 17 of 1901.

Korale.	Period of Registration.	Nature of Registration. Total Number of Renewal Licenses issued.	Total Number of New Gun Licenses issued.
Hapitigam Korale	1st April to 31st December, 1902	9	533
Alutkuru Korale North	Do.	366	614
Alutkuru Korale South	Do.	16	394
Siyane Korale West	Do.	538	539
Siyane Korale East	Do.	284	380
Hewagam Korale	Do.	89	533
Colombo Mudaliyar's Division	Do.	74	722
Salpiti Korale	Do.	174	13
	Total	1,550	3,728

Firearms Ordinances, Nos. 6 and 17 of 1901.

1. The Ordinances come into operation in the Western Province from April 1, 1902.
2. Licenses are annual, and expire on December 31.
3. "Gun" includes every gun, rifle, revolver, and pistol; and every part of a gun, rifle, revolver, or pistol. It also includes every air-gun or other kind of gun from which any shot, bullet, or missile can be discharged, and every part of such air-gun or other kind of gun, but does not include any long gun or pistol from which any shot, bullet, or missile is discharged by force of a spring alone.
4. Application for license to possess a gun by a person for the time being residing in the Western Province may be made to the Government Agent, Colombo, Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, and the Korale Mudaliyars, verbally or in writing, stating name and place of residence of applicant and number and description of gun. Guns need not be produced if marked with name or figure, or in such manner as to be readily identified. Otherwise they must be produced to be marked for identification. Licenses may be renewed by forwarding the license with required stamps.

	Rs. c.
Stamp duty for every single-barrelled gun, not being a magazine gun, revolver, or pistol	1 0
Renewal of such license	0 25
For every gun of any other description	2 0
Renewal of such license	0 50

5. Persons having obtained a license on or before April 1 may obtain fresh license on payment of stamp duty levied for renewal, if application be made within ninety days of April 1.

6. Transfer of guns by sale or gift must be notified, stating names and addresses of transferer and transferee, description of gun, and date and place of issue of license within one month of transfer.

7. License to make or keep or expose for sale, by way of auction or otherwise, any gun shall be annual, and shall be liable to stamp duty of Rs. 50, and expire on December 31. Existing licenses expire on March 31. Such licenses are issuable only by the Government Agent, Colombo, and Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara. The licensee shall keep a book in the prescribed form, in which shall be entered a correct description of all guns made or received or disposed of by him, and shall at the end of every month verify the guns in his possession, and enter such number in such book. Books and guns are liable to police inspection.

Colombo Kachcheri,
March 27, 1902.

J. S. DRIEBERG,
for Goverment Agent, W. P.

Return of Firearms.

Assessment No.—— Name of Occupier : ———

Ward : ——— Street : ———

Description of Firearm.	Number of each Kind.	If Licensed, state the Number stamped on each Weapon, below.	If not Licensed, so state below.

Memo.—Each householder is required to fill in the above form for the requirements of the Ordinances Nos. 6 and 17 of 1901.

X.—List of Rewards of Rs. 20 and above paid during 1902 to Headmen.

Name and Designation of Headman.	Amount paid. Rs.
Don Elias, Police Vidane No. 112, Medamulla	50
Don Marthinus, Police Vidane No. 556, Egoda Uyana	25
William Rabel, Police Vidane No. 523, Mirihana	25
Don Thomas Jayasinha, Vidane Arachchi, Ranale	20
Don Cornelis, Police Vidane No. 477, Talangama north	20
Thegis Perera, Police Vidane No. 479, Talangama south	40
The Police Vidane No. 717, Desestara Kalutara	20
The Vidane Arachchi of Dodangoda peruwa	20
The Vidane Arachchi of Welgama peruwa	20
Ana Abbasu Lebbe, Police Vidane No. 28, Kaleliya Wellewilamulla ...	20
Don Joronis Kulasekara, Police Vidane No. 40, Ganegoda	40
Bandiya, Police Dureya No. 31, Bokalagama	20
D. B. Perera, Vidane Arachchi, Udugaha pattu north, Hapitigam korale ...	20
P. S. C. Perera, Vidane Arachchi, Udugaha pattu south, Hapitigam korale ...	20
Punchi Nilame, Police Vidane No. 14, Botale	20
Telenis Appuhami, Police Vidane No. 54, Welihinda	20
Lucas Fernando Ramanaden Pulle, Police Vidane No. 65, Bambukuliya ...	20
Nikulas Mendis, Police Vidane No. 122, Unnaruwa...	20
Saradiel Perera, Police Vidane No. 141, Wediyawatta	20
Charles Perera, Police Vidane No. 181, Ragama	20
Don Visentinu Senanayaka, Police Vidane No. 183, Nagoda	20
Don Jakolis, Police Vidane No. 201, Mutuwadiya	20
Salamon de Saram, Police Vidane No. 212, Batuwatta	20
D. P. Jayatilaka, Vidane Arachchi of Dandugama	20
Don Charles, Police Vidane No. 334, Kurikotuwa	20
A. P. S. Samarasinha, Police Vidane No. 263, Kelaniya	20
Don Elias Gunasekara, Vidane Arachchi of Uruwala	20
Telenis, Police Vidane No. 342, Pasyala	20
Don Alisandiri, Police Vidane No. 414, Udamapitigama	20
Don Poloris Abeyesekara, Vidane Arachchi, Radawana	20
Juwanis Boteju, Police Vidane No. 438, Niripola	20
Don Thegis, Police Vidane No. 480, Dedigomuwa	20
Don Agris Jayawardane, Vidane Arachchi, Padukka	20
Don Sarnelis, Vidane Arachchi, Kottawa	20
Don Aron, Ratmaperuma, Vidane Arachchi, Waga	20
John Rodrigo, Vidane Arachchi of Etul Kotte peruwa	20
J. F. de Silva, Vidane Arachchi, Ambatalenpahala west	20
C. J. P. Wirasekera, Police Vidane No. 511, Wellampitiya	20
Charles Perera, Police Vidane No. 530, Depanama	20
Isaac Rodrigo, Vidane Arachchi of Moratuwa	45
Don Ruvanis, Vidane Arachchi, Kesbewa peruwa	20
Matthes Perera, Police Vidane No. 552, Idama and Uyana	20
Don Daniel, Police Vidane No. 589, Diyagama	20
Don Juwanis, Police Vidane No. 600, Weniwelkola	20
Elaris Perera, Vidane Arachchi of Kelaniya	25

Y.—Title of Elie House in Chronological Order.

Year of Purchase.	Extent purchased.	Name of Purchaser.	Amount paid.
	A. R. P.		
1804 ...	2 2 39$\frac{7}{17}$	Saboesta Peer Saibo ...	800 rixdollars
1829 ...	3 2 17$\frac{1}{2}$	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£22. 10*s.*, or 300 rixdollars
1811 ...	0 1 19$\frac{4}{5}$	Welanage Hendrick Fernando	40 dollars
1829 ...	0 1 19$\frac{4}{5}$	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£22. 10*s.*, or 300 rixdollars
1815 ...	0 1 21·37	Welanage Juan Fernando	50 dollars
1829 ...	0 1 21·37	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£12. 7*s.* 6*d.*, or 165 rixdollars
1815 ...	0 3 16·22	Gallage Daniel Fernando	50 dollars
1829 ...	0 3 35·86	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£20. 5*s.*, or 270 rixdollars
1806 ...	0 3 30·13	Louis Perera ...	140 dollars
1829 ...	0 3 30·13	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£38. 5*s.*, or 510 rixdollars
1829 ...	0 3 24$\frac{1}{4}$	Dharmakiriti Bilochchoru Perera, Arachchi	£12. 7*s.* 6*d.*, or 165 rixdollars
1829 ...	0 3 24$\frac{1}{4}$	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£12. 7*s.* 6*d.*, or 165 rixdollars
1806 ...	0 0 31·28	Louis Perera ...	140 dollars
1829 ...	0 0 31·28	Dharmakirti Bilochchoru Perera, Arachchi	£3, or 40 rixdollars
1829 ...	0 0 31·28	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£3, or 40 rixdollars
1829 ...	1 0 15$\frac{3}{5}$	Dharmakirti Bilochchoru Perera, Arachchi	£45, or 600 rixdollars
1829 ...	1 0 15$\frac{3}{5}$	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£43. 2*s.* 6*d.*, or 575 rixdollors
1829 ...	0 1 1	Dharmakirti Bilochchoru Perera, Arachchi	£7. 10*s.*, or 100 rixdollars
1829 ...	0 1 1	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£8. 5*s.*, or 110 rixdollars
1810 ...	10$\frac{1}{2}$ lansimiti in length, 8 lansimiti in breath of $\frac{1}{8}$ share	Wisentige Francina Fernando	30 dollars
1829 ...	do.	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£15. 15*s.*, or 210 rixdollars
1829 ...	0 1 23·22	do. ...	£4. 17*s.* 6*d.*, or 65 rixdollars
1829 ...	0 0 23$\frac{11}{50}$	do. ...	£2. 12*s.* 6*d.*, or 35 rixdollars
1829 ...	0 1 27$\frac{1}{5}$	do. ...	£11. 5*s.*, or 150 rixdollars
1829 ...	0 1 3·56	do. ...	£6, or 80 rixdollars
1816 ...	0 1 1·96	Hondamuni Siman de Soysa	25 dollars
1819 ...	0 1 1·96	Dedimuni Christian Fernando	35 dollars
1829 ...	0 1 1·96	Philip Austruther, Esq. ...	£9. 15*s.*, or 130 rixdollars
1830 ...	0 1 4	do. ...	£26. 5*s.*, or 350 rixdollars
1829 ...	0 1 18$\frac{1}{5}$ and house	Dharmakirti Bilochchoru Perera, Arachchi	£11. 5*s.*, or 150 rixdollars
1830 ...	0 1 18$\frac{1}{5}$ and house	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£15, or 200 rixdollars
1830 ...	0 0 35$\frac{1}{5}$	do. ...	£6, or 80 rixdollars
1830 ...	0 1 28$\frac{3}{5}$	do. ...	£22. 10*s.*, or 300 rixdollars
1830 ...	0 0 16·56	do. ...	£6, or 80 rixdollars
1830 ...	0 0 39·98	do. ...	£5. 5*s.*, or 70 rixdollars
1830 ...	0 0 34$\frac{1}{5}$	do. ...	£14. 5*s.*, or 190 rixdollars
1829 ...	0 2 23·72	Welanage Hendrick Fernando	£18. 15*s.*, or 250 rixdollars
1830 ...	0 0 28·67	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£4. 17*s.* 6*d.*, or 65 rixdollars
1816 ...	0 0 29$\frac{2}{5}$	1, Mamma Lebbe Uduma Lebbe; 2, Mamma Lebbe Cader Natcha; and 3, Sinna Tamby Cayle Marcar	120 rixdollars
1831 ...	0 0 29$\frac{2}{5}$	Philip Anstruther, Esq. ...	£3, or 40 rixdollars
1831 ...	1 0 13·13	do. ...	£15, or 200 rixdollars
1833 ...	0 0 37·37	do. ...	£11. 5*s.*
1814 ...	1 0 14·30	Pakir Pulle Hadji Marikar	325 rixdollars
1835 ...	0 0 38$\frac{4}{5}$	Philip Austruther Esq. ...	£22. 10*s.*
		The twenty-seven lots, in extent 14 acres 0 rood 11$\frac{1}{3}$ square perches, purchased by Philip Anstruther, Esq., from different owners amount to ...	Rs. 3,847·50, or £384. 15*s.*
1857 ...	14 0 11$\frac{1}{3}$	Mrs. Angela Eliza Emily Brown	£2,000
1858 ...	14 0 11$\frac{1}{3}$	Charles Ambrose Lorenz, Esq.	£2,500
1874 ...	14 0 11$\frac{1}{3}$	Sampson de Abrew Wijegooneratne Rajapaksa, Esq. ...	Rs. 33,000
1889 ...	14 0 11$\frac{1}{3}$	Tudor Rajapaksa, Esq. ...	Rs. 30,000 (deed of gift)
1902 ...	14 0 11$\frac{1}{3}$	Ceylon Government ...	Rs. 150,000

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1902.

Area, 623 square miles; Population by Census of 1901, 201,455.

I.—REVENUE.

A DETAILED statement of revenue collected and credited at the Kachcheri during the years 1901 and 1902 is annexed below:—

Heads of Service.	1901.	1902.	Increase	Decrease.	Remarks.
CUSTOMS.					
Imports.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Grain	27,586 71	36,518 72	8,932 1	—	Larger imports
Cotton Manufacture ...	31 47	17 14	—	14 33	
Other Goods ...	252 41	268 64	16 23	—	
PORT DUES, &c.					
Port Dues and Outports ...	371 52	381 28	9 76	—	
LICENSES, &c.					
Arrack, Rum, &c. ...	138,007 9	160,692 75	22,685 66	—	More prompt payment of instalments
Opium	1,870 0	3,600 0	1,730 0	—	Larger revenue from opium licenses
Rents Exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls... ...	28,604 45	30,705 0	2,100 85	—	More prompt payment of instalments
Bridge Tolls ..	3,450 0	2,355 0	—	1,095 0	
Ferry Tolls	2,135 0	1,975 0	—	160 0	
Canal Tolls ...	6,500 0	6,000 0	—	500 0	
Stamps.					
Revenue (various Services)	50,274 25	51,054 85	780 60	—	More stamps sold
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Court ...	1,185 50	738 50	—	447 0	
Court of Requests ..	4 0	—	—	4 0	
Police Courts ...	11,009 81	7,534 63	—	3,475 18	
Government Agents ...	105 54	180 31	74 77	—	
Other Departments ..	870 76	90 0	—	780 76	
Forest Offiences ...	782 2	2,024 96	1,242 94	—	Fines imposed departmentally on account of forest offences classified in 1901 under Sale of Government Property are now classified under this head
FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENTS FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					
Judicial Stamps ...	18,250 10	21,802 58	3,552 48	—	More stamps sold
Survey Fees ...	5,701 70	7,528 10	1,826 40	—	More lands sold and settled
Recoveries on Irrigation Works	848 48	848 48	0 1	—	
Hospital Stoppages ...	45 80	14 65	—	31 15	
Collections at Dispensaries...	2,562 4	2,518 89	—	43 15	
Medical Aid Dues ...	4,639 7	5,885 40	1,246 33	—	
Cost of Drugs ..	516 39	421 23	—	95 16	
Cemetery Fees ...	1 50	136 0	134 50	—	
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	5,370 88	5,608 81	237 93	—	
School Fees	700 56	561 1	—	139 55	
School Books and Stationery	529 0	466 90	—	62 10	
Value of Tools lost ...	12 94	1 36	—	11 58	
Warehouse Rent ...	1,534 95	1,948 88	413 93	—	More imports
Fees for Title Deeds ...	1,546 38	1,592 21	45 83	—	
Sundries	148 0	107 25	—	40 75	
RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Rent of Government Buildings, &c.... ...	52 80	141 90	89 10	—	
Rent of Lands ...	830 63	1,124 31	293 68	—	

Heads of Service.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
INTEREST.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
On Arrears of Revenue ...	330 77	823 70	492 93	—	Interest on arrears of instalments on account of arrack farm, Panadure
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Unclaimed Deposits ...	1,926 95	580 71	—	1,346 24	
Sundries	28 51	6 24	—	22 27	
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber	11,853 23	8,147 39	—	3,705 84	Less timber sold
Crops on Crown Lands ...	288 12	429 45	141 33	—	
Sundries	29 41	6 27	—	23 14	
LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands Sold ...	49,652 87	42,311 93	—	7,340 94	Balance purchase amount of lands sold in December, 1902, was not paid during the year
Premia on Leases ...	—	7,841 96	7,841 96	—	Premia on leases held in deposit credited during the year
GRAND TOTAL ...	380,441 61	414,992 40	53,888 93	19,338 14	
Deduct decrease ...	—	—	19,338 14	—	
Nett Increase ...	—	—	34,550 79	—	

It will be seen that the total revenue exceeded that for 1901 by over Rs. 34,500, but the mere existence of such an excess does not necessarily mean that the revenue of the year showed an advance on the one preceding. It is not easy always to adjust the figures so as to afford a true comparison, but in the present case some approach may be made to it. I have eliminated from the total revenue of 1901 the following figures, being recoveries of 1900 not credited till after the end of the year, viz.:—

	Rs. c.
Rents exclusive of Land	1,836 66
Balance 9-10ths of 1900 Land Sales credited in 1901	3,931 42
	5,768 8

while I have added the following items really belonging to the revenue of 1901, but credited in 1902, viz.:—

	Rs. c.
Licenses	11,342 91
Balance 9-10ths of 1901 Land Sales	2,276 48
	13,619 39

The true revenue of the year 1901 was therefore approximately Rs. 388,292·92.

Following the same course with the figures for last year, viz.:—

	Rs. c.
Land Sales of 1902 credited in 1903	13,020 46

and eliminating also a sum of Rs. 7,165 Premia on Leases, which should have been credited in 1900, the revenue works out at Rs. 407,228·47, as compared with Rs. 388,292·92 in 1901, an increase of Rs. 18,935·55. To this might be added some small items, but they are not material. The main fact is that there was a distinct increase in the revenue of the year in spite of a falling off under some heads. Of these, the most noticeable were Fines, against which, however, must be placed the increase in fines imposed departmentally not previously separately classified, and Unclaimed Deposits, due to a smaller amount being available under this head.

Timber sold also shows a considerable falling off. As the Assistant Conservator is reporting on the transactions of his Department, he will no doubt refer to this.

Land Sales I have touched on before. The sales at the end of the year were very heavy, but much of the proceeds only appears as credited in 1903.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

The following comparative statement shows a nett decrease in expenditure of Rs. 1,221·11 :—

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	12,553 30	13,387 99
Pensions	7,244 49	5,722 5
Other Charges :—		
Petty expenses	82 2	74 83
Cart and cooly hire ...	60 0	44 11
Furniture	39 95	123 94
Binding records	23 30	32 67
Hire of tom-tom beaters ...	14 0	20 0
Commission to collectors of assessment tax	207 82	207 26
Remuneration to police tax assessors ...	135 0	135 0

	1901. Rs. c.		1902. Rs. c.
Stationery	295 70	...	318 44
Allowance to Friend-in-Need Society ...	300 0	...	300 0
Allowance to paupers	855 0	...	809 0
Burying dead bodies	54 77	...	77 15
For removing sick and destitute to hospital ...	28 50	...	39 98
Travelling allowance to Assistant Government Agent	1,000 0	...	741 50
Travelling allowance to clerks	750 0	...	517 12
Conveying and guarding treasure ...	11 0	...	40 70
Compensation for local rates on Government buildings at Kalutara	194 0	...	194 0
Special Expenditure :—			
Pay of watchers on plumbago lands ...	158 0	...	—
	24,006 85		22,785 74

Personal Emoluments show an increase of Rs. 834·69, partly due to the incremental system and partly to the opening of the Panadure cemetery in 1901 and the employment of a fixed staff there. The other increases are casual.

The decrease in Pensions is due to the death of two pensioners and the lapsing of a temporary pension to a third.

Owing to the very wet weather travelling during the last half of the year was interfered with, and in the case of Mudaliyars one officer sent in his claims so late that they could not be charged.

No provision was necessary for watching Crown lands.

III.—LAND SALES.

I have shown below the area of land granted and sold in 1900, 1901, and 1902:—

	1900.					1901.					1902.				
	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
		A.	R.	P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A.	R.	P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A.	R.	P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sales ...	455	1766	0	8	80468 3	45 56	492	1194	2	24	49484 64	41 42	730	1987	2	33	56120 70	28 23
Half-improved value	47	40	0	9	1170 7	29 21	76	50	2	30	1413 21	27 88	64	42	3	33	1134 48	26 41
Certificates against the Crown ...	260	466	3	3	—	—	545	1102	1	7	—	—	690	1170	1	12	—	—
Under the Minute of August 8, 1844, including lots portions of which have been granted at half-improved value ...	4	23	2	17	714 6	30 25	11	31	1	0	326 71	10 45	3	19	2	11	210 12	10 73
	766	2296	1	37	82352 16	—	1124	2378	3	21	51224 56	—	1487	3220	2	9	57465 30	—

The number of lots disposed of was 1,487, a considerable increase on the figures for previous years, and involving a considerable additional amount of work on all concerned. Of the above total, 730 lots were sold, an increase of 50 per cent. in the number of lots, and of rather more in acreage; but the average price per acre fell from Rs. 41·42 to Rs. 28·33. The average extent of the lots was 2A. 2R. 35P., and nearly all small lots were bought by local residents.

The valuation for half-improved lots remains almost the same, but might of course vary largely according to the situation of the land.

The settlements of 690 lots covering 1,170 acres on certificates of no claim is a satisfactory feature. The average extent was under 2 acres, so that many smaller holders have got not only a definite survey of their land, but an assurance of non-interference by the Crown in future. This is of great importance to those villagers who have been holding on a precarious title of improvement of Crown land.

Applications for survey of land still continue to come in steadily. The total for 1902 was 218. In all cases of private application the fees are deposited at the time of application, which is in itself some guarantee of the land finding a purchaser when sold. No lot over 100 acres was sold.

In spite of the work done during the year there is a very large extent of surveyed land to be disposed of, but a true estimate of what is available for sale or settlement is not easily arrived at. An examination of all plans would have to be made and the contents broken up into three classes:—

(*a*) Not available for sale, being reserves, &c.
(*b*) Available for sale.
(*c*) Available for settlement.

But a difficulty would at once arise in dealing with old plans. Boundaries have been altered or cannot be identified, and an appraisement by the Mudaliyar or inspection to trace the owners becomes very difficult. I have recently had a plan before me in which there are a large number of lots. The land was entirely private when surveyed twenty years ago, and identification of many of the lots is impossible, as it is chiefly cocoanut land on the coast with no fence or boundary marks. I do not know why this survey was made, but to attempt a settlement now and receive fees for certificates of quiet possession would be waste of time.

Statement of Preliminary Plans received from the Surveyor-General since 1888.

Date.	Plans in which all Lots have been disposed of.	Plans in which no Lots have been disposed of.	Plans in which some Lots have been disposed of and some not.
On January 1, 1902 :—			
Plans ...	422	268	172
Lots ...	1,188	4,428	2,324
On January 1, 1903 :—			
Plans ...	561	352	199
Lots ...	1,737	4,696	2,530

IV.—Redemption of Crown Fields.

A statement is annexed :—

Korale.	No. of Fields.	Extent. A. R. P.	Redemption Value. Rs. c.	No.	Extent ¼. B. P. Q.	No.	Extent ½. B. P. Q.
Kalutara and Panadure totamunes ...	2	6 0 0	54 0	0	—	2	6 0 0
Pasdun Korale East ...	49	141 0 1	724 17	12	50 0 0	37	91 0 1
	51	147 0 1	778 17	12	50 0 0	39	97 0 1

V.—Land Acquisition.

The following acquisitions were pending at the beginning of 1902 :—

(1) Land for extension of the Panadure resthouse premises. The extent of the piece of land required was 8 perches, and the amount of compensation tendered Rs. 296·59. It became necessary to deposit this amount in court, as some of the heirs were minors and guardians have to be appointed for them. The case has not yet been decided.

(2) Site for a latrine for Panadure courts. The latrine has been built, but the mandate for acquisition has not yet been received.

During the year 1902 mandates were received for the acquisition of the following lands, and were duly executed :—

(1) A piece of land 3·75 perches in extent on Culloden estate for a well for the use of the Neboda hospital and the approach to it. The land cost Rs. 17·59.

(2) A piece of land in extent 36 perches on Arapolakanda estate for a metal quarry on the Nagoda-Neboda road. The land was acquired at the end of the year for a sum of Rs. 172, but it was formally taken possession of only in January, 1903.

(3) A mandate was received for the acquisition of a piece of land 1·25 perches in extent for a gate-house at Kalutara north. Action was commenced by the publication of the usual *Gazette* notice, but it was subsequently discovered that the land had already been acquired in 1877 on account of the Railway. The alleged claims were then withdrawn, and the gate-house has been built.

(4) In December, 1902, order for the acquisition of a piece of land 2 roods and 34 perches in extent for a metal quarry at Palatota was received and proceedings were commenced.

During the year a portion of land acquired near Panadure for an infectious diseases hospital was on the advice of the Principal Civil Medical Officer restored to the owner for the original cost.

VI.—The Waste Lands Ordinances.

No work was done during the year under the above Ordinances, but circumstances rendered it necessary to consider the desirability of applying them to three villages in the Pasdun korale east on the same lines as those on which the village of Badureliya was settled in 1899. Wet weather rendered work impracticable during the latter part of the year, but it will be taken up in 1903.

VII.—Chena Cultivation.

No licenses for chenas are issued in this district. The number of illicit chena clearings reported during the year was 286, an increase of 50 on 1901. Of these, 120 were reported to court and resulted in 110 convictions and 4 acquittals, and 6 were pending on 31st December. The balance 166 cases were dealt with departmentally by consent of parties.

The cases were distributed among the korales as follows :—

Totamunes ...	7
Rayigam Korale ...	37
Pasdun Korale West ...	5
Pasdun Korale East ...	237

As usual, the majority of these cases came from the Pasdun korale east, where there is a scarcity of paddy land in some villages, but when an attempt was made some years ago to block off certain portions of land for legitimate chenaing on license the villagers rejected the blocks selected and wanted good forest.

In connection with chenas at Welgama, a number of cases had to be entered for clearing under colour of an extract. The first case tried was lost in the lower court on the ground that accused acted *bonâ fide*, and in appeal owing to the omission of some technical proof on the part of the Crown, but the absence of title in the claimant was commented on in the judgment. A second case resulted in a conviction in both courts, and pleas of guilty were subsequently tendered in all the others (eighteen in number) which were connected with the claim.

VIII.—SALE OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

The ordinary legitimate transactions went on during the year. I have only heard of one case in which fraud is alleged, and as the case is a serious one I annex particulars.

An old Sinhalese woman and one of her sons possessed a fractional share in common with other owners of a small piece of land at Waskaduwa. The entire land containing a few cocoanut trees was actually about a rood in extent, and was possibly not worth more than Rs. 100. A relative of the old woman induced her and her son to give him a transfer of their share, for which, it is alleged, the woman got only Rs. 100; but in the deed executed by a notary of Panadure the amount of consideration is given as Rs. 30,000, and the land is described as a defined extent of 33 acres, for which a survey made by a licensed surveyor was produced. The buyer shortly afterwards transferred the land alleged to contain 33 acres to another for the alleged sum of Rs. 30,000 which was entirely a bogus transaction. The last transferee then mortgaged the property to a Chetty as security for a sum of Rs. 20,000. The Chetty, on discovering the fraud, has instituted legal proceedings, which are now pending in the Police Court of Kalutara. The second deed of transfer and the mortgage were executed by a notary in Colombo.

The accused were arrested after some trouble, and after a reward for their arrest was offered by the Chetty, and the case is pending.

IX.—AGRICULTURE.

Paddy.—The crops were free from attacks of weevil, but, as mentioned elsewhere, suffered from continuous floods in some parts. The extent cultivated and yield was estimated at 39,600 acres and 491,000 bushels, as compared with 39,700 acres and 516,000 bushels in 1901.

Other Grains.—Fine grain is only grown to a limited extent, and is confined chiefly to Rayigam korale and Pasdun korale east. The estimate was 5,000 bushels, against 3,240 bushels in 1901.

Cocoanuts.—The probable extent of new land opened in the district is 100 acres, but here and there trees are always being planted in small holdings, while trees are dying out in other places. The yield was a good one, but would no doubt be considerably increased were more care exercised in cultivation and manuring. The trees on Perth estate have responded to the care bestowed on them in recent years in a very satisfactory manner. Prices ranged from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per 1,000 according to locality.

Cinnamon.—This is being steadily put in on native holdings as an investment which costs little to keep going, but which even with low prices yields a return.

Fruit and Vegetables.—Neither fruit nor vegetables are regularly grown for market purposes, and such as find their way into the large towns for sale are of poor quality.

Betel.—The disease which attacked this plant has been the subject of inquiry by Mr. E. Green, but I have not heard of the result of his investigations. There has been no special complaint about loss of plants during the year.

Tea.—The estimated crop for 1902 was 6,970,743 lb., but the actual outturn fell short of this by 298,224 lb., and was only about 15,000 lb. over the crop of 1900. The manufacture of green tea only has been taken up on several estates, the quantity manufactured being 1,149,500 lb. 139 acres of tea were abandoned during the year, and no extensions are taking place.

Para Rubber.—There are now about 360 acres planted with rubber only, besides some 300,000 plants growing through tea. The output was 7 tons, against 3½ in 1900, and the excellent quality was well maintained. The London prices continue to be considerably higher than the average paid for rubber from any other part of the world.

It is probable that some 450 acres more will be opened next year. Castilloa is being tried in some places. Rubber seed has been a valuable source of income to estates with old trees; and though the high prices formerly paid for it are no longer obtainable, a considerable business is done both in it and in plants, 1,300,000 of the former and 460,500 of the latter being disposed of during the year.

The possible need for protective legislation has already been considered by the local association. At present I do not think that any instance of theft of latex has occurred.

The damage done by cattle to young plants has been the cause of considerable loss and much annoyance to those trying to get their plants safely over the earlier stages. In many cases wire fencing has become necessary, but even this is not always successful in keeping out buffaloes.

X.—WEATHER.

The annexed statement shows the rainfall since 1893. It will be seen that in 1902 the total for Kalutara is nearly 17 inches in excess of the previous highest rainfall recorded during the period under review, and as much as 66 inches over the lowest record :—

	1893. Inches.	1894. Inches.	1895. Inches.	1896. Inches.	1897. Inches.	1898. Inches.	1899. Inches.	1900. Inches.	1901. Inches.	1902. Inches.
January	1·36	1·52	2·46	3·69	1·57	3·49	9·82	4·98	7·01	2·08
February	4·90	3·22	·30	1·28	·33	·41	—	2·80	1·54	3·95
March	3·00	4·44	2·07	3·86	2·93	1·32	7·26	1·85	7·80	3·25
April	18·02	10·10	10·93	11·49	12·98	17·72	13·43	23·71	5·71	15·80
May	15·00	1·15	18·07	10·49	4·17	5·00	29·71	13·60	12·38	26·66
June	9·59	12·41	7·87	14·71	8·35	13·91	10·76	10·99	9·63	10·85
July	1·90	1·68	·60	2·49	4·06	5·03	1·19	8·21	6·05	7 29
August	1·04	·72	2·65	3·66	9·44	2·60	1·37	7·49	2·61	5·34
September	3·77	1·50	2·82	11·64	11·29	8·27	3·33	7·23	4·04	17·57
October	5·70	11·76	24·80	15·25	2·02	19·41	20·18	12·62	3·45	26·47
November	15·36	19·90	8·47	13·02	8·74	14·52	11·83	11·06	22·39	11·34
December	2·67	3·59	5·99	9·48	5·14	10·87	11·82	9·74	7·25	6·71
Total	82·31	71·99	87·03	101·06	71·02	102·55	120·70	114·28	89·86	137·31

Average 97·81.

Through the kindness of the superintendents of the estates concerned I am also able to include the fall at six estates, which will give an idea of the distribution :—

	Rayigama.		Ellekande.		Gikiyanakande.		Culloden.		Vogan.		Pallegoda.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
January ...	17·10	·66	6·92	3·25	11·87	3·04	9·35	3·00	12·35	2·60	15·16	4·57
February ...	9·38	5·72	3·60	9·61	3·71	6·00	3·37	4·65	3·38	4·23	2·62	4·18
March ...	10·95	3·94	10·80	6·97	14·49	8·92	8·17	8·38	13·09	11·47	9·95	5·38
April ...	19·23	12·81	17·75	12·64	15·40	12·54	12·06	12·59	14·80	17·14	13·05	16·16
May ...	13·10	20·20	15·36	26·68	23·28	21·90	21·24	23·82	24·99	24·75	15·74	21·58
June ...	22·92	22 39	15·41	20·79	16·28	25·81	16·80	19·71	16·27	16·38	13·68	26·43
July ...	14·30	10·18	12·17	14·69	12·12	10·35	9·58	9·85	10·74	10·26	6·99	8·55
August ...	4·73	9·85	4·90	10·09	5·80	8·54	5·53	8·92	5·39	11·16	5·27	6·69
September ...	7·98	18·30	6·55	19·24	8·81	16·45	7·63	19·91	8·39	17·36	5·27	14·59
October ...	7·03	29·93	7·90	19·01	8·59	20 99	5·80	22·65	6·35	18·66	8·01	23·27
November ...	15·30	28·43	·25·06	22·85	25·06	19·25	23·43	11·90	21·43	18·49	20·30	14·47
December ...	3·96	16 29	3·83	11·57	6·07	10·08	7·27	9·09	7·56	10·54	9·21	11·39
	145·98	172·60	130·25	177·37	147·09	163·77	130·23	154·47	144·74	163·04	125·25	157·17

The increase in the rainfall at every one of these stations will be noticed. Gikiyanakanda received the largest increase, but the records of all show what an unusual year 1902 was. The figures for September and October are particularly noticeable and uniform, except in the case of Culloden, which in 1901 had a wet October and dry November, instead of the reverse.

XI.—OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Plumbago.—The market price of the article was low during the early part of the year, but rose slightly towards the end, when a slight revival of activity in mining occurred. The number of pits working at the end of the year were :—

In Pasdun Korale East	41
In Pasdun Korale West	3
Rayigam Korale	5
The Totamunes	5
	54

The number of declarations received was 71, against 45 in 1901.

Messrs. Skrine & Co. continued working the pits at Moragala on behalf of Messrs. Reckitt & Sons. Through their courtesy their Manager, Mr. Gill, has been enabled to place the following observations in my hands :—

> The work on the above mines during the year under review has consisted mainly of opening up the Kokkumbura and Humbuluwa mines at the deeper levels, and considerable improvements and additions have been made to the plant.
>
> The two shafts at Kokkumbura have been deepened and connected at a lower level. No. 1 shaft has been fitted with a powerful pumping plant capable of dealing with all the water of the mine, while No. 2 shaft has been fitted with a girded iron kibble for the raising of plumbago and rock and retained as a winding shaft. From this shaft the main vein of plumbago has been opened up to a depth of over 200 feet.
>
> At Humbuluwa mine a new inclined shaft has been sunk down through the old native workings and continued to a depth of over 200 feet.
>
> A steel head gear and winding engine have been erected on the surface and a steam pumping plant installed in the mine. An iron skip for the raising of plumbago and rubbish runs on rails from the surface to the bottom of the shafts. The shafts of both mines are fitted with ladderways in a separate compartment, and tramways are used both in the underground tunnels and on the surface for the removal of mineral and *débris*. European methods of sinking and timbering are used throughout, and the system of boring by hand is retained. Concrete dams for the retention of water from the upper levels have been adopted at both mines with very satisfactory results. The twelve hours working shift is adhered to and continues to work very well, the day and night shifts being changed each week.
>
> All plumbago raised is roughly cleaned and sized at the mines and casked for transport to Colombo. The barrels are conveyed to Alutgama station in carts (each cart taking two casks), and all mining requisites and stores are brought up in the same way.
>
> Firewood for the boilers is cut near the mines, and coal is occasionally used in wet weather. Mining timber is obtained locally, selected kinds of wood only being used.
>
> The labour force consists of about 150 men, who live in lines on the property, and are fairly stationary. No accidents of a serious nature have occurred, and the health of the workmen is good.

In May a prospecting license was issued to Mr. T. A. Noorbhai of Colombo, who commenced operations at Ellakanda in Pasdun korale west and at Iriyakotunna and Beddewila at Pelawatta in Pasdun korale east. He has so far only raised about 5 tons.

A prospecting license was also granted to two natives to mine on a land which they had bought "without mining rights," but nothing has resulted from this work.

The pit belonging to the Vogan Plumbago Company has now been sunk to a depth of 120 feet, a number of veins struck, and about 50 tons of plumbago of medium quality raised.

The work is still in a prospecting stage, but prospects are good if developments continue.

All the work is carried out on European principles, and the Government Inspector has reported very favourably on it. Labour has been a difficulty, but as the Sinhalese are getting accustomed to new ideas, this will no doubt disappear. In Rayigam korale Mr. H. J. Pieris has a very valuable pit at Pelpitigoda.

With prices at their present point illicit digging has almost ceased. There were four convictions during the year..

Applications were made for several other prospecting licenses, but I recommended that they should not be granted, as in every case the land applied for was known to contain plumbago, and had been specially surveyed for sale. The question of leasing portions of these lands is under consideration.

I annex a statement of the plumbago removed by rail. This may include some brought from the Kukulu korale *viâ* Badureliya and by water from Ratnapura. Some of that loaded at Alutgama is, no doubt, the produce of the Southern Province. Accurate figures as to the output of the district cannot be obtained. There is a falling off of nearly 130 tons :—

1901. Plumbago 3rd Class.		1901. Plumbago 6th Class.		Stations.	1902. Plumbago 3rd Class.		1902. Plumbago 6th Class.	
Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.		Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.		Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.
1 4	3 16	61 0	108 15	Panadure ...	—	—	87 13	155 17
13 5	45 27	244 2	641 96	Kalutara ...	11 19	45 4	147 2	369 73
0 14	1 58	—	—	Paiyagala ...	8 12	37 50	45 13	134 93
—	—	—	—	Beruwala ...	—	—	—	—
7 10	38 87	858 8	3,178 50	Alutgama ...	76 5	362 70	671 17	2,329 6
—	—	—	—	Padukka ...	—	—	73 1	—
22 13	88 88	1,163 10	3,928 61	... Total ...	96 16	445 24	1,025 6	2,988 89

Arrack.—The number of distilleries working was 161, of which 29 were held on account of renters. The quantity distilled was 786,214 gallons, as against 908,955½ gallons in 1901.

The price varied from Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 per leaguer of 150 gallons. The quantity removed for export was 65,872¾ gallons, as against 42,566½ gallons in 1901.

XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The following statement shows the revenue credited at the Kalutara Kachcheri and derived directly or indirectly from Crown forest, but it does not include compensation for illegal cultivation of Crown mud lands. It is not very easy, unless some definite rule is laid down, to decide what should be included as either direct or indirect forest revenues, but the figures now given are made up on the same lines as in 1901 ;—

	1901. Rs. c.		1902. Rs. c.
Fines in Police Courts for offences, including theft of Crown timber	719 25	...	1,372 51
Fines imposed departmentally for forest offences ...	782 2	...	652 45
Compensation recovered without prosecution ...	582 45	...	578 54
Sale of confiscated produce	2 60	...	—
Sale of drift wood	—	...	—
Sale of right to collect timber in rivers ...	27 0	...	—
Timber sold by Assistant Conservator of Forests ...	9,979 15	...	6,540 58
Timber sold by Assistant Government Agent ...	1,262 3	...	1,028 27
Total ...	13,354 50	...	10,172 35

I insert also a statement of prosecutions instituted for forest offences and of the cases compounded out of court :—

Police Court.	Cases pending from 1901.	New Cases during 1902.			Total Cases.	Disposed of during the Year.						Cases pending at the close of the Year.
		Unauthorized Felling or Removal of Timber.	Illicit Chenaing or Clearing.	Total.		Convictions.		Acquittals or Cases struck off the Roll.		Total.		
						Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Kalutara ...	18	19	140*	159	177	153	214	17	36	170	250	7
Panadure ...	—	1	4	5	5	3	7	1	1	4	8	1
Total ...	18	20	144	164	182	156	221	18	37	174	258	8
Compositions ...	—	47	175	222	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18	67	319	386	404	156	221	18	37	174	258	8

*Made up of charges for—

	Cases.
Breaking up the soil	14
Building houses	3
Digging plumbago	4
Setting fire to Crown land	2
Chena cultivation	117
Total ...	140

Note.—I have excluded from the court figures two cases of discharging dynamite in streams, and a case compounded after institution.

Including pending cases of 1901, the total number of cases was 182 against 137, in which the large proportion of 156 resulted in convictions. This speaks highly for the care taken before institution to see that there was evidence. 222 cases were compounded, against 237 in 1901.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests has furnished the following report on the operations of his Department. I am unable to explain how his figures are arranged, and to bring them into accord with those shown in my books, owing to recoveries being partly credited in Colombo and partly in Kalutara. The Assistant Conservator of Forests has, however, shown the revenue derived from this district :—

The gross revenue collected by sale of timber and other produce in the Kalutara District and recovered by the Assistant Conservator of Forests amounted to Rs. 19,926·36 (exclusive of confiscated wood sold by him). Fines and compositions recovered by his Department amounted further to Rs. 534·35, making on both heads a total sum of Rs. 20,460·71.

In addition to the above, the sum of Rs. 1,544·53 was credited at Kalutara direct by recoveries made from sales of seized timber sold by Mudaliyars, fines and compositions, and registration fees for property marks.

The following table explains in detail both revenue and expenditure, showing a total surplus on Forest Administration of Rs. 7,539·39 :—

Revenue.

Heads.	Collected by Assistant Conservator of Forests.	Assistant Government Agent.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Under Departmental Working :—			
Value of timber sold ...	3,344 37	—	3,344 37
Value of fuel sold ...	11,206 87	—	11,206 87
To Applicants direct :—			
Value of timber sold ...	2,575 15	—	2,575 15
Value of fuel sold ...	2,799 97	—	2,799 97
Value of confiscated wood ...	438 13	959 64	1,397 77
Fines and compositions ...	96 22	562 89	659 11
Property marks ...	—	22 0	22 0
	20,460 71	1,544 53	22,005 24

Expenditure.

Details of Charges.	Total. Rs. c.
Cost of cutting and delivery of timber ...	2,084 61
Cost of cutting and delivery of fuel ...	9,133 22
Salary of two Forest Rangers ...	1,410 0
Salary of Forest Guards and Depôt-keeper ...	600 0
Salary of river checking station guard ...	150 0
Salary of bungalow-keeper at Udugama ...	36 0
Salary of tappal cooly allowed to Ranger ...	120 0
Cost of repairs to Ranger's bungalow ...	68 65
Cost of upkeep of jakwood plantation ...	165 49
Travelling claim to two Forest Rangers ...	593 32
Amounts paid for salvage and storage of drift or confiscated wood ...	60 25
Cost of surveying blocks for fuel supply to mines and estates ...	44 31
	14,465 85
Surplus ...	7,539 39
	22,005 24

This is a decline of Rs. 1,559·85 on the previous year's working, due entirely to the diminution in the plumbago industry, as compared with 1900, when there was the utmost activity in this direction.

It should not be lost sight of, however, that the whole of these earnings are not credited at Kalutara Kachcheri, owing to the method of working ; as, for example, the Railway pays the Government Agent of the Province for all firewood bought, and in turn the Government pays the contractors who deliver the fuel. The surplus is credited at Colombo.

In like manner transactions in sawn timber are disposed of in the same way, making an apparent discrepancy between what is shown in the Kalutara Kachcheri returns under the head of Sale of Government Property and the actual sums recovered.

The chief increase during the year has been in Railway fuel, as will be seen by the following comparative statement :—

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Firewood to Railway ...	4,503 46	7,861 94	11,206 87
Do. consumers ...	1,731 51	3,959 37	2,899 97
Total ...	6,234 97	11,821 31	14,006 84
Deduct cost ...	3,822 92	6,473 42	9,133 22
Result ...	2,412 5	5,347 89	4,873 62

but this gain has been somewhat upset by the falling off in fuel to private consumers.

The amounts recovered by sale of drift, waif, and confiscated wood, almost entirely the last, added to recoveries under fines and compositions for forest offences, is very large, Rs. 2,056·88 having been credited in this way. This points to a very much increased illicit trade in timber, which by additional activity on the part of the Forest Department and the District Mudaliyars is being fought against.

In detection of illicit felling and removal the Forest Ranger and river watcher have rendered considerable service, but I am of opinion that the surest method of putting down petty theft of forest produce is by proclaiming the greater part of the district, thereby rendering it an offence to remove timber without a permit issued by a responsible officer.

The course indicated above will be brought into force in 1903, all the preliminaries having been duly considered and sanctioned.

The increase in forest offences is further indicated by the returns from the Kalutara and Panadure courts, as illustrated by the following detail :—

	1901. Cases.	1902. Cases.
Kalutara	130	177
Panadure	7	5
Total ...	137	182

In disposal of these cases we have court convictions of—

	1901. Persons.	1902. Persons.
Kalutara	112	217
Panadure	14	7
Total ...	126	224

or an increase of 98 persons charged with forest offences.

Passing to acquittals we have the following results :—

	Acquittals of 1901. Persons.	Acquittals of 1902. Persons.
Kalutara	89	36
Panadure	2	1
Total ...	91	37

indicating a marked improvement in the handling of the cases themselves, notwithstanding the very large increase in forest crime.

The jak plantation at Palatota is very healthy, and forms an almost perfect cover. A few trees have shown signs of fruiting this year, and it may be confidently expected that when all are in bearing the plantation will be self-supporting as regards cost of upkeep and supervision.

XIII.—EDUCATION.

I annex a list of schools of importance in the district, some of which are not registered as grant in aid, showing the management :—

Management.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Daily Attendance.
Government ...	38	22	6	66	4,902
Roman Catholic ...	8	6	7	21	1,840
Wesleyan ...	4	8	12	24	1,068
Church of England ...	—	—	5	5	305
Church Missionary ...	—	—	1	1	7
Buddhist Theosophical Society ...	4	2	16	22	1,939
Private	1	1	—	2	342
Total ...	55	39	47	141	10,403

These figures show that the average daily attendance per school is in round numbers

Government	74	Church Missionary	7
Roman Catholic	87	Buddhist	88
Wesleyan	44	Private	171
Church of England	69		

There has been an increase of two Government schools, but a decrease of two Roman Catholic, three Church of England, and four Church Missionary. Buddhist schools appear to have been omitted from last year's return. A very flourishing school, St. John's, Panadure, under the principalship of Mr. Jansz, is now included above.

It is very obvious that the educational facilities offered are far behind the wants of the district, but so far as Government schools are concerned this will be understood when it is remembered that the schools must be provided by the people. With no machinery to secure this being done, it is no great wonder that progress has been slow. I have included the Buddhist Theosophical Society's schools, as they are numerous and have a large attendance. The two private schools are those managed by Mr. Jansz at Panadure.

The schools are distributed through the district as under :—

Korale.	Schools.	Population (excluding Estates) by last Census.	Population to Schools.
Totamunes	88	115,719	1,315
Rayigam Korale	27	49,894	1,847
Pusdun Korale West ...	16	23,330	1,458
Pasdun Korale East... ...	10	24,062	2,406

The important work being done at the Maggona Orphanage and Reformatory should not be left unnoticed. The institution is now in charge of the Rev. Father Bell, assisted by another priest, 4 European lay brothers, and 10 native brothers.

Originally started as an orphanage, and worked quietly and unostentatiously, the school came into official importance, when it was decided to transfer to it the juvenile offenders previously sent to Haputale. This was about 1897. Since then, though chiefly in the last two years, it has developed at a remarkable pace, and now contains over 300 boys, of whom, roughly, 150 are orphans and scholars and 150 in the reformatory. Since I left the district in 1900 several new buildings have been erected and others in course of completion. In the reformatory provision is being made for 250 boys, and all the arrangements are compact and complete in themselves. The wards are airy and large, and the number occupying them quite moderate. The sanitary arrangements are well looked after. There are sick wards for ordinary cases, and a special isolation hospital is just being completed for infectious diseases.

In the course of the year mumps and chickenpox attacked the school, and there were some cases of enteric, but no deaths occurred, and the disease was effectually stamped out. The institution is visited three times a week by the Government Medical Officer.

The boys, in addition to their ordinary education, are trained in printing, bookbinding, carpentering, and tailoring. All the furniture for the buildings is made by the boys, as well as all the clothing for themselves.

A visit to the school well repays the slight trouble involved, and is greatly appreciated by the Fathers in charge, who are delighted to explain everything about the institution in which they are so deeply interested.

XIV.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance has not been worked in this district for some years. The district divisions were altered, the subdivisions varied, and the old rules were not re-adopted. During the year the vacancies in the old Committees were filled up and Committees elected for all the subdivisions except Panadurebadda, where the introduction of the Ordinance was again rejected, as happened when it was first proposed to bring it into force. Why Panadure, with its intelligent and well-to-do residents, should not have made their subdivision a model one I do not understand. The residents could have elected good men, who would have seen that the Ordinance was made of real use.

No one who has not had experience in the matter can know how difficult it is to get on with purely village work without some such Ordinance being at work. To take one instance only, the erection and maintenance of village schools. These are of all kinds; some well built requiring little or no annual repairs, others old and requiring to be totally or partially rebuilt, others requiring annually recurring repairs, still others requiring extension.

At present nothing but the utmost efforts of the Mudaliyar and local headmen can raise the funds for these works. Village labour is useless. Materials and skilled labour are absolutely necessary, and must be paid for in cash. Where is the money to come from? Sometimes a few wealthy persons come to the front and show their public spirit by doing the work. But often the residents are poor, and the amount necessary, though not very great, cannot be levied. One gives something, another nothing. I may instance one case, Potuwila, where the building of a new school has dragged on over three years.

With a portion of the residents commuting there would ordinarily always be funds to carry out work of this kind at once, while those who elect to labour can be employed on village public works, for which their labour is suited.

Draft rules have been prepared and submitted for approval to the Government Agent, and now only await their formal confirmation by the Committee, to be laid before Government. When this is done the Committees can begin their work effectively.

XV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

Rice is the staple article of diet in the district, but in addition fish, meat, and vegetables are largely used. Fish is plentiful along the coast, but much of it is sent to Colombo and further. There is, however, plenty for local wants wherever the nets are worked or a fishing population resides, but at other points it is of inferior quality and dear. Kalutara town suffers in this respect. Cattle are slaughtered for use in the towns and for the estates, but, except by Moors, meat is not largely used elsewhere. These latter consume a good deal during certain festivals. Within the Local Board licensed butchers killed 848 head exclusive of so-called sheep, other licensed butchers 406, and special licenses were taken for 257, a total of 1,511. Vegetables, though a very necessary part of the food of the district, are not grown largely for sale, and the quality of those offered is indifferent.

The season was a good one for certain fruits and fair for all. There was no scarcity anywhere.

The consumption of rice imported, as compared with that locally grown, was normal. There is so little land in the district suitable for paddy cultivation, which is not already contributing to the supply, that no increase of the local supply from an extended area can be looked for. There was a promise in parts of the totamune of a very heavy crop in August-September, but continuous floods reduced the outturn to a normal one, and destroyed the straw totally. In September the people from Bolgoda to the coast were trying to dry for use what was only fit for a manure heap.

XVI.—IRRIGATION.

The irrigation works in the district consist of the following:—

(1) Bolobotuwewewa.
(2) Rayigam *alias* Uyanwewa.
(3) Kemunewewa.
(4) Medagamawewa.
(5) Maha and Kudawewa.
(6) Kompe-ela.
(7) Nikatu-ela.
(8) Thoragala-ela.
(9) Hinatiyangala-ela.
(10) Modarawila-ela.

Of these, Nos. (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), (9), and 10 were constructed or repaired on terms with the villagers, no rate being charged and no maintenance undertaken. In the case of No. (7),

Nikatu-ela, the cost is being recovered in ten annual instalments, after which a maintenance rate will be paid. The only expenditure incurred was for the Guardian's pay (Rs. 90) and for clearing weeds which drifted on to the gate (Rs. 14·50). Three lots were sold during the year for default of water-rate.

In connection with irrigation, I may touch here on the Talpitiya flood outlet. This work was executed to give relief in flood time to the large area of low land lying between the Kalu-ganga and the Colombo District, in which the Bolgoda lake is included. The canal is excavated to the sea about 4 miles south of Panadure. Just between the railway bridge and the sea are the so-called flood gates—in my opinion a greater hindrance than use. The sluices are far too small to let any body of water through, the piers are large, and the whole erected so close to the sea that the large sandbank formed by the sea has by settlement almost covered up the sluices. By no possibility can any head of water get out unless it rises over the piers. Were the gates erected east of the road bridge in deep water and the channel again cleared, there would be, whenever the sandbank was cut, a proper flow down it to scour and keep it deep. As for brackish water getting up the channel, I cannot see that the sluices stop it any more where they are than if a mile inland. When a flood subsides the sea at once forms a fresh sandbank, and most of such salt water as goes over it during this short period can pass into the canal now. On the other hand, the whole low-country may be flooded and trying to get relief at Panadure and Kalutara, and not a drop be getting away through this so-called flood outlet.

XVII.—LEGISLATION.

I have no suggestion to offer.

XVIII.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED IN THE DISTRICT.

1. It will be necessary for Government to take over some of the minor roads in the Western Province and Kalutara District as feeders for the Kelani Valley Railway. At present the only section which requires to be dealt with in the district is that from Yahalakele estate to the border at Kotigangoda, about 2 miles from Padukka. I believe this is already under consideration.

2. The mouth of the Kalu-ganga is steadily shifting southward, and it is a question whether an attempt should not be made to re-open it nearly opposite the railway station. The coast line has shifted more than once within the last century as old surveys show, so that this work requires careful examination if it is to be made a permanent one. There is also the practical question to be considered whether any result would be obtained as regards relief from floods by the alteration of the mouth to a point about half a mile north.

3. At Bentota the river is taking a reverse course, and a sandbank is being formed parallel to the coast and extending northwards from the point on which the Bentota resthouse stands. Considerable erosion is taking place along the coast behind this, and people are complaining of the damage to their gardens. Some work to prevent this is required.

4. Talpitiya flood outlet. I have referred to this matter under the head of Irrigation.

5. The provision of another dispensary for Pasdun korale east is advisable and necessary. The people in the outlying district have to go long distances to Matugama or Moragala. A dispensary at Badureliya would be a great benefit.

It will be noticed that I make no reference to a house for the Assistant Government Agent or a bridge at Galpata. The former had so long hung fire in actual execution, though money had been voted, that I omitted it from the works for 1903. As regards Galpata bridge, the expense appears to me too great, compared with the prospective benefits to justify pressing for this work. Again, as regards the Nagoda-Matugama road, I think the matter must stand over at present.

The new Post and Telegraph Office at Neboda was completed during the year, and all arrangements for erecting the wires are complete.

XIX.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

Roads.—The Public Works Department, who took over the Horawela-Moragala road in 1901, began work last year, and have completed 1½ mile of excellent road. I am glad to say that the whole of the balance on the vote has been sanctioned for expenditure in 1903, so that the end of the year should see the work finished.

The Nagoda-Matugama road must in time also become a principal road, but with the taking over by Government of a feeder section to the Kelani Valley Railway in the Rayigam korale more cannot be expected at present.

The District Road Committee began work on the Bellana-Moragala Village Committee road this year by voting Rs. 500 for culverts. Five were completed, and the balance, with another Rs. 500 added, will be spent next year. The District Road Committee must take this road later, but at present it is necessary to bring the condition of their existing roads into better order.

The clearing of overhanging branches and trees on the Magura-ganga should be extended to Badureliya.

Schools.—Progress has been made in some parts, but much remains to be done. The revival of the Village Communities will, however, render the construction and repair easier in future. Bulatsinhala is now being provided with a school, a much-needed want, and others will come within the scope of the Committees' consideration. How difficult it is to arrange these matters may be judged from a case which arose during the year. A very large and flourishing school at Beruwala required extension to receive the numbers attending it. It stood on private land, and as there was a partition case (with numerous claimants) pending in the District Court, no arrangements could be made for extension on the existing site. No Crown land was available, so private parties offered a site, which the Director approved of. Before he did so an opposition faction offered another unsuitable one. On learning his decision this faction started to build a school on the latter site, moved their children from the existing school, and have threatened the existence of an excellent school to gratify personal feeling.

The bazaars of Tebuwana, Neboda, and Horana require to be provided with good cement drains.

I propose to introduce the new Ordinance regarding dogs into the villages of Tebuwana and Horana and to Panadure town, in all of which there are a large number of stray dogs.

XX.—Sanitation and Health of the People.

The year was on the whole a healthy one. There was considerable decrease in the number of deaths among the estate population from 854 to 685, while the total among the general population was just under that of 1901. I annex figures for each month in the year :—

Month.	1901.			1902.		
	Deaths of General Population.	Deaths of Estate Population.	Total.	Deaths of General Population.	Deaths of Estate Population.	Total.
January ...	568	57	625	527	89	616
February ...	471	84	555	418	79	497
March ...	386	79	465	378	61	439
April ...	371	72	443	380	59	439
May ...	361	79	440	365	55	420
June ...	351	76	427	373	41	414
July ...	357	64	421	406	43	449
August ...	385	52	437	357	56	413
September ...	371	59	430	391	43	434
October ...	381	54	435	382	45	427
November ...	314	81	495	455	65	520
December ...	462	97	559	429	49	478
Total ...	4,878	854	5,732	4,861	685	5,546

The number of patients treated in the Government hospitals and dispensaries and the total collections are also given :—

Situation.	Patients. Indoor.	Outdoor First Visits.	Collections. Rs. c.	Prescriptions. Rs. c.	Total. Rs c.
Kalutara ...	887	8,228	279 29	170 18	449 47
Panadure ...	587	9,512	326 7	356 52	682 59
Neboda ...	997	4,220	19 95	67 90	87 85
Beruwala ...	—	3,688	130 52	17 88	148 40
Horawala ...	—	3,120	110 34	11 92	122 26
Moragala ...	—	1,913	161 65	11 32	172 97
Matugama ...	—	2,700	152 95	0 40	153 35
Horana ...	—	7,084	371 92	89 94	461 86
Bandaragama ...	—	5,022	442 52	7 46	449 98
	2,471	45,487	1,995 21	733 52	2,728 73

In comparing these figures with those of last year I find an increase in first visits (outdoor) at Kalutara and Panadure hospitals, but a decrease at Neboda. As regards dispensaries, there was an increase in first visits at Horawala, Moragala, Matugama, and Horana, but a decrease at Beruwala and Bandaragama. On the whole district there was an increase of about 1,400 first visits. (I find that in 1901 Panadure reported the "total" visits 19,856, and not the "first" 8,802.) Gikiyanakanda and Halwatura have their own hospitals; Rayigama, Vogan, and Pantiya their own dispensaries.

Of the towns and bazaars, Kalutara is looked after by the Local Board, and sweepers are provided by the boutique-keepers for the bazaars of Horana and Beruwala.

During the year 143 cases of dysentery, 26 cases of measles, and 206 of chickenpox were reported by the headmen, but I suspect that there were more cases of the last-named disease. It is thought very little of by the villagers, and consequently nothing is heard of some cases. Smallpox or dysentery attracts attention more readily.

The reported cases were distributed through the district as under :—

	Cholera.		Smallpox.		Chickenpox.		Measles.		Dysentery.	
	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.
Totamunes ...	7	6	—	—	166	—	22	—	100	3
Rayigam Korale ...	—	—	—	—	27	—	4	—	12	—
Pasdun Korale West ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
Pasdun Korale East ...	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	24	5
Total ...	7	6	—	—	206	—	26	—	143	13

Cholera broke out at Wadduwa in January; 7 cases occurred, of which 6 proved fatal. The outbreak was traced to Nattandiya in Pitigal korale. Another case occurred almost simultaneously at Maha Waskaduwa, 3 miles distant, and proved fatal. The patient was a fresh arrival from

Negombo. Lastly, a case occurred at Kalutara north, and also proved fatal. This patient also appeared to have brought the contagion from Negombo. At Wadduwa it was considered advisable to burn down the house after the outbreak.

The expenditure incurred was—

	Rs.	c.
Compensation for a house burnt down	97	0
Rent of a house for attendant	5	0
Provisions	16	2
Hire of coolies to bury corpses	10	0
Expenditure at Kalutara	34	21
Reward to headmen	20	0

A man who forcibly entered the lines of watchers round the infected house at Maha Waskaduwa was prosecuted and fined. There was no case of smallpox reported during the year. The provision for dealing with the outbreak of any infectious disease is as under. An infectious hospital of three huts, with attendants' quarters, kitchen, and the other necessary sanitary arrangements, is kept by the Local Board at Kalutara. In addition, there is a segregation camp capable of dealing with about twenty people, with the necessary offices.

At Panadure, Horana, Tebuwana, and Matugama there are portable hospitals, which can be moved and set up where necessary, but when suitable accommodation is available, an ordinary village house can be taken possession of and utilized.

The sanitary condition of the district is good. Most of the illnesses treated are of a minor character, and do not require any special provision, beyond arranging to bring medical aid within easy reach of as large a portion of the district as possible. In the more thickly populated parts, *e.g.*, along the sea coast, private dispensaries have been established at Alutgama, Beruwala, Maggona, Kalamulla, Kalutara, and Panadure, in addition to some native dispensaries.

In addition, there are those mentioned earlier under this head. From several of these the dispenser visits fixed points once a week, and so saves patients travelling unnecessarily. Several estates have private dispensaries, while at least two maintain their own hospitals.

The number of births and marriages was as under :—

	1901.	1902.
Births	8,688	8,817
Marriages	1,769	1,603

XXI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

Hoof-and-mouth disease prevailed in the totamunes and Pasdun korale east in February and March. In Pasdun korale west there was an outbreak of murrain in April in the village of Pannila. The cases were inspected by an officer of the Veterinary Department, and precautionary measures were taken to prevent the disease, which was of local origin, from spreading. There were no other cases of cattle disease reported in the district, in which the health of cattle was better than in 1901.

Korale.	Year.	Number affected.					Deaths.				Recoveries.			
		Hoof-and-mouth Disease.		Murrain.		Total.	Hoof-and-mouth Disease.		Murrain.		Hoof-and-mouth Disease.		Murrain.	
		Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.		Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ...	1901	—	12	—	28	40	—	—	—	18	—	12	—	10
	1902	—	203	—	—	203	—	27	—	—	—	176	—	—
Rayigam Korale ...	1901	489		41	98	628	2		30	72	487		—	26
	1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasdun Korale West ...	1901	200	47	—	—	247	109	27	—	—	91	20	—	—
	1902	—	—	6	17	23	—	—	4	11	—	—	2	6
Pasdun Korale East ...	1901	853	474	—	—	1,327	75	53	—	—	778	421	—	—
	1902	44	118	—	—	162	19	45	—	—	25	73	—	—

XXII.—REGULAR POLICE.

There has been no alteration in the strength of the regular police force, which is distributed as under :—

	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeant.	Constables.
Panadure	1	—	6
Kalutara South	—	1	11
Kalutara North	—	—	5

The force is under the orders of the Assistant Government Agent, and is inspected periodically from Colombo by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. The Sergeant-Major also visits by surprise, both day and night, the two stations at Kalutara. The system is the best that can be arranged at present, but much depends on the Sergeant-Major. Fortunately the district has had a very efficient officer for some years in Sergeant-Major Jayan; who received special promotion for his services.

The patrol system in Kalutara is still continued. So far as I can judge, it has led to the detection of no crime, nor arrest of any offender, and the crime reports for night offences for Kalutara remain much as in 1901. Of burglaries, which it was specially hoped to check, 17 cases held to be true were reported in 1901 and 17 in 1902.

In December one constable was charged with goat stealing when on duty on the shore during target practice, and has since been convicted and dismissed.

The following rewards were given :—

Police Sergeant W 40 A. Samsadin received Rs. 20 for special courage in arresting the accused in case No. 427, Police Court, Kalutara.

Police constable W 51 M. Ahamadu received Rs. 20 for special courage in arresting the accused in case No. 427, Police Court, Kalutara.

The services of the regular police are practically confined to the police limits.

XXIII.—RURAL POLICE.

This force takes up a great deal of the Assistant Agent's time, and, maligned though it is in many quarters, works efficiently and cheaply in bringing to justice a large number of offenders. I do not claim that the individual headmen are all of unblemished character, but I am quite certain that no salary which it is possible (financially) to offer would produce so respectable or useful a force. Every effort is made to fill up vacancies with trustworthy men, of good character, and with a position and holding in the village which gives them influence and commands respect. There are cases where the Assistant Agent is however at his wit's end, *i.e.*, in villages of low caste, where the reputation of the inhabitants is so bad that not only is there no really decent candidate for a vacancy, but no man of respectable caste will come into the village to take the appointment. Naturally enough complaints come in from the neighbourhood of such centres, and constant personal efforts are required to get at offenders.

The arrangement of the rural police force in the Western Province has been fully described in previous reports. I need only therefore shortly recapitulate that the villages are numbered singly or in groups according to their arrangement under headmen and their proximity to each other. In Kalutara the numbers run from 604 to 850. For all official police purposes the village is known only by its number. The police headmen are supervised by the Vidane Arachchies and by the Mudaliyar of the korale, while the Assistant Agent inspects their books on circuit, inquires as to the nature of offences, the arrest of offenders, and recovery of stolen property. Much is learnt about cases in this way which does not appear in the court records, *e.g.*, that the case was entirely false, or, though quite true, that the parties had settled it before trial ; or, not being a compoundable offence, that the complainant and his witnesses broke down the case for the prosecution by evasive or false evidence. Absconders are also inquired after, and arrangements made to follow them up if there is a clue. On the 31st December, 1901, there were in all 22 absconders wanted from the Kalutara District, some being old cases ; of these, 8 were secured, 52 more were proclaimed during 1902, of whom 3 were struck off as not wanted, 7 surrendered, and 26 were arrested, leaving 30 names on the list on 30th December, 1902. One or two of these will probably never be arrested as they have left the island, but the others will all come to hand in time.

The following rewards were given at the end of the year :—

For Good Service during the Year.

No.		Name.		Rs.	c.
615	...	Bope-arachchige Don Mathes ...	...	15	0
617	...	Haputantrige Don Baron Sinno	...	15	0
643	...	Kopiyawattege Odanis Perera ...	...	15	0
651	...	Retiyalage Don Tegis ...	...	15	0
655	...	Gamage Don Karamanis ...	...	15	0
659	...	Mihidin Lebbe Ismail Lebbe ...	...	15	0
662	...	Pelpolage Don Hendrik Gunawardena	...	15	0
668	...	R. Davit Silva	...	15	0
669	...	Pulukkuttirallage Hendrik Silva	...	15	0
686	...	Palamandadige Thepanis Peiris	...	15	0
701	...	Gamage Sadoris Perera ...	...	15	0
733	...	Don Frederick de Barnes Abewardena	...	15	0
742	...	Don Aron Seneviratna Gunatilaka	...	15	0
744	...	Wellabalage Don Davit Appuhami	...	15	0
752	...	Busabaduge Joronis Fernando...	...	15	0
765	...	Lokukankanange Endoris Peiris	...	15	0
772	...	Pranadu Endorisa ...	...	15	0
780	...	William de Alwis Gunatilaka Appuhamy	...	15	0
799	...	John Wijeratna Kotalawala ...	...	15	0
808	...	Samaraweeramudalige Don Joronis de Alwis	...	15	0
816	...	Bellawitanage Guneris Appu ...	...	15	0
817	...	Iddagodage Don Abraham ...	...	15	0
819	...	Pologodage Agris Fernando ...	...	15	0
823	...	Patirage Don Haramanis ...	...	15	0
829	...	Handunpatirage Jamis de Alwis	...	15	0
834	...	Bellanwitanage Don Abraham ...	...	15	0
836	...	Wappochchi Lebbe Isi Lebbe ...	...	15	0
—	...	Don David Wijegunawardana, Vidane Arachchi, Welgama	...	20	0
		Total	...	355	0

The following special rewards were also given during the year :—

For Good Crime Work.

The Police Vidanes Nos. 615, 745, 750, 896, and 809 received a sum of Rs. 42·50.

For arresting Accused.

The Muhandiram of Rayigam korale, the Vidane Arachchies of Ittapana, Welgama, and Bellapitiya, and the Police Vidanes Nos. 605, 613, 615, 616, 618, 656, 662, 667, 684, 686, 687, 714, 747, 770, 777, 780, 787, 788, 791, 794, 845, and 846 received a sum of Rs. 395.

For Service in connection with Cases.

The Vidane Arachchies of Welgama, Warakagoda, Panadure, Dodangada, and Talpitiya, and the Police Vidanes Nos. 606, 634, 678, 695, 726, 728, 844, 749, 799, and 822 received a sum of Rs. 220.

For arresting Offenders proclaimed in the "Hue and Cry."

The Police Vidanes Nos. 687, 717, and 833 received a sum of Rs. 130.

The payment was also sanctioned in 1902 of a reward of Rs. 50 to the Police Vidane No. 813, who made a plucky attempt to arrest an accused, who escaped after inflicting severe injuries on the Police Vidane with a knife. The reward was paid in 1903. The offender, a bad character who had been evading arrest in several cases, was shortly afterwards arrested in the district.

The following Police Vidanes died in office :—

Police Vidane No. 818, Ibrahim Lebbe Segu Ismail Lebbé.
Police Vidane No. 622, Patirage Don Brampy.

The following headmen retired from office:—The Vidane Arachchies of Welipenna, Kalupahana, Rayigama, and Yalagala, and Police Vidanes Nos. 627, 672, 675, 716, 734, 763, and 822.

The following headmen were dismissed from office :—

Police Vidane 824, Welgama, for misappropriating road tax collections.
Police Vidane 785, Yagirala, for conniving at theft of calamander in his division.
Police Vidane 774, Kurudippita, for not arresting an accused related to him.
Police Vidane 837, Midilana, for attempting to conceal an offence in his division.
Police Vidane 726, Remunagoda, in connection with a case of illicit felling in his division.
Police Vidane, Etagama, for abetting resistance to the Vidane Arachchi in the performance of his duties.
Vidane Arachchi, Haltota, for having stolen cattle in his possession.

The system of Inquirers still continues in force, but I am unable to say that I think it has in any specific cases directly led to the detection of crime. Their work has assisted the Magistrates in classifying offences, but I cannot learn that it has gone further. The following is the list of Inquirers :—

George Perera Gunaratna, Rayigam korale.	E. W. Gunasekara, Kalutara totamune.
James Kuruppu, Panadure totamune.	D. H. Munsinghe, Pasdun korale west.
D. F. Jayawardana, Kalutara totamune.	G. Wijesundara, Pasdun korale east.

The expenditure incurred during the year in payment of expenses to the rural police for attending court was—

Korale.	No. of Headmen paid.	Amount paid.	Average.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Rayigam Korale	79	315 68	3 99
Pasdun Korale West	46	364 42	8 92
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ...	109	711 32	6 52
Pasdun Korale East	46	1,038 17	22 57
	280	2,429 59	8 67

The Rayigam korale headmen sent in fewer claims than the others. The high rate paid to Pasdun korale east is due to the number of cases of theft of timber and other offences from that korale and to the distance which the Vidane Arachchies who prosecuted had to travel.

XXIV.—SERIOUS CRIME.

The condition of any district as regards serious crime is a matter which requires careful investigation, and as the present system of reports enables an accurate record of every case to be kept, it is important that the subject should be fully dealt with. Of necessity a good deal of the information must be given in figures, but where these are capable of careful examination and comparison with the conditions in other years they are very useful.

Under the head Serious Crime are grouped cases of homicide, hurt with a dangerous weapon, robbery, house trespass, arson, rape, abduction, cattle stealing, riot, unlawful assembly, serious assault, and theft of property exceeding Rs. 20. This list covers the chief offences against person and property, and though other offences fall under the category of cognizable offences, they do not usually prevail to any extent so as to be a feature of the criminal characteristics of any district and are not "reported" by the headmen, though they appear in the Magistrate's returns of cognizable offences.

As the A B C classification forms the basis of all the returns, I repeat the meanings of the various letters under which all serious crime reported is grouped after inquiry :—

A.—Cases of a civil nature or in which it was not proved that any offence had been committed.
B.—False.
C.—Offences not within the jurisdiction of the court.
D.—Case committed to the District Court.
E.—Case committed to the Supreme Court.
F*a*.—Accused dead or insane.
F*b*.—Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
F*c*.—Compounded under section 355.
F*d*.—Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
F*e*.—Offender unknown.
F*f*.—Convicted in the Police Court.

To these may be added "N" cases, which, though reported as serious, were found not to be so, and "P" cases pending at the end of the year.

Naturally the first figures to be looked at are those which show the amount of serious crime reported. This appears in the following table :—

1902.	Tax-paying Population.	Reported.	N.	Balance.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Balance.	Fa.	Fb.	Fc.	Fd.	Fe.	Ff.	P.	Total.
Kalutara Totamune...	31,132	283	49	234	22	86	—	20	3	103	2	5	—	14	58	17	7	103
Panadure do. ...		221	18	203	21	24	—	16	4	138	1	—	—	29	66	24	18	138
Rayigam Korale ...	12,275	340	26	314	31	32	1	17	7	226	1	2	—	58	97	36	32	226
Pasdun Korale East ...	5,931	127	29	98	16	37	—	11	—	34	—	1	—	4	22	6	1	34
Pasdun Korale West...	5,799	215	51	164	21	73	—	15	2	53	—	—	—	13	19	18	3	53
Total 1902 ...	56,135	1,186	173	1,013	111	252	1	79	16	554	4	8	—	118	262	101	61	554
Total 1901 ...	50,541	1,353	182	1,171	190	267	—	85	32	597	2	7	1	133	211	135	108	597

In the cases referred to the higher courts we find that the following were the results:—

District Court.

	A.	B.	Fa.	Fb.	Fc.	Fd.	Fe.	Ff.	P.	Total.
1902 ...	—	3	—	1	—	8	—	57	10	79
1901 ...	9	27	—	—	—	7	—	36	6	85

Supreme Court.

	Fa.	Fb.	Fc.	Fd.	Fe.	Ff.	P.	Total.
1902 ...	—	—	—	1	—	6	9	16
1901 ...	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	32

Omitting all cases marked by any court A B C, the serious cases disposed of resulted as follows :—

	Fa.	Fb.	Fc.	Fd.	Fe.	Ff.	Total.
1902 ...	4	9	—	127	262	164	566
1901 ...	2	7	1	140	211	195	556

This means that out of the offences disposed of 164 were punished and 402 were not. Comparing these results with those obtained in 1901, viz., 195 punished and 361 unpunished, it appears that the year's work resulted in 31 fewer offences being punished and 41 more remaining unpunished.

It will be noticed that a very large number of cases fall under the head Fe, "Offender unknown." This class of cases is largely made up of cattle stealing cases and burglaries. As regards the former, it often happens that the theft is not detected for some time. Cattle are allowed to wander about, and it is often only by chance probably that an owner notices that he has not seen one of his animals for some days. After some search, or perhaps without any, he reports the animal stolen; but from the circumstances it will be understood that detection is very improbable. Burglaries are committed under conditions which render detection very difficult. As a rule, the report is that the owner has found his house robbed when he awoke in the morning. Sometimes the report is true, but I am satisfied that the so-called burglary is often a "job" arranged by the owner to get rid of property to his own advantage. Excluding the 262 cases marked Fe, and 4 in which the accused were dead or insane, 164 convictions were secured, against 136 cases where the evidence was insufficient to convict any one or accused have absconded.

Cattle Stealing.—The prevalence of cattle stealing is still very marked. 237 reports were received during the year, of which 70 were classified as A or B. This left 167 cases in which the courts considered that there were grounds for believing that an offence had been committed. The District Judge held one of these cases tried by him to be false, so that 166 cases only remained to be dealt with. In only 36 was a conviction secured. Rayigam korale again heads the list, in spite of the fact that the Korale Muhandiram was transferred from the Totamunes to strengthen the administration.

Statement showing the distribution of alleged Cattle Thefts reported to the Magistrate during the Year 1902.

Division.	A.	B.	D + B.	E + Ff.	F. b	F. d	F. e	F. f	Pending.	Total.
Rayigam Korale ...	6	7	—	—	1	23	30	15	18	100
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ...	6	13	1	—	1	12	25	6	6	70
Pasdun Korale West ...	3	20	—	1	—	5	5	3	—	37
Pasdun Korale East ...	3	12	—	—	1	2	10	1	1	30
Total ...	18	52	1	1	3	42	70	25	25	237

In 1901 the true reports for Rayigam korale were 97, so that this year shows a slight improvement with only 87, and one more conviction was obtained. The figures for the totamunes have risen from 47 true reports to 50, but the convictions have risen from 5 to 6. Pasdun korale west also shows an improvement from 21 to 14 true reports and 1 to 4 convictions, but Pasdun korale east has 17 cases against 11, and only 1 conviction against 2.

Burglaries.—The number of burglaries reported is again very high, 195 (excluding A and B cases, and one which the District Judge viewed as false). Out of this total, only 11 cases resulted in convictions. In no less than 143 the offenders were unknown. If the figures for cattle stealing be added, viz., 166 + 195, we find that 361 out of 649 serious offences fall under these two heads.

Division.	A.	B.	D.			E.				Pending.	Total.
			B.	F*d*	F*f*	*b*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
Rayigam Korale	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	55	1	6	76
Panadure Totamune	—	—	—	2	4	—	11	44	1	3	65
Kalutara Totamune	1	12	1	—	2	1	3	33	1	1	55
Pasdun Korale West	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	9
Pasdun Korale East	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	12
Total ...	2	19	1	2	8	1	28	143	3	10	217

In Kalutara town the burglaries reported were 17 in each year, only one of which resulted in a conviction, but the total serious offences reported fell from 110 to 56.

So far I have dealt with the most prominent of the offences against property. Turning to those against person, offences in which the knife or some similar weapon has been used claim chief attention. The figures here as arranged under the A B C classification merit attention :—

Division.	A.	B.	D + F*f*.	E + F*f*.	F.					Pending.	Total.
					a	*b*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
Rayigam Korale	4	5	2	—	1	—	6	—	9	4	31
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ...	8	37	4	—	1	1	5	3	17	10	86
Pasdun Korale West	4	13	6	1	—	—	1	—	8	—	33
Pasdun Korale East	3	7	7	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	21
Total ...	19	62	19	1	2	1	13	3	37	14	171

It will be noticed first of all that out of 171 reports laid before court 19 are classified A, *i.e.*, that no offence had been committed, while 62 are held to be distinctly false. Omitting the pending cases, this left only 76 true charges. In these 57 convictions were obtained, a very satisfactory proportion, and only in 19 did the offenders escape punishment, of which 2 are F*a* cases, *i.e.*, accused dead or insane.

But a more satisfactory feature still is the very great decrease in offences of this nature from 141 true cases with 89 convictions in 1901 to 76 and 57. This is a very marked improvement, and will, I trust, be maintained. It is especially marked in the totamunes, while the only division with a worse record is the Pasdun korale.

As regards the possible connection between drink and offences of this nature, it is worth noting that in the Kalutara and Panadure totamunes, which contain 159 distilleries and 39 taverns and more than half the taxpaying population, there were only 41 true cases reported, while the rest of the district, with 2 distilleries and 33 taverns, contributed 49 reports.

Homicides.—The number of homicides reported was 10 (the same as in 1901), distributed as follows :—Rayigam korale 5, Totamunes 4, Pasdun korale west 1. A knife or sharp cutting instrument was used in 8 of the cases, a pistol in 1, and clubs in 1. In the case where a pistol was used the accused was held to have acted in self-defence, and was acquitted. In only one case was the quarrel which led to loss of life attributed to liquor. In two cases the accused died before trial, and in one they were convicted during the year. All the others were pending before the Supreme Court on 31st December, 1902. The usual return is annexed :—

Homicide Return.

[In the cases marked (*a*) the injured person was conveyed to hospital and died there on the date given in column 3.]

No.	Village and Number of Village.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.						
1	Kehelwatta, 672 ...	Jan. 14, 3.30 P.M.	Jan. 14	Jan. 14	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Feb. 7	April 24	Acquitted	—	Pistol	Self-defence	No	The accused was fired at with a revolver by the accused during a dispute in connection with the removal of two logs of nedun wood. Accused was held to have acted in self-defence, and was acquitted.
2	Wewita, 662 ...	March 24	March 24	March 24	March 24	March 24	April 9	—	Accused died	—	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased went to the garden in which his elder brother, the accused, was living for the purpose of dividing the land. An altercation took place, during which he was stabbed by the accused.
3	Maha Bellana, 695	April 14, 3.30 P.M.	April 14	July 24	April 14	April 14	Aug. 23	Dec. 2	Convicted	6 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased was stabbed by the accused, whose anger had been roused by some remarks made by the deceased.
4	Makalandawa, 788	May 13, 10 A.M.	May 13	May 13	May 13	May 14	June 14	Aug. 13	Convicted	1st accused 10 years' 2nd & 3rd 5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Katty	Anger	No	The deceased had an altercation with the accused because the latter did not return a pair of buffaloes. In the course of the quarrel the accused attacked and killed the deceased with a katty.
5	Olaboduwa, 605 ...	May 24, 3 P.M.	May 25 (*a*)	1st, May 24 2nd, May 27 3rd, May 27 4th, May 29	May 25	May 25	July 19	Dec. 16	Convicted	1st and 2nd accused 3 years' rigorous imprisonment	Clubs	Anger	No	The deceased was beaten with a club by the accused because he did not allow him to remove a buffalo which the deceased had seized for trespass in his cinnamon gardens. He died on his way to the hospital.
		1902												
6	Ramukkana, 665	Sept. 5, 12 noon	Sept. 14 (*a*)	Sept. 5	Sept. 14	Sept. 5	Sept. 20	—	Accused died	—	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased, was stabbed by the accused during a dispute in connection with the theft of ginger from the accused's enclosure.
7	Palannaruwa, 604	Sept. 10, 4 P.M.	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Oct. 20	Feb. 17	Acquitted	—	Knife	Anger	No	The accused, on the pretence that he had a share in the field which the deceased was cultivating, although he had sold it to another person, stabbed the deceased because he did not give him a share of the paddy.

Homicide Return—*contd.*

No.	Village and Number of Village.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.						
8	Marakkalaheya-watta, 747 ...	Oct. 22, 10 A.M.	Oct. 22	Oct. 22	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Nov. 11	Feb. 19	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Robbery	No	The deceased was stabbed by the accused whilst he was returning from Magalkanda, where he had gone to recover some money due to him. The motive in this case was robbery.
								1903.						
9	Duwegoda, 744 ...	Oct. 26, 4 P.M.	Oct. 26	Oct. 26	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Dec. 8	Jan. 28	Convicted	Death by hanging	Katty	Anger	Yes	Owing to some remarks made by the deceased, who was the worse for liquor at the time, the accused attacked and killed him with a katty.
10	Batuwita, 611 ...	Nov. 6, 4.30 P.M.	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Dec. 29	Committed to Supreme Court	Pending	—	Knife	Robbery	No	The deceased was stabbed by the accused whilst he was returning from Aramangolla, to which place he had gone to recover a debt due to him. The probable motive was robbery.

My predecessor took the trouble when showing the distribution of serious crime with reference to the tax-paying population to eliminate from the division officer's list all persons exempted for the year, who died within it, or who were reported as having left the district. This involved a great deal of labour, as it had to be done village by village to enable the figures to be grouped according to the reports from each. I have not thought it necessary to do this, but have taken the reported tax-paying population according to the lists sent in by the division officers, which is sufficient for the result desired.

The number of cases of serious crimes reported to the Magistrate and decided within the year, the number found to have been committed in various villages, the number punished and unpunished out of those decided, and the tax-paying population is shown in the following statement. This is an approximate record of the criminality of each village, but is not always a true test, as I am aware of at least one case where a village of very respectable people had a number of offences committed in it undoubtedly by residents of an adjoining village of bad character. The residents of this last village preyed on their neighbours, whose village thus got the discredit of the criminality, which really belonged to that in which the offenders lived. This itself had very few offences committed within its own limits :—

Serious Crime.

Division.	Number of Offences reported to Court.	Found		Number of Villages and Offences committed in each.		Total Offences.	Of these		Tax-paying Population.	Villages with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been committed.	To have been committed.	Villages.	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.		
Rayigam Korale ...	271	64	207	5	—	—	—	—	812	
				14	1	14	3	11	2,145	
				11	2	22	5	17	2,771	
				14	3	42	10	32	2,567	
				7	4	28	5	23	1,513	
				7	5	35	4	31	1,155	
				4	6	24	6	18	936	
				2	8	16	5	11	574	Remuna, 650 Batagoda, &c., 649
				1	9	9	4	5	280	Millewa, 628
				1	17	17	2	15	520	Horana, 615
Total ...	271	64	207	66	—	207	44	163	13,273	
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes...	405	156	249	25	—	—	—	—	5,016	
				22	1	22	6	16	5,874	
				18	2	36	13	23	4,827	
				13	3	39	10	29	5,000	
				8	4	32	10	22	2,630	
				5	5	25	8	17	2,106	
				3	6	18	6	12	1,128	
				2	7	14	2	12	945	
				1	9	9	—	9	597	Pattiya north, 685
				2	10	20	6	14	1,217	Wekada, &c., 687 Talpitiya, 697
				1	11	11	2	9	426	Pattiya south, 686
				1	23	23	6	17	1,366	Desastara Kalutara, 717
Total ...	405	156	249	101	—	249	69	180	31,132	
Pasdun Korale West	160	94	66	14	—	—	—	—	1,528	
				11	1	11	6	5	1,773	
				5	2	10	8	2	704	
				1	3	3	1	2	124	
				6	4	24	12	2	969	
				1	5	5	2	3	261	
				1	6	6	3	3	196	
				1	7	7	2	5	244	
Total ...	160	94	66	40	—	66	34	32	5,799	
Pasdun Korale East	97	53	44	15	—	—	—	—	1,735	
				14	1	14	8	6	1,901	
				7	2	14	5	9	1,511	
				2	3	6	—	6	346	
				1	4	4	—	4	294	
				1	6	6	4	2	144	
Total ...	97	53	44	40	—	44	17	27	5,931	

Division.	Serious Offences reported to Court.	Found		Number of Villages and Offences committed in each		Total Offences.	Of these		Tax-paying Population.	Villages with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been committed.	To have been committed.	Villages.	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.		
Kalutara District ...	933	367	566	59	—	—	—	—	9,091	
				61	1	61	23	38	11,693	
				41	2	82	31	51	9,813	
				30	3	90	21	69	8,037	
				22	4	88	27	61	5,406	
				13	5	65	14	51	3,522	
				9	6	54	19	35	2,404	
				3	7	21	4	17	1,189	
				2	8	16	5	11	574	Remuna, 650; Batagoda, 649
				2	9	18	4	14	877	Millewa, 628; Pattiya north, 685
				2	10	20	6	14	1,217	Wekada, 687; Talpitiya, 697
				1	11	11	2	9	420	Pattiya south, 686
				1	17	17	2	15	520	Horana, 615
				1	23	23	6	17	1,366	Desastara Kalutara, 717
Total ...	933	367	566	247	—	566	164	402	56,135	

The number of villages in which no serious crime was reported falls from 63 to 59, but the tax-paying population is increased to 9,091, and the proportion free from all serious crime remains about the same. Similarly, 143 offences in 102 villages took place, as against 149 in 101 villages in 1902. The tax-paying population in these villages was 21,506, or more than a third of the whole. 161 villages representing 30,597 taxpayers, were therefore practically free from crime, the total offences being only 143.

Of the villages with eight reports or over, seven are the same as in 1901, and include Panadure and Kalutara. Outside police limits, Horana has the worst record, though it is a little better than in 1901. The average is one crime to every thirty taxpayers. The Korale Mudaliyar and the Muhandiram both live at Horana, but it still maintains its unenviable notoriety. Nothing but steady weeding out of the bad characters will bring this part of the district into order, and time is needed to effect this. As regards the criminality of this korale, it remains practically where it was in 1901. 207 offences were found to have been committed, against 209 in the previous year! But the results are far less satisfactory, 44 punished against 54.

The next statement shows the distribution of crime by korales, with the number of distilleries and taverns :—

Statement showing the Tax-paying Population and Number of Offences found to have been committed, punished, and unpunished in each Korale, with the Proportion of Offences to Taxpayers and the Number of Taverns and Distilleries and the Number of Taxpayers to each Tavern.

Division.	Total Tax-paying Population.	Total Offences committed.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Number of Offences per 1,000 Taxpayers.	Percentage of punished to Total Offences committed.	Number of Taxpayers to each Offence.	Taverns.	Distilleries.	Number of Taxpayers to each Tavern.
Rayigam Korale	13,273	207	44	163	15·5	21·2	64	20	—	663
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ...	31,132	249	69	180	7·9	27·7	125	39	159	798
Pasdun Korale West	5,799	66	34	32	11·3	51·5	87	6	2	966
Pasdun Korale East	5,931	44	17	27	7·4	38·6	134	7	—	847
Total ...	56,135	566	164	402	10·0	28·9	99	72	161	779

This return deals only with the cases disposed of to 31st December of the year under review. It shows 10 more true reports, 31 fewer offences punished, and 41 more unpunished. The only korale which shows an increase in the percentage of convictions to unpunished offences is the Pasdun korale west. The relative criminality of the district remains the same as shown below, but Pasdun korale

west would show a better ratio if the immigrant population paid tax and were included. On the increased tax-paying population the figures in the district ratio is slightly lower :—

	Number of Offences per 1,000 Taxpayers.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Rayigam Korale	14·4	16·9	15·5
Pasdun Korale West	11·3	10·9	11·3
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ...	10·2	9·3	7·9
Pasdun Korale East	6·9	6·1	7·4
Total. ...	11·0	11·0	10·0

The Magistrate's quarterly returns do not agree with the previous figures for crime, as they are based on the offence being of a cognizable or non-cognizable character. They include cognizable offences which are not classed as serious crimes, and do not show the results in the superior courts.

The following statement compiled from the Magistrate's quarterly returns shows all cognizable offences reported :—

Section of Penal Code.	It was not proved that any Offence had been committed.	Charge false; no such Offence committed.	Offence not within the Jurisdiction of the Court.	Committed to District Court.	Committed to Supreme Court.	Accused Dead or Insane.	Accused cannot be arrested.	Offences compounded.	Evidence insufficient to convict any one.	Offender unknown.	Convicted in Police Court.	Total.
	A	B	C	D	E	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	
141, 186, 386 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
183, 222	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
219	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6
219, 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
219, 220	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
220	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
220, 223	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
236	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
272	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
287	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9
291	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
296	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
296, 317	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
297, 316	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
302	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
314, 315	3	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	37
314, 315, 317 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
314, 317	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
314, 319	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
314, 332, 380 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
314, 333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	5
314, 333, 433 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
314, 367	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	1	21
314, 367, 409 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
314, 380	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
314, 419	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
314, 443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
314, 434	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
315	12	53	—	7	3	—	2	—	9	3	30	119
315, 316	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
315, 323	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
315, 333, 368 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
315, 364	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
315, 367	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
315, 368	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
315, 380	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
315, 380, 382 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
315, 384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
315, 409	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
315, 490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
316	6	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	25
317	—	3	—	17	—	1	—	—	4	1	2	28
319	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
319, 369	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
323	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
328	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
332	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
334	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
348, 419	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
343, 369	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Section of Penal Code.	It was not proved that any Offence had been committed.	Charge false: no such Offence committed.	Offence not within the Jurisdiction of the Court.	Committed to District Court.	Committed to Supreme Court.	Accused dead or Insane.	Accused cannot be arrested.	Offences compounded.	Evidence insufficient to convict any one.	Offender unknown.	Convicted in Police Court.	Total.
	A	B	C	D	E	a	b	c	d	e	f	
345	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
354	9	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
354, 369	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
357	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
357, 364	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
357, 369	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
364	1	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	11
365, 490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
367	9	10	—	1	—	—	1	—	30	7	21	79
367, 368	9	25	—	3	—	—	2	—	22	26	10	97
367, 369	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
367, 386	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
367, 394	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
367, 411	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
368	8	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	24	42	18	112
368, 369	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
368, 433	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
368, 490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
369	10	16	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	9	6	55
369, 433 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2
369, 434	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
369, 437	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	6
369, 440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
369, 443	3	16	—	7	—	—	—	1	23	115	11	175
374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
380	1	21	—	6	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	33
380, 382	1	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
380, 436	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
381	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
382	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
389	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
391	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
394	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	4	29
394, 478 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
411	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	2	2	18
412	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4
419	3	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	8	2	27
419, 490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
426	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
433	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	5
433, 409	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
434	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
442	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
443	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	—	26
443, 490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
449, 434	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
488	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ord. No. 4 of 1841, section 2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
4 of 1841 „ 3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10 of 1844 „ 26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10 of 1844 „ 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
10 of 1844 „ 33,27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
10 of 1844 „ 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
16 of 1865 „ 53	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15
16 of 1865 „ 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
32 of 1884 „ 21,22	17	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	23
26 of 1885 „ 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
26 of 1885 „ 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
26 of 1885 „ 23	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	14
26 of 1885 „ 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
26 of 1885 „ 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
12 of 1891 „ 23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	33	38
9 of 1901 „ 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
9 of 1901 „ 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6
9 of 1901 „ 43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
9 of 1902 „ 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
9 of 1902 „ 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
9 of 1902 „ 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
9 of 1902 „ 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Total ...	159	260	1	73	18	5	6	7	170	269	262	1,230

The total number of offences affecting the person, against property, and others is shown in the next summary :—

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Fa.	Fb.	Fc.	Fd.	Fe.	Ff.	Total.
Offences affecting the person	49	120	—	47	14	2	2	—	32	17	50	333
Do. property	76	133	1	25	3	2	4	6	132	248	85	715
Others	34	7	—	1	1	1	—	1	6	4	127	182
Total ...	159	260	1	73	18	5	6	7	170	269	262	1,230

Note.—This return shows only 73 cases committed to the District Court, against 79 in the serious crime return. The difference is explained thus: 3 cases not included in the quarterly return, 2 reports filed in one case committed, and two cases shown as pending, which are entered in the serious crime return as committed.

As compared with 1901, the figures show 112 fewer cases, and omitting those classified A and B of 11 :—

	1901.	1902.
Committed to higher courts...	130	91
Offenders dead or insane	2	5
Offences compounded	136	7
Convicted in the Police Court	271	262
Total ...	439	365

leaving a balance of 446 cases in which the offender has escaped punishment for one of the following reasons :—

	1901.	1902.
Cannot be arrested	10	7
Evidence insufficient to convict	150	170
Offenders unknown	219	269
Total ...	379	446

The tendency to settle cases without the sanction of the court is increasing. This is easily arranged : a few deliberate contradictions in the evidence of the complainant and his party and the court is compelled to acquit and mark Fd. As regards the cases in which no offender is known, I have accepted the figures sent by the courts, but I cannot help mentioning that some of the cases must be wrongly marked. I can hardly credit the fact that in 17 cases against the person the offender was unknown. Certainly, in one case in which a woman was stabbed she certainly did know, but had good reasons for not telling.

XXV.—DUTIES OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Owing to the very wet weather during the latter half of the year travelling was much interfered with. I, however, visited all the principal centres, inspected lands and roads, and went carefully into the crime books of the headmen, inquiring into the steps taken to detect and arrest offenders.

XXVI.—EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The news of the serious illness of His Majesty the King on the eve of his Coronation was received with universal regret, and the stages of his recovery were watched with the keenest interest. His illness evoked an extreme feeling of loyalty and of sympathy with the Royal family. When the Coronation ceremony was finally happily held the local celebrations were most heartily joined in.

On the 23rd July the election of a member for the Local Board in place of the late Mr. C. van Royen was the cause of much excitement. The contest resulted in the election of Mr. T. de Alwis.

The Kalu-ganga Steam Navigation Company began to run their steamer in April, but at the end of the year ominous rumours of its withdrawal, since unfortunately proved true, began to be heard. There were many difficulties to be surmounted, and it is possible that these had not been sufficiently considered beforehand. On a river which suffers from such heavy floods as the Kalu-ganga, a more powerfully engined boat would seem to be required. The choice of a screw steamer instead of a stern wheeler, as used on the Nile, where there must be much floating *débris* at times, was also probably a mistake. But whatever the causes, the failure of the venture is most unfortunate, as the steamer was a great convenience.

Change of Officials.

The only change among the senior officers were in the Kachcheri. Mr. Saxton succeeded Mr. Fox on 9th January, 1902, and left for Ratnapura as Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa, on 20th March, and Mr. Thaine acted till my arrival on 13th May.

On 1st February Mr. J. V. G. Jayawardana, Mudaliyar of Rayigam korale, was transferred to the Totamunes, and Mr. R. S. Wijesekara from the Totamunes to the Rayigam korale. At the same time Mr. E. J. Gunasekara, Muhandiram of the Totamunes, was transferred in the same capacity to Rayigam korale and appointed Inquirer into Crimes.

Mr. Rajapakse resumed duties as Shroff of the Kachcheri in April.

Mr. R. D. de Zilva, Mudaliyar, was appointed Head Clerk of the Kachcheri from 11th November, Mr. G. H. Keuneman being transferred to Batticaloa as Head Clerk.

Mr. J. F. de Silva was appointed Police Clerk on 10th October in place of Mr. Abeyesekara transferred to the Fiscal's Office, Negombo.

C. D. VIGORS,
Assistant Government Agent.

Kalutara, March 16, 1903.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1902.

As I assumed the duties of the acting appointment only on 10th November, this report cannot be anything but a merely formal one.

REVENUE.

The amounts brought to account in the three Kachcheries during 1901 and 1902 were :—

	Kandy. Rs.	Matale. Rs.	Nuwara Eliya. Rs.
1901	3,403,527	35,519	95,292
1902	3,299,177	36,013	110,423

showing a total decrease of Rs. 88,725, entirely in the Kandy District. The particulars are shown in Appendix A.

The large fall in revenue requires some explaining. It has been going on since 1900, and is confined to the Kandy District, the revenue of Nuwara Eliya showing a steady increase from Rs. 65,684 in 1899 to Rs. 110,423 in 1902, and that of Matale from Rs. 28,476 in 1899 to Rs. 36,013 in 1902.

The chief decrease is under the head of Railway Receipts, which showed an increase in 1900 and 1901, but fell in 1902 to Rs. 77,262 less than in 1901, though it is satisfactory to know that the revenue from this source in 1902 exceeded that of 1899 by Rs. 84,461. A statement showing Railway Receipts for the last five years is appended :—

Statement of Railway Receipts during Five Years, 1898 to 1902.

Year.	Rs.
1898	2,489,856
1899	2,383,168
1900	2,491,525
1901	2,553,559
1902	2,476,297

The next item accounting for the decrease is Licenses, &c. It is chiefly under Arrack and Stamps.

Arrack.—The rent for 1902 was sold for a larger amount than for the previous year, but a decrease is shown because the renter had not completed the instalments before the close of the year, and a sum of Rs. 58,593·87 was only credited in January, 1903.

Stamps.—The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that in 1901 the renter bought stamps in this Kachcheri for licenses, but in 1902 bought them elsewhere.

There was also a continued decrease under Land Sales, which is only to be expected. As was pointed out in last year's report, there is very little Crown land available for sale or at least saleable in this district. There is plenty in Upper Dumbara, but there is no demand for it, and there is not likely to be any until it becomes available for paddy cultivation through the extension of irrigation works.

Two statements are annexed, the first giving the acreage disposed of in the last ten years (Appendix B), and the other the number of lots sold to Europeans and natives respectively (Appendix C). It will be noticed that no lots were sold to Europeans during the year, as all the available land for which there is a demand by them has been disposed of.

The recoveries of medical aid dues and of police tax appear to have been decidedly less prompt in 1902 than in previous years.

For purposes of reference, a comparative statement of the revenue collected in the Kandy District during the last ten years is appended (Appendix D).

Appendix E gives the sums recovered on account of medical aid dues from estates in the Province during 1902, and the one succeeding it (Appendix F) is a comparative table of work done during the last five years.

The recovery of police tax in each district of the Province is shown in Appendix G.

There is a satisfactory increase in the receipts under Post and Telegraphs.

EXPENDITURE.

The following is the statement of expenditure in 1902 at each Kachcheri in the Province, exclusive of the salaries and the exchange compensation of the superior officers paid at the General Treasury :—

Kachcheri.	Personal Emoluments. Rs. c.	Other Charges. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Kandy ...	41,818 9	39,038 37	80,856 46
Matale ...	12,258 31	3,892 99	16,151 30
Nuwara Eliya ...	10,470 9	6,971 40	17,441 49
Total ...	64,546 49	49,902 76	114,449 25

13471 C

FOOD SUPPLY.

There has been no scarcity of food in the Kandy District during the year, and prices have remained normal. The average rates for the principal food stuffs have been as follows :—Paddy at Re. 1·50 per bushel, country rice Rs. 4, imported rice Rs. 4·50 to Rs. 5, dry grain Re. 1·25.

Rice and dry grains form the staple food of the villagers. The locally-grown grain is insufficient for the population, and has to be supplemented by imported rice. The proportion of one to the other it is difficult to ascertain exactly, but probably more than one-third of the food supply is imported.

All the Ratemahatmayas report the increasing cultivation of vegetables, in nearly all cases with successful results. Sweet potatoes are largely grown, but I am inclined to think this cultivation might be still further extended. The food supply of the district is on the whole satisfactory.

IRRIGATION.

The principal irrigation works in Kandy District are :—

(1) Amunuwela amuna in Harispattu.
(2) Wirapitiya-ela in Lower Dumbara.
(3) Udugoda Bandara-ela in Lower Dumbara.
(4) Teldeniya Wahala-ela in Lower Dumbara.
(5) Siyambalagastenna-ela in Lower Dumbara.
(6) Palliyawela amuna in Lower Dumbara.

No large irrigation work was undertaken in this district during the year. A proposal was made to construct an anicut at Amunuwela at a cost of Rs. 4,893, but the work has been shelved for the present as the villagers have not yet paid the last instalment due by them for previous works.

Surveys have been undertaken in the case of Amunuwela, Udugoda Bandara-ela, and Siyambalagastenna-ela.

A proposal is under consideration for the improvement and repair of Teldeniya Wahala-ela at a cost of Rs. 706. The cultivators have agreed to pay a rate of 50 cents per acre in perpetuity.

Wirapitiya-ela and Udugoda Bandara-ela were breached during the year, and estimates have been prepared for their repair at a cost of Rs. 767 and Rs. 3,243 respectively.

An Irrigation Sub-Inspector for the Central Province was appointed in 1902, but as he has sent in no report yet, I am obliged to close this report without it.

LEGISLATION.

The Ratemahatmayas nearly all want more legislation for the suppression of the illicit sale and drawing of toddy. I do not think more legislation is required, unless it be legislation to prevent Magistrates from imposing fines so small that they can have no deterrent effect, as well as enabling them to give rigorous imprisonment where they consider such punishment should be substituted for a fine.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED IN THE DISTRICT.

Referring to the list in the Administration Report for 1901, I have to note that provision has now been made for the following works therein specified:—

(1) Improvements to Dikoya hospital. Rs. 8,000 has been voted for a new male ward and Rs. 1,000 for repairs to the Medical Officer's quarters.
(2) Uda Pussellawa hospital. Rs. 10,000 has been voted for alterations and additions.
(3) A vote was last year asked for for altering the Fiscal's Office, Kandy, into a museum for Kandyan art. A sum of Rs. 1,610 has been allowed for this purpose, and a further sum of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of objects suited for the museum.
(4) Kurunduoya-Uda Pussellawa road. Rs. 3,000 has been granted for a survey of this proposed road.

In addition, a sum of Rs. 8,700 has been voted for the adaptation of the Post Office, Kandy, vacated since the acquisition of the Grand Hotel, as police quarters. Police offices, &c., are what I suggest it is best fitted for.

Of works still required in the Kandy District, the following are the most pressing :—

(1) Improvement to the hospital at Madulkele. The old ward is no longer fit for use, and should be reconstructed.

(2) New police stations at Teldeniya and Deltota.

(3) *Roads.*—Grant towards extension of the road from Nugatenna through Bintenna to Alutnuwara on the Mahaweli-ganga, and extension and connection of the following roads :—

(*a*) Deltota and Rahatungoda road.
(*b*) Norwood-Upcot road and Maskeliya road at Glenugie.
(*c*) Railway Gorge road with Nanu-oya road.
(*d*) Wanarajah and Norton Carolina roads.
(*e*) Uda Pussellawa road to be extended to Dikwella in the Province of Uva.

(4) *Bridges.*—Bridge over the Mahaweli-ganga to serve the traffic on the road to Teldeniya, Rangala, Nitre Cave district, and Uda Dumbara.

The iron bridges lately removed by the Railway Department should be utilized by being converted into road bridges and erected where such bridges are required in the Province. There are nearly a dozen such bridges ranging from 50 feet upwards in span lying about at the various stations, of which apparently it is not intended by the Railway Department to make any use.

(5) Headmen's ambalam at Kandy near Police Court. (Provincial Road Committee to contribute half.) An excellent design for this building in the Kandyan style has been supplied by the Provincial Engineer, Mr. Creasy.

(6) Grants in aid towards cost of providing pure water supply and drainage in towns in the Central Province under Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance.

(7) Light railway into Dumbara from the Main Line at Katugastota.

(8) Grant for extension and improvement of the Public Recreation Ground at Bogambra in Kandy, a work beyond the means of the Municipal Council to provide for entirely.

(9) Surveys for the following works :—

(*a*) Driving road from Getambe near Peradeniya to Katugastota bridge along the bank of the Mahaweli-ganga. If this could be constructed, it would form perhaps the finest and most picturesque drive in Ceylon.

(*b*) Driving road from Katugastota bridge *viâ* Lewella ferry to join the Kandy-Haragama road near the 2nd milestone.

(*c*) Driving road from Peradeniya *viâ* the reservoir to the Ampitiya road.

I mention these roads here because, although they would for the most part be within the Municipal limits, it is not likely that the Municipal Council will ever be able to afford their construction (a portion of the second road was in fact begun by the Council some years ago, but had to be abandoned), and until they are constructed the potentialities of Kandy and its neighbourhood as the show place of the Island will never be fully developed. Under these circumstances some help from Government might not unreasonably be expected.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

As in former years, so in 1902, attention has been paid to the attendance at the vernacular schools, and the improvement mentioned in last year's report has been maintained. No new schools were opened during the year. One, that at Pattiyagama in Lower Hewaheta, was closed for insufficient attendance. I annex a list showing the average attendance at each school in the district (Appendix H).

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

This has received the constant attention of the Board of Health throughout the year, especially in the nineteen towns now under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinances.

The Board of Health, consisting of the Government Agent, the Colonial Surgeon, and the Provincial Engineer, held nine meetings during the year.

All the Board of Health towns were scavenged during the year, in every case under the direct supervision of the police and local Medical Officers. One Horbury latrine was erected at each of the following places :—Wattegama, Norwood Pundalu-oya, Talawakele, Nanu-oya, and Tillicoultry, and two at Pussellawa, Bogawantalawa, and Maskeliya, twelve latrines in all. Drains were built at Norwood, Maskeliya, and Talawakele at a total cost of Rs. 2,244. At Kadugannawa a slaughter-house was provided, and at Pussellawa the bathing-place was improved by a wall.

A statement of the balances of the Board of Health towns on 31st December, 1902, is annexed (Appendix I).

The health of the people remained fairly good throughout the year. In the middle of the year there was some sickness in the district, chiefly chickenpox, measles, eye disease, and fever. The Ratemahatmayas were careful to see that bazaars and private houses were kept clean, and pressure was at once brought to bear on the people to clean up their premises whenever signs of such premises being in an insanitary condition appeared.

There were 22 cases of suspected cholera, with 7 deaths, in October and November of 1902, at Pallekelle estate near Kandy.

The usual precautions have been taken against plague. The sites selected for camps have been kept cleared of jungle and ready for use ; where there are plague buildings, as in Lower Hewaheta, they have been maintained. Something has also been done to spread information about plague and its prevention among the villagers, and the headmen have been instructed as to what they would have to do in case of an outbreak.

Three statements are annexed showing the number of persons treated at the hospitals and dispensaries in the district (Appendix J, K, L).

PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

Reference should be made to the heading "Works most required in the District" in each of the three Administration Reports.

CRIME.

In most cases the headmen have worked well during the year, but in several punishment was found necessary. Four Koralas were dismissed or required to resign during the year, and the salaries of some others were withheld. Several Arachchies also were dismissed. On the other hand, rewards were paid in any deserving case that occurred.

The Crime Books of the Koralas are examined every month at the Kachcheri, and any case of failure to arrest or to detect the offender is carefully inquired into, to make certain that the headman has done his best.

Cattle Stealing.—There was a notable decrease in the number of cattle thefts reported in 1902—51, as compared with 70 in the previous year. Of these 51 cases, 28 occurred in Yatinuwara and Lower Dumbara, so that theft of cattle is a rare offence over the rest of the district. As usual, in about half the cases reported, the animal had either only strayed, or the case was a false one, so that there remains a very small proportion of true cases to the population of the district.

CATTLE.

Health of cattle has been very good. There were only two cases of murrain, and a few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease in the wet months at the end of the year at Dikoya and Norwood. In five of the nine divisions of the district there was no disease at all.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Not much new land was brought under cultivation during the year. Accurate statistics on this point cannot be obtained, but, exclusive of chenas, the new area is probably under 1,000 acres. More than half the area has been cultivated with vegetables, the use of which is increasing among the villagers, and which form an important addition to the food supply.

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

During the year no fresh proceedings under the Waste Lands Ordinance were taken, but proceedings in the case of five lots were continued from previous years, with the result that 4A. 0R. 23P. were admitted to be private and 30A. 0R. 25P. were declared the property of the Crown; while 321A. 0R. 17P. remained unsettled at the end of the year, but will shortly be settled.

A statement is annexed showing the extent to which the Waste Lands Ordinance was put in motion in the Kandy District in 1902 (Appendix M).

FORESTS.

In this Province the more important forests are under the control of the Conservator. Under the Government Agent are two Forest Rangers, and there is one under each of the Assistant Government Agents. Forest watchers, an increase in the number of whom has been sanctioned this year, are employed under the Rangers.

No demarcation was undertaken in Kandy or Nuwara Eliya Districts during the year. This is one of the most effective methods for preventing encroachments, and it greatly facilitates the work of protecting the forests. In some cases the boundaries have become untraceable.

A large part of the work, especially in Nuwara Eliya District, consists of reporting on applications for chenas and for purchase of land. In Nuwara Eliya District 897 applications for chenas were reported on during the year.

Theft of firewood still continues to some extent from forests, such as Udawattekele, close to Kandy. The appointment of the extra watchers should do something to diminish this. Several successful prosecutions were instituted during the year, and in other cases the defendants compounded. Rules under the Forest Ordinance are under consideration, which should made conviction more certain.

The total expenditure was Rs. 7,613·79, and the revenue Rs. 7,113·43. In addition, ebony from Pallegama in this Province was sold at the Central Timber Depôt in Colombo for Rs. 20,785·09. The greater part of the forest area suffers from lack of communication with markets, particularly the forests in Uda Dumbara.

CHENA CULTIVATION.

An extent of 98 acres was allowed for chena cultivation on Crown land in Upper Dumbara in the Kandy District, as against 87 acres in 1901 and 172 acres in 1900. In Kandy District chena permits are only allowed in Upper Dumbara division.

TIN TICKET SYSTEM.

The tin ticket system came into operation during 1902. The statistics with regard to the Kandy District are as follows:—

Number of bills issued	No.	999
Value of bills issued	Rs.	17,214 67
Amount collected	„	14,210 7
Arrears on December 31, 1902	Rs.	3,004 60

(The arrears have since been recovered and credited.)

The work of collecting bills for cooly expenses would be much expedited if the same procedure could be adopted as in the case of medical aid bills. An estate defaulting after due notice could then be distrained on for the amount.

SALE OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

There have been some sales of small lots of land among the villagers in the Kandy District, but there seems to be no reason to believe that in any case the vendor had insufficient title.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The returns of births and deaths registered in each district with percentage of birth- and death-rate to the population are appended:—

District.	Births.	Per Cent. of Births to Population.	Deaths.	Per Cent. of Deaths to Population.
Kandy ...	14,512	3·85	11,507	3·05
Matale ...	4,038	4·38	3,487	3·78
Nuwara Eliya ...	4,071	2·66	3,410	2·23

The marriage returns are as follows:—

	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
General ...	341	42	104	487
Kandyan ...	696	267	149	1,112
Mohammedan ...	30	Nil	Nil	30

In Kandy District 99 Kandyan divorces were granted during the year.

There is a large apparent fall in the birth- and death-rate since 1901. The explanation is that the rate was previously calculated on a wrong population basis, which was probably under-estimated. The 1902 rate is calculated on the returns of the last Census.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

An Agricultural Show was opened by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on 6th May, and the prizes were presented by Mrs. im Thurn on the 8th. The Show lasted three days, and should do good among the villagers. A report on it is annexed (Appendix N).

The postponed festivities of the Coronation of His Majesty the King were held in August. A perahera took place on the 21st, and a Levée and Ball on the 22nd. Nugawela Ratemahatmaya of Harispattu was created Disawa, a well-merited honour.

At the end of August the Lieutenant-Governor spent a week touring through Matale District.

Mr. Wace, the Government Agent, went on leave on 10th November, and was relieved by the present writer.

J. P. LEWIS,
Acting Government Agent.

Kandy, March 4, 1903.

REPORT ON THE MATALE DISTRICT FOR 1902.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue collected at the Matale Kachcheri in 1902 showed an increase of Rs. 494·45 over that collected in 1901. The expenditure showed a decrease of Rs. 1,687·60. A comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the district is given in Appendix O.

The sale of Revenue Stamps produced Rs. 277·17 in excess of the sale of the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 518·58 in the sale of Postage Stamps at the Kachcheri was due chiefly to the suspension of one of the stamp vendors.

There was a decrease of Rs 494·55 in Police Court fines, and a decrease of Rs. 186·25 in other fines, principally of road defaulters. Fines for Forest Offences unfortunately show an increase of Rs. 283·36.

The increase of Rs. 305·59 under Survey Fees and of Rs. 336·59 under Dispensary Collections are satisfactory, as is also the increase of Rs. 336·62 under Police Rates. The small increase of Rs. 249·63 under the Sale of Timber was due to the sale of some katu-imbul trees for making tea boxes.

The decrease of Rs. 281·33 under Rent of Lands is due to the fact that fewer chena permits were issued. The decrease of Rs. 1,356·98 under Crops on Crown Lands was due to a decrease in illicit chena cultivation and the absence of the necessity of seizing and selling crops on such chenas. The decrease of Rs. 603·55 under Unclaimed Deposits is due to the fact that there were fewer unclaimed deposits to transfer to revenue. The decrease of Rs. 515·48 under Land Sales, notwithstanding the fact that the land sales were more numerous, is due to the fact that no large and important block was offered for sale.

The following is a comparative statement of revenue which was derived from this district but credited in other Kachcheries during 1901 and 1902 :—

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Postage Stamps in Colombo	4,842 96	4,393 27
Telegraph Stamps in Colombo	5,476 69	4,884 25
Tolls in Kandy	14,538 67	14,388 37
Value of Timber in Kandy	—	1,118 31
Value of Fuel in Kandy	—	3,071 23
Value of Pallegama Timber in Colombo	7,054 50	10,392 52
Survey Fees in Kandy for Certificates of Quiet Possession	2 50	—
Total ...	31,915 32	38,247 95

I.—FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

The Ratemahatmayas' reports show that there has been no scarcity in any of the three divisions of this district. The lateness of the south-west monsoon caused some anxiety in Matale south. In Kandapalla korale in Matale north I noted that there was some loss owing to the absence of the usual slight showers which ought to have prevailed at that time. The north-east came in exceptionally early this year, at the end of September, and brought with it more rain in every part of the district than had been known for generations. All the tanks were quickly filled, cultivation was started nearly two months earlier than usual in many places, and there is every prospect of an exceptionally fine paddy harvest. Several fields were cultivated, which are usually abandoned for want of water. The excessive rains did some damage to the kurakkan chenas in Matale north. But I have not noticed that they suffered more than they usually do, now that the villagers have been restricted to cultivate kurakkan in jungles of less than ten years' growth, for the poorness of the soil of land which has been constantly chenaëd, coupled with the slackness of the method of cultivation, is not calculated to yield a good crop, however favourable the season may have been. Notwithstanding this partial damage to the chenas, the villagers are more than compensated by their splendid crops in hill paddy as well as in the paddy grown in their fields. Paddy and straw will no doubt be cheap in 1903, and many of the villagers ought to be able to gather in a sufficient store of food for two years. This will probably mean that Sinhalese labour will be scarce and dear for some time.

The Ratemahatmaya, Matale North, values a bushel of Coast rice at Rs. 5·55, of country rice at Rs. 4·50, and of kurakkan at Re. 1·25 in his division. The Ratemahatmaya, Matale East, values a bushel of Coast rice at between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5, of country rice at Rs. 4, and of kurakkan at 75 cents to Re. 1. The Ratemahatmaya, Matale South, values a bushel of rice at Rs. 4 and a bushel of kurakkan at Re. 1·50.

The following table gives the extents cultivated with paddy and fine grains and the total crops realized in each division. The extent cultivated is taken from the village registers. The figures of the crops realized are only guessed at by the Ratemahatmayas. I have ordered an entry of the crops realized to be made in the village registers below the entry of the cultivated extent in paddy and fine grain, and hope to give more reliable figures of future crops in succeeding Administration Reports :—

Division.		Extent sown. Acres.	Yield. Bushels.
Matale South ...	Paddy	6,097	182,910
	Fine grain	799	7,990
Matale East ...	Paddy	4,449	88,980
	Fine grain	1,534	38,350
Matale North ...	Paddy	4,496	134,895
	Fine grain	1,819	45,475

II.—THE PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION AND VIEWS AS REGARDS THE FUTURE.

The sanction of the Irrigation Department was obtained for the restoration of Moragolla Mahawewa. I held a meeting of the pangukarayo, and started the work of restoration in July. The villagers, under the personal supervision of the Inspector of Irrigation, constructed cross walls across the two breaches, and with considerable pluck and energy finished nearly 1,000 cubes of earthwork in the course of 1½ month. Notwithstanding the exceptionally severe floods at the end of the year, the earthwork stood, but the Inspector found it necessary to cut the bund. Kandapalla korale now possesses an additional tank capable of bringing 90 acres under paddy cultivation.

In the same korale the Talakiriyagama villagers also expended considerable labour and energy in the restoration of a large temple tank named Talakiriyagama Mahawewa. But unfortunately they did not take the Irrigation Inspector's advice to them to cut the bund. They unwisely allowed the water to flow over the bund, with the consequence that it again breached, and all their labour was thrown away. Fortunately the abundant rainfall at the end of the year has enabled them to bring under cultivation a large tract of paddy land which had lain fallow for years. They have every prospect of a wonderful crop, which will go far towards consoling them for their ill-luck over the new tank, and will feed them whilst they make a fresh effort on the breach in 1903. As they will no doubt take care to profit by the lesson of their failure in 1902, I have no doubt that we shall be able to guarantee their success in the coming year.

I impressed upon the villagers on circuit this year the advantages which would result to them from making an effort to complete the earthwork on their tank bunds, instead of being content to do the *modicum* prescribed by the irrigation rules. The Irrigation Inspector also showed them by means of pegs the exact amount of work which they had to do.

In April I held a meeting of the fieldowners interested in the Porutota anicut in Medasiya pattu of Matale South, and persuaded them at last to guarantee the repayment of the cost of work in ten annual instalments. Unfortunately there has been a hitch about the survey, and nothing further has been done so far. I also regret the delay in bringing forward the questions of the Kurukolayaya anicut in Asgiri Pallesiya pattu, Matale South, and of the Helambagahawatta tank or anicut in Gangala Pallesiya pattu, Matale East. Both these questions await the receipt of fresh plans.

The shareholders under Pelwehera tank in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattu, Matale North, have made no progress with their channels, because they are under the obstinate delusion that Government will do the work for them for nothing. However, they have this year paid the fourth instalment for their lands, and have continued to pay water-rate, and I think that they are now beginning to understand that they have nothing to gain by waiting.

The Moorish fieldowners at Warakamura have this year combined together for the first time for many years, put up a temporary dam across the oya, and brought under cultivation 30 acres of paddy land. They are now desirous of having a permanent masonry dam built by Government, of which they will repay the cost in ten annual instalments. This question now awaits a survey and plan and will, I hope, be taken up in 1903.

The Director of Irrigation visited Bowatenna this year, and had occasion to comment on the "scandalous" waste of the water flowing down the channel. The fieldowners have for years been allowed to cut through the bank of the channel and to take water where they pleased. I hope to take steps early in 1903 to devise a proper system of distribution.

The Inspector of Irrigation was engaged at the end of the year in the survey of a channel at Hathamunagala in Gampahasiya pattu, to see whether there is sufficient irrigable land to justify an anicut being built at a very favourable point across the Amban-ganga. The survey will be completed early in 1903.

The views which I have persistently expressed with regard to the reconsideration of the question of the restoration of Dewahuwa and the necessity for an early survey of the ancient system of irrigation in the north of the Matale District have been realized beyond my expectations. I was fortunate enough to be able to visit Nalanda and Dewahuwa with the Director of Irrigation in December, and I have some hopes that the restoration of Dewahuwa will not be postponed much longer. Now that the chief irrigation problems of the district are engaging the personal consideration of the Director of Irrigation, I feel that it is no longer necessary, nor even becoming, for me to state any positive views of my own as regards the future. The next year or two will, I suppose, be spent in surveying the gigantic and comprehensive system of canals, channels, and reservoirs in Matale North by which our principal rivers and streams were diverted northwards, and water was distributed at will from valley to valley to those regions where it was most required. When that system is restored in its perfection in combination with our modern railways and roads, we may confidently look forward to an age of prosperity which was undreamt of and unrivalled by the Sinhalese in ancient times.

I append a report from Mr. Hawkins, the Irrigation Inspector. It is to his personal supervision principally that the now noticeable improvement in the village tanks of the district is due :—

Earthwork.—The amount of earthwork done on village tanks during 1902 was 39,767 cubic yards. The earth was not merely put on the bund, but on some tanks the bunds were turfed, gravelled, and fenced in. A great deal of earthwork was done on two new tanks, viz., Moragolla Mahawewa and Talakiriyagama Mahawewa. On the former 3,808 cubic yards were done in two months by the villagers and the two breaches filled. The work on this tank was started on the 15th August, and by the 15th October there were 4 feet of water in the tank. On the latter tank 1,536 cubic yards were put into the breach, but it was not enough, and unfortunately gave way by the water overtopping it. Most satisfactory work was done in Naula tank, which is now practically completed. The practice prior to my coming to the district had been to allow the villagers to do their work individually and at any point on a bund and whenever it suited them, with the result that no portion of any bund has been brought up to its proper height, and no turfing and gravelling had been done. The system therefore was adopted of working from one end of the bund towards the other, bringing them to their full height and proper slope, turfing the sides and gravelling the crests.

Tanks.—The number of village tanks on the list is 148. This does not include the two restored by Government, viz., Pelwehera and Karawilahena. With these two the total is 150. Besides the 150 tanks, there are five amunas and 2½ miles of channel to look after. The amunas are Elahera head sluice, Bowatenna channel, Nadeniya, Weragahapelessa, and Kurukolayaya.

Estimates.—Work on all the estimates that were sanctioned early in the year was worked off, with the exception of Pelwehera, on which very little work was required. The bund was kept clear of weeds and the sluices tarred. Not much money was spent on the upkeep estimate, as all the balls and spindles wanted renewing and pipes replacing. This could not be done out of so small an amount as Rs. 247. Hitherto it had been the practice to patch the broken pipes, but it was only a waste of money doing this, as all the pipes so patched are as bad as ever. Instead of renewing the ball and spindle, it had been suggested to put in cement pipe sluices, and the good parts of the sluices so taken out can be utilized in repairing other sluices.

Sluices. — The following tanks were sluiced during the year :—Tumbakarawila, Kotakilligewewa, Galekotuwewa, Pahalawewa. Cement pipes were also issued to a number of tanks which were short, and all the pipes in stock were used up.

Surveys.—A survey of all the irrigable land under Moragolla Mahawewa was made in July, costing Rs. 28·80. The extent was nearly 90 acres. The Dorawelagala survey was taken in hand, but owing to the wet weather was not completed. Channels were traced under Pelwehera, and an estimate sent in showing the cost of cutting the same.

All the katty kanganies worked well during the year. They were each given a slope gauge and taught how to use it. It is a great drawback that they are not employed all the year round.

The headmen, as a rule, did not display much active interest in irrigation, except in the Kandapalla korale, where the Korala proved of great assistance, and not only showed energy himself, but infused considerable energy into the villagers. This accounts in some measure for the small default in his korale.

The fields under almost every tank were cultivated and yielded good crops, especially in Kandapalla korale.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The experience of another year confirms the opinion which I expressed last year that a pass should be legally required for the removal of cacao within a defined area, and that the traders in cacao should be licensed and legally compelled to keep proper accounts.

I repeat my opinion that a legal presumption of marriage should be created in favour of lasting and fruitful unions among the Kandyans. I also agree with the opinion which has been previously expressed by more than one Government Agent, that the registrars should be authorized to register marriages outside their offices. And I think with the Ratemahatmaya, Matale South, that a fee of Rs. 2·50 should be legalized for the dissolution of a Kandyan marriage. Among the poorer classes this would serve to strengthen the at present far too loose contract of marriage.

Some amendment of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance is urgently required. The control of small towns is at present vested in the Provincial Board of Health. The Provincial Board of Health is the Kandy Municipality. It is manifestly absurd that the Kandy Municipality should be expected to take any real interest in or to understand the needs of either Dambulla or Rattota. It is also anomalous that the Assistant Government Agent should be deprived of all control over those small towns, although he is given practical control of the far more important Local Board town of Matale as Chairman of the Local Board. To give an instance of the inconvenience of the present cumbersome procedure which has to be adopted in respect to the improvement of these towns : if I wanted to put up a lamp post at Dambulla, I should have to urge its necessity before the Provincial Board of Health. The Board of Health would then have to approach the Governor in Executive Council before the expenditure could be sanctioned. As Chairman of the Local Board I can without difficulty pass the erection of any number of lamp posts which may be required, at a single meeting of the Board. I do not think that any small town will be satisfactorily administered until a Small Town Board is appointed consisting of the Assistant Agent, District Engineer, Medical Officer, and two unofficial residents of the town appointed by the Governor. If the towns do not possess two persons capable of representing them, they are not worthy to be brought under the Ordinance. If they do, the people in those towns should have some voice in the expenditure of their own money. It would certainly make the working of the Ordinance more popular. The proceedings of the Small Town Board which I have advocated might be submitted to the Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health for approval in the same way that the proceedings of the Local Board are submitted to him.

The law respecting fermented toddy urgently requires amendment. Fermented toddy is a mildly alcoholic, cheap, and (when unadulterated with croton seed to give it "a nip") wholesome beverage drunk by the majority of the villagers and coolies in this district. But owing to the fact that Government has granted to the arrack renter a monopoly of its sale, and that the renter nowhere sells it, fermented toddy can nowhere at present be legally bought, nor can it be legally drunk unless the toddy has been drawn or bought when it was sweet and kept about twelve hours to ferment. To keep within the law the villagers or coolies are practically compelled to buy arrack, which is exactly twenty-five times dearer than fermented toddy. No little sensation would, I imagine, be caused if all the Europeans in this Colony were compelled to buy nothing but champagne, or to brew their own beer, or distil their own spirits in small quantities. But the cases are fairly parallel, and the number affected in the case of the natives is far greater. Of course the law is evaded, and it is almost useless to seek for enhanced penalties until the present anomalous position is changed. Personally, I should be inclined to advocate the imposition of a tax on every kitul tree from which toddy is drawn, and the grant of licenses under strict conditions for the sale of fermented toddy in one or more authorized places in every village where such licenses might be required. I should then advocate considerably enhanced penalties for the illicit sale, possession, or drawing of fermented toddy.

IV.—WORKS.

Works Done.

Roads.—The defective drainage at the 21¾ mile of the road from Balakaduwa to the junction of the Trincomalee and Anuradhapura roads was improved.

A great improvement is also noticeable on the Rattota road since the increased expenditure on its upkeep was sanctioned at the beginning of the year.

With a vote of Rs. 3,000 from Government, the culverts and bridges on the Sigiriya road were finished and the road was improved.

Bridges.—No new bridges were constructed, but six timber bridges on the Palapatwela-Galewela road and one timber bridge on the Ukuwela road were converted into iron bridges at a cost of Rs. 3,332·27 and Rs. 492·83 respectively.

Drainage.—An estimate of Rs. 34,500 was submitted by the Public Works Department for the effective drainage of Matale town.

Wells.—The following work was done :—

					Rs.	c.
Miwalapataha well was planked with palu at a cost of			...	...	72	36
Yatigalpota well	do.	do.	...	...	75	24
Walaswewa well	do.	do.	...	...	78	12
Dandubendiruppe well	do.	do.	...	...	59	84
Beliyakanda well	do.	do.	...	...	50	70
Yakuragala well	do.	do.	...	...	66	24
Galewela well was provided with cement basin for			...	...	45	14
Paldeniya well was repaired for		...	...	...	4	50
A mould was made for ring wells costing		...	...	...	85	47

The wells at Beliyakanda and Yakuragala are new wells found after a good deal of prospecting.

Buildings.—The following additions and alterations were made at the Matale hospital :—The nurses' quarters were converted into a ward for female diarrhœa patients with latrine and baths. A ward for female diarrhœa patients with latrines and baths was also constructed between the old nurses' quarters and female general ward. A maternity ward with two latrines was newly erected. Special quarters were also built for the Sisters. Total cost, Rs. 11,043·04. New married men's quarters for the Police were completed at cost of Rs. 4,999·79.

Works required.

Roads.—The raising of the road from Balakaduwa to the junction of the Trincomalee and Anuradhapura roads is urgently required through the Naula bazaars just beyond the 34th mile.

An increased estimate is needed for the proper gravelling of the Palapatwela-Galewela road. It is also necessary that the metalling of the road should be continued as far as the 28th mile. The dangerous zig at the top of the Bomba pass near the 37th mile should be improved without delay.

I have asked for a vote of Rs. 2,000 for improving and gravelling the Sigiriya road. The question of its upkeep by the Public Works Department has been deferred till June, 1903.

Permanent cooly lines are required at the 10th mile, Mirisgonioya-Beligamuwa road, in order to keep a permanent labour force on the road.

The extension of the Rattota road to Laggala on the grant-in-aid system has been again brought before the Provincial Road Committee, Kandy, by some of the estates interested in it.

Bridges.—A bridge is very urgently required over the Pallepola-oya on the Palapatwela-Galewela road. The inconvenience caused by the want of this bridge has been pointed out for the last ten years, and in each year more severely felt. A wire bridge is required on the short cut between Matale and Bandarapola.

Drainage.—It is proposed to undertake the drainage of Matale town in sections.

Water Supply.—The shortage of the present supply in Matale town caused grave inconvenience at the hospital at different times during the year. This question, which is of vital importance to the whole town, is awaiting the report of Mr. R. W. Smith of the Public Works Department. The water supply of Aluwihare is also receiving consideration.

Buildings.—A permanent dispensary building is very urgently required at Galewela.

Wells.—New wells are required at Wilgomuwa, Kongahawela, Maragomuwa, Helambagahawatta, and Bambaragahawatta. The wells at Pubbiliya and Dambagolla require cement basins. The wells at Alutwewa, Polattewa, Kubukgolla, Diganpataha, Nagalawewa, Talagoda, Elagomuwa, and Weliwarnagolla require planking. Most of this work in connection with wells will be taken in hand during the dry season of 1903.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

In my previous Administration Reports I have noted how vitally the welfare of the low-country of Matale North and East depends upon a comprehensive system of irrigation. Now that the Director of Irrigation has directed his personal attention to this district, I feel that it is at last possible to look forward to the not very remote success of a forward irrigation policy in Matale. That policy will no doubt be dictated by the general policy of the Irrigation Department, for the system of irrigation in this district forms only one link, albeit the first, in the long and important chain of reservoirs and waterways by which the north was once irrigated. It will unavoidably be somewhat retarded by the necessity for accurate surveys. What precise plan it should assume, it is not for me to say. I can only promise on my own part and that of my headmen that the Irrigation Department shall receive our most cordial assistance and co-operation.

The question of Railway Extensions is hardly yet within the range of practical politics. But the ultimate success of a forward irrigation policy is intimately connected with a forward railway policy, and estates have already been pushed forward northwards to within 15 miles of our future giant tanks.

The transfer to the Public Works Department of the Balakaduwa minor road and the road from Kalalpitiya to Ukuwela in exchange for the remote section from Elahera to Pallegama, advocated in my last Administration Report, has become an accomplished fact. The question of the transference of the Sigiriya road to the same Department has been deferred for the consideration of Government till June, 1903, and will then, I hope, be finally sanctioned.

The improvement of the Kaikawela-Kongahawela road has been maintained, and with a small bridge at Raitalawa it will be open to cart traffic as far as the Amban-ganga. There is, I am afraid, no immediate prospect of carrying the cart road further until new estates are opened, as three expensive bridges are necessary.

The Kambarawa-Gammaduwa path was converted into a bridle road, but requires much improvement. The villagers were delighted at being able to take buffaloes along it for the first time. It should before long make a useful tavalam road.

Where there is a sufficient population I thoroughly believe in the principle of self-help in the construction of village cart roads. The earthwork can be done by the villagers under the surveillance of the Village Committee, leaving only the construction of bridges and culverts to the District Road Committee, which might be helped by an annual vote from Government for this purpose. In the absence of a vote from Government, the funds of the District Road Committee should be utilized as far as possible. A splendid example of the working of this principle is to be seen in the Haningomuwa road. I hope in 1903 to extend the principle to the District Road Committee roads from Yatawatta to Mahawela and from Dewilla to Biridewela. Those roads will never be made into village cart roads until the villagers make themselves responsible for their upkeep, and the sums now spent by the District Road Committee on their upkeep are more usefully transferred to the construction of bridges and culverts. The villagers will keep them up far better than the District Road Committee can out of its small votes.

River crossings in outlying parts of the district are receiving attention. A magnificent edanda formed by two enormous logs of 60 feet each, supported in the centre by two forked posts fixed into the solid rock, making a rather welcome resting-place on the 120 ft. crossing, was constructed across the Kalu-ganga at Pallegama. Two fruitless attempts were made, but it was finally erected at the third attempt by the villagers of both Laggala korales aided by an elephant. The work took 33 days in all, and cost the District Road Committee only Rs. 40. The villagers are deservedly proud of their work. The edanda was draped and opened with religious ceremonies, and the cloths used for its drapery were distributed among the poor.

Another fine edanda was erected at Etanwela in Laggala Udasiya pattu later in the year. Its length is 82 feet, and it took 845 men and 11 days to complete it. This work was also done "pinata," to acquire merit, and cost nothing.

The District Road Committee has voted Rs. 704·50 for a wire bridge over the Amban-ganga at Elahera and Rs. 120 for a dandumaruwa at Ritimula.

The principal river crossings which require attention in future are two crossings over the Mirisgoni-oya on the Dambulla-Kandalama and Dambulla-Eraula roads, and a crossing over five branches of the Amban-ganga between Kongahawela and Moragolla. In these three places suitable trees can be found for dandumaru.

The division of Pallesiya pattu into two korales, advocated by me last year, received the sanction of Government. Unexpected opposition was offered by the villagers to the incorporation of Ambana with Matale East, with which it is geographically connected. The incorporation is, however, an administrative necessity, and must come in time.

The most pressing administrative reform required in this district at the present time is the creation of a Gansabhawa for Matale South. I am firmly convinced that the persistence of crime, and especially crimes of violence, in Matale South is to a great measure due to the want of a cheap, accessible, informal, and summary tribunal for the settlement of all the minor civil and criminal cases among the people. I also attribute to this same cause the slow progress made by the villagers in parts of Matale South in garden cultivation. Progress is well nigh impossible so long as disputes as to the ownership of land remain undecided.

Pallesiya pattu in Matale East might very well be brought under the jurisdiction of the same tribunal, and the Ratemahatmaya of Matale East might be given powers as President for the rest of Matale East. The additional work thus thrown on him would be very slight, and might easily be done by him on circuit instead of by the President, who has practically nothing to do outside Pallesiya pattu except to walk long distances every month on circuit.

It is difficult to start any new industries in this district, where trade is contrary to the custom of the people and the mechanical arts are usually practised by persons of inferior caste. The wants of the natives are also so few that it is hard to find any article of universal or even general request which the villagers could make at a cheaper rate than that of the present market. I had some hopes that I had found a paying industry in the mat-making now practised by the Durayas at Malhewa near Yatawatta. This matting is made from a rush which grows near Dodangaslanda in the Kurunegala District, and bound with niyanda fibre it makes a very neat and durable matting for bungalows. I sent a sample to Messrs. Cargills, Limited, to ascertain whether there was a commercial future before it. The primitive method of its manufacture is unfortunately so slow that it does not at present seem to admit of competition with modern methods and better appliances. It is really sold for less than it is worth, the Durayas being of a very low caste and content with a poor return for their labour. They also have other occupations from which they derive a livelihood. However, I feel sure that there is something to be made of this matting, if only the right men could be induced to take it up. The fibre mats made at the same place are, owing to the scarcity of fibre plants and the slow method of the extraction of the fibre, too expensive to supply any large demand. Some better form of mordant for the dyes used to colour these mats will, I hope, be discovered by the scientific staff at Peradeniya, to which the matter has been referred.

The villagers have one source of wealth which still remains practically undeveloped,—their cattle. I have been in correspondence with the Government Veterinary Surgeon and the Ratemahatmayas on this subject, and I hope to be able to devote especial attention to it in 1903.

VI.—SANITATION AND THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The Assistant Colonial Surgeon kindly reports as follows:—

> The sanitary condition of the district was on the whole satisfactory. There were no outbreaks of cholera and smallpox. 325 cases of chickenpox were reported from the villages at the early part of the year, and measles have been prevailing to some extent, the number reported to me by the headmen being four. Malarial fever (and its sequelæ), which is the most

prevailing disease in the district, was mostly prevailing during the months of May, June, July, and August, and the total number treated at the dispensary and hospital was 9,128. They were of a wild nature, and mostly of an intermittent type. There were 1,438 cases of dysentery and diarrhœa, the cause of which could be traced to unwholesome food, and in some cases to climatic influences (malarial).

The health of the town was good, and the sanitary state can still be improved by improving the drainage, which fact I have brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Local Board in my last year's report, as well as in my health reports during the year.

The articles of food stuff exposed in the market for sale were frequently examined by me personally, and in many instances dry fish found unfit for human consumption was rejected and buried.

There is a plague site selected near Aluwihare and ready for immediate use. A quantity of necessary disinfectants are always kept in stock. The superintendents of estates are advised to pay particular attention to the sanitary condition of the cooly lines.

Closing of the North road for immigrant coolies has protected the district from infectious diseases.

An outdoor dispensary was opened at the cholera hospital at Aluwihare. An apothecary is residing to treat the villagers daily who seek treatment. This has greatly helped the people, who are not able to come to Matale for treatment.

The reports from the Medical Officers at Dambulla, Rattota, and Elkaduwa, and the apothecaries of Nalanda, Galewela, Kongahawela, and Mousaheriya show that the year has been an exceptionally healthy year throughout the district. This may have been due to the abundant rainfall throughout the year. There were fewer cases than usual of chickenpox and measles.

It is very disappointing that Government has not sanctioned the construction of a permanent dispensary building at Galewela. The apothecary is allowed to live in a tumble-down building, which yearly costs a great deal to repair, although he attends to 7,701 persons in the year, and the number of times his patients are treated is 10,541. The dispensary building at Mousaheriya is also very urgently in need of repair.

The swamps below Dambulla tank were filled in, and the work of making an esplanade was begun by me, but did not receive sufficient pecuniary encouragement from the Provincial Board of Health. I had to finish the work through the Gansabhawa. Both Dambulla and Rattota were scavenged twice a week.

Precautions versus Plague.

The sites chosen for the erection of hospitals and camps were cleared. Precautionary measures were taken in having all houses in Matale and other bazaars whitewashed, and all wells, drains, and compounds cleansed at intervals.

VII.—CRIME.

The following report upon the crime of this district has been kindly furnished by the Police Magistrate, Mr. W. Dunuwille :—

It is satisfactory to be able to report that crime generally has been on the decrease throughout the district during 1902.

There were five murder cases: all were brought to trial, and except one, in which the prisoner was acquitted on the ground that the death of the deceased was due to an accident, the rest resulted in convictions. Of these four, two were cases of a heinous nature and the prisoners were sentenced to death, and in the other cases the prisoners were convicted of the minor charge and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Knife Cases.—There were 28 cases under this head, and they were not of a serious nature. I did not think it necessary or expedient to inflict the lash in any one of them.

Toddy Cases.—There were no less than 143 convictions, and the fines realized amount to Rs. 1,102. I had stated in a former report that this class of offences cannot be put down except by fresh legislation, and I am more than ever confirmed in this opinion by what transpired in a case in which an old offender was tried, convicted, and fined Rs. 50. The Ratemahatmaya of the district was instrumental in prosecuting this man, and it appears that as he was returning home after the case the Ratemahatmaya met him on the road and inquired from him what was the result of the case. His answer was, "I have paid the Police Magistrate Rs. 50 and obtained a license to possess toddy." This only shows that the law at present in force has no deterrent effect.

Cacao Stealing.—There were 39 cases instituted, and convictions secured in 19. As compared with past years, there has been a marked decrease in the theft of cacao. The Assistant Government Agent has fully gone into this subject in his last Administration Report, and I do not think it necessary for me to make any remarks.

Cattle Stealing.—There have not been many cases of actual thefts of cattle. This crime is not prevalent in the Matale District.

Headmen.—I am happy to be able to state that the headmen throughout the district have been very useful in detecting crime. They seem to understand their duties thoroughly, and they are discharging them with great satisfaction to all concerned. I venture to think that the headmen of Matale District are more up to their work and more zealous and painstaking than those of any other.

I cannot close these remarks without expressing my indebtedness to the Assistant Government Agent (Mr. Alexander) in carrying on my work, as he has invariably co-operated with me in bringing offenders to trial and in otherwise assisting me in the administration of justice.

VIII, IX.—CRIME (*continued*).

In Appendix Q are given comparative tables of serious crime in 1901 and 1902 taken by me from the Koralas' Serial Crime Report Register started by me last year. They show the nature of the crimes committed, and the manner in which the rural police have acted. These statistics have been taken from the Korala's register, because I found that the A B C returns include trivial cases of drunken and disorderly behaviour, cruelty to animals, and other more or less petty offences, the lettering of which can only supply the most misleading information as to the real state of crime in any district. The treacherous character of the general statistics of crime which are prepared from the A B C returns has been pointed out by me to the Government Agent, and is a matter requiring the serious attention of the Inspector-General of Police and of Government.

The following facts which correspond accurately with my observations and experience of the district may be deduced with some confid ence and certainty from the tables mentioned :—

(1) All the crime in this district is practically centred in Matale South and Pallesiya pattu Matale East, in the neighbourhood of Matale town, Rattota town, and the estates.
(2) The same causes have for the most part conduced to acts of violence and of fraud, as these two classes of crime are found together.
(3) Crime has slightly decreased in the most criminal part of the district.
(4) The detection of crime has improved in Kohonsiya, Gampahasiya, Asgiri Udasiya, and Asgiri Pallesiya pattus of Matale South, and this improvement has been accompanied by a decrease of crime. The same remarks apply to Pallesiya pattu, Matale East.
(5) The detection of crime has deteriorated in Medasiya pattu and Udasiya pattu, Matale South, and this deterioration in detection has been accompanied by an increase of crime.
(6) Crime has slightly increased in Matale North, especially in Udugoda Udasiya pattu.
(7) The number of false cases has decreased.
(8) The Kandyans when left to themselves and their primitive surroundings show wonderfully little propensity to crimes of any kind.

The causes which have conduced to the existence of crime in Matale South and Pallesiya pattu, Matale East, and which are beginning to make themselves felt in Udugoda Udasiya pattu, Matale North, are partly due to the natural reaction of modern civilization. An increased standard of comfort is almost invariably followed by an increase of cupidity. Increase in wealth means an increase in the number of articles of property which can be stolen. Increase in trade brings with it an increase in the facilities for the disposal of stolen produce. The growing increase of population and the admixture of races and the consequent development of character and of the character of the criminal all add their contribution to the increase of crime, but so long as the reaction continues comparatively slight it is not a matter for serious uneasiness, when compared with the growing progress of civilization and prosperity in the district. There are other causes also beyond the control of the administration, *e.g.*, idleness and poverty, often the result of the sale of their lands by an agricultural population, which is unsuited to any other occupation except that of agriculture. There are, however, two causes which can, I think, be to some extent removed. The present unsatisfactory condition of the liquor laws requires amendment, as has been already suggested in this report. I have also previously referred to the necessity for a Gansabhawa for Matale South to summarily dispose of the minor cases between the villagers and to obviate the waste of the Magistrate's time and the unfortunate postponements which constantly endanger the successful prosecution of serious cases in the Police Court.

The improvement in the detection of crime in Kohonsiya pattu is due to the increased activity of the Korala, and in Gampahasiya pattu to the same cause and to the infusion of a lot of new blood among the Arachchies. I can only repeat my remarks of last year respecting the Koralas of both Asgiriya korales. They have done even better work this year.

The deterioration in Medasiya pattu is due to an undignified dispute between the Korala and one of his Arachchies, and the consequent lack of discipline among the other Arachchies. The offending Arachchi has been made to resign, and some of the other Arachchies punished. Unless there is an improvement in 1903 more changes will be necessary.

The deterioration in Udasiya pattu is due principally to the change of Koralas and the inexperience and almost stupid excess of caution on the part of the new Korala. He does his best; but unless there is an improvement in the criminal statistics of Udasiya pattu during the next few months, a more capable Korala must be found.

The Korala of Udugoda Udasiya pattu is now past work, and is proposing to resign. He has done well during his time; but a younger man is much wanted to cope with the crime, which is almost certain to increase with the great development of the korale.

I do not think very much importance need be attached to the increase of crime in Matale North. It is rather an increase in the number of cases than in the number of criminals. There is practically no violent crime. The little stealing done during the year was, I believe, entirely the work of outsiders.

Three of our most noted burglars, who were each no doubt responsible for more than one of the items in our returns, are now in jail. A fourth is absconding, and has left the district. I hope that this may augur well for the statistics of 1903.

The following similar returns have been prepared for the regular police stationed in Matale town. The percentage of convictions to institutions is worse in 1902 and 1901, but has not been followed by an increase in the number of crimes. The percentages for both years are considerably below the percentages of the rural police, but this is only natural in a town where the chances of detection are fewer and the chances of escape more numerous.

I have found the police sergeant a very civil, obliging, painstaking, and capable police officer, and could not wish to have a better man in charge of the police station.

Matale Town.

	1901.	1902.
Murder or homicide	1	—
Grievous hurt	1	—
Hurt with knife	2	—
House-breaking	6	5
Theft from a dwelling house	3	5
Theft or receiving stolen property over Rs. 20 ...	4	1
Total ...	17	11

	1901.	1902.
Total cases of violence	4	—
Total cases of fraud	13	11
Total True Cases ...	17	11
Convictions, &c.	6	1
Pending	—	1
Percentage of convictions to true cases ...	35 per cent	10 per cent.

X.—Cattle Stealing.

There is practically no cattle stealing in this district. The Village Committee rules respecting cattle require some amendment, and a register of calves should be kept. These slight precautions will help to prevent any unlooked-for outbreak of this crime in the district. The President of Matale North has always exercised great vigilance over the enforcement of the existing cattle rules in his jurisdiction, with merited success.

XI.—Cattle Disease.

There were no cases of murrain or rinderpest. There were a very few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease, which were cured without difficulty.

XII.—New Acreage brought under Cultivation.

It is impossible to give accurate figures of the yearly increase. There have been no important extensions of European estates during the year beyond some new clearings near Hylton and Clodagh estates. Native garden cultivation is slowly but steadily increasing year by year.

I annex a statement showing the total acreage under each kind of cultivation in this district. The figures are compiled from the returns for the Census of 1901. It contains the best information available. The total acreage of cacao on European estates may be taken to be accurately represented by 7,478 acres. According to the Census return, the native acreage in cacao is represented by 2,889 acres. This corroborates the figures which were compiled from the lists prepared by the Ratemahatmayas, and which I stated to be over 2,000 acres in my last year's report :—

Acreage under each Kind of Cultivation.

	Acres.		Acres.
Tea	21,577	Cocoanuts	2,082
Coffee	708	Tobacco	2
Cacao	10,367	Paddy	17,490
Cinchona	1	Other Products	6,750
Cinnamon	8		

XIII.—Waste Lands Ordinances.

A block of 159 acres 1 rood 15 perches known as the Unagollayaya lands, situated in the village Walaswewa in Kandapalle korale of Matale North, was dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinances. After inquiry the claim was admitted by the Crown on condition that the claimants should pay the fees for a certificate of quiet possession for the land, and that one chain reservation should be kept on either side of the Gansabhawa road and ela, which run through the land. Another block of 267 acres known as the Palleyaya lands, situated in the village Kandangomuwa in Udugoda-Pallesiya pattu of Matale North, was also dealt with. No claimants having come forward, the land was declared to be the property of the Crown.

Notices were sent for publication in connection with a block of land at Wehera, 433 acres 3 roods 0 perches, and another block at Millawana, 1,121 acres 1 rood 34 perches.

Preliminary steps were taken to bring lands in Nugahapola, Raitalawa, Hunukale-ela Palle Aswedduma, and Hadugama villages under the operation of the Waste Lands Ordinance. The survey of the Bulanawewa lands and the re-survey of the Palugaswewa lands (the first survey having been found incorrect) were ordered with the same object in view.

XIV.—Chena Cultivation.

The number of permits issued in 1902 was 45, as compared with 93 in 1901. Permits were only issued in absolutely necessary cases. The extent chenaëd was 229 acres 2 roods 27 perches, as compared with 404½ acres in 1901.

XV.—Sales of Land by Villagers.

No cases have been reported this year in which the villagers have fraudulently sold Crown lands. They have not sold their own lands either to planters or others on any large scale during the year.

XVI.—Work other than Routine and Miscellaneous.

The collection and preparation of exhibits for the Kandy Exhibition furnished some interesting work, in the course of which I learnt some useful information about the native methods of painting, sculpture, and lacquer work. The native arts of painting and sculpture are generally decadent. There is a lamentable falling off both in the new frescoes and figures in the Aluwihare and

Dambulla temples. The only new work which will, so far as I know, compare favourably with the better specimens of old is that done by the Gurulawela Muhandiram. The frescoes in the little vihare of Gurulawela, which he has just completed after five years' work, are well worth a visit. I shall be interested to see how long they will last. Few of the native painters now take much thought of the paints which they use. Very few, indeed, now make their own paints. The paints are generally of the worst and cheapest kinds procurable in the native bazaars. The Muhandiram won the first prize with his figures in ivory, and a second prize for painting on pottery.

The lacquer work is of course more mechanical, but interesting. It is now engaging the attention of Mr. E. E. Green, who is trying to import a better quality of lac and the insects which produce it from Southern India. The lac workers of Hapuwida in Matale South obtained the first prize.

The first prizes for Kandyan fans and for Kandyan mats of three kinds were also secured by Matale workers from the Asgiriya korales and Gampahasiya.

I am much indebted to my Kachcheri Muhandiram, Mr. P. B. Nugapitiya, who also won two prizes for vegetables and arecanuts, for the interest which he took in the Exhibition.

At the end of September I accompanied Mr. Booth, the Government Agent, Anuradhapura, on a very pleasant circuit in Tamankaduwa and Laggala. Our object was to define the boundary between the Central and North-Central Provinces, and to recommend the establishment of a game sanctuary between the Sudukanda and Eluwanakanda range and the Mahaweli-ganga. The country through which we passed from Topawewa to Pallegama was new to both of us and most interesting, especially in its history. Its plains were the battle fields of the ancient wars between the Sinhalese and the Tamils, and the Minipe-ela and buried villages are concealed in its jungles.

Events.

June 12, 1902.—Mr. F. J. Pigott, District Engineer, left to assume duties as Provincial Engineer Galle, and was succeeded by Mr. A. Clementi Smith.

August 6, 1902.—The Kandy Exhibition was held.

August 6, 1902.—This Kachcheri and the district sustained a sad loss in the death of the much respected Kachcheri Muhandiram, Mr. M. B. Nugapitiya. It was some consolation that his brother, Mr. P. B. Nugapitiya, was allowed to succeed him.

August 9, 1902.—The Coronation of His Majesty the King was loyally observed in Matale town and throughout the district.

December 22, 1902.—Mr. Clementi Smith, the District Engineer, met with an unfortunate railway accident. Mr. A. de Livera was sent later to act for him.

December 31, 1902.—M. Keppitipola, Ratemahatmaya, Matale South, retired from the Public Service. He had been in Government Service for thirty-six years, and had served with distinction as Ratemahatmaya of Matale North for ten years and Ratemahatmaya of Matale South for twelve years previous to his retirement. Sanction has been received for the appointment of his son, Mr. H. D. Keppitipola, who was acting for him during the past two cacao seasons as Ratemahatmaya, Matale East.

XVII.—LAND SALES.

The extent of Crown lands sold during the year 1902 was 239 acres 3 roods 14 perches, against 188 acres 0 roods 5 perches in 1901; and the amount realized was Rs. 4,120·50, against Rs. 4,641, in 1901. The average price realized per acre was Rs. 17·13, against Rs. 24·68 in 1901.

A sum of Rs. 45·50 was credited on account of different instalments of lands sold under Sir Henry Ward's Minute.

A statement showing the number of lots purchased by natives and Europeans during the last five years is annexed:—

Year.	By whom purchased.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount realized. Rs. c.	Average Price per Acre. Rs. c.
1898	Natives	27	53 2 12	1,110 0	20 71
	Europeans	11	269 1 16	8,224 50	30 53
1899	Natives	19	90 1 2	1,039 25	11 51
	Europeans	2	1 2 9	68 50	44 1
1900	Natives	49	55 1 17	740 83	13 36
	Europeans	13	62 1 31	1,890 50	30 26
1901	Natives	23	65 1 30	1,196 0	18 73
	Europeans	11	122 2 15	3,415 0	25 30
1902	Natives	56	177 2 21	2,434 0	13 70
	Europeans	30	62 0 33	1,686 50	27·11

XVIII.—STATEMENT OF KANDYAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES FROM 1891 TO 1902.

	Marriages.	Divorces applied for.	Divorces allowed.
1891	231	24	9
1892	204	40	14
1893	527	33	5
1894	505	57	14
1895	656	62	24
1896	290	47	24
1897	387	46	26
1898	304	42	20
1899	1,297	147	125
1900	1,023	82	47
1901	623	77	59
1902	267	55	39

The attention of the Ratémahatmayas has been drawn to the unsatisfactory return of marriages registered in 1902.

XIX.—SCHOOL RETURN FOR 1902.

Name of School.	Average Number on List.	Total Number of Attendance during the Year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Boys attending School Daily.
Matale South.				
Yatawatta	102	12,507	60·42	58
Dullewa	110	12,801	67·11	60
Ratmala-ela	98·81	10,455	54·34	55
Tenna	115	15,753	79·84	68
Ovilikanda	76	9,830	49·49	64
Kuriwela	77	9,545	48·69	62
Leliambe	202	13,539	61·47	30
Madawala	72	8,670	42·24	58
Matale East.				
Kaikawala	85·63	10,548	53·02	62
Puwakpitiya	67	8,589	40·89	59
Opalgala	57·45	8,904	43·39	75
Maragomuwa	59	8,434	41 72	68
Pallegama	70	10,200	45·20	64
Elagomuwa	40	1,700	29·30	72
Matale North.				
Galewela	130	19,680	99·30	76
Sigiriya	35	3,240	17·80	47
Madipola	111	14,319	74·13	66
Dambulla	95	14,208	69·99	71
Lenawa	71	9,874	51·69	71
Naula	173	24,564	120·43	69
Kalundewa	204	11,389	55 82	26
Akuramboda	152	19,754	108·24	71
Nilagama	65	8,270	40·18	61
Embulambe	50	6,900	40·20	80

XX.—WORK DONE UNDER ORDINANCES NOS. 23 AND 24 OF 1889.

A meeting was held at the Kachcheri on 30th April, 1902, under section 35 of chapter VII. of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, at which the fieldowners agreed to repay the cost of an anicut at Porutota in ten annual instalments.

It was only necessary to issue authority in one case to the Ratemahatmaya, Matale North, to seize the land of a defaulter under Pelwehera tank under section 54 of chapter IX. of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889. The amount was then paid.

The question of irrigation elas and estate drains fortunately gave me no bother during the year, and no proceedings were necessary under sections 60 and 61 of chapter X.

The following is a return of irrigation cases decided by the Ratemahatmayas under section 26 of chapter VI. of the same Ordinance :—

Return of Irrigation Cases instituted and decided under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 during 1902.

	Matale South.	Matale North.	Matale East.
Number of cases instituted during the year ...	34	47	21
Number of cases decided during the year ...	33	47	20
Number of cases in which convictions were obtained ...	20	16	10
Number of cases dismissed or otherwise disposed of ...	13	31	10
Number of cases pending on 31st December, 1902 ...	1	—	1

I annex returns of the work done by the Presidents, Matale North and East, under chapter V. of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and of the Chairman, Village Committee, Matale South, under chapter VII. of the same Ordinance (Appendix R).

XXI.—THE CACAO QUESTION.

This question was fully treated in my Administration Report last year, and the conclusions which I had then formed remain unaltered.

I have had occasion during the year to notice that the boundaries of cacao estates, where they adjoin native gardens, are often very ill-defined. This is a serious defect calling for speedy remedy. It would considerably facilitate protection if a clear space or path of at least 6 feet were opened in such places, and it should not be difficult to gradually plant a strong thorn hedge on the outer side of this space. When estates or gardens adjoining already existing cacao plantations are newly planted with cacao, the owners should not be allowed to plant within four yards of their boundary without the consent of the adjoining owners, and they should be compelled to construct a fence or plant a hedge.

The sanction of the Government Agent was received by me this year to the employment of all the headmen in the neighbourhood of cacao estates throughout the district on patrol duty during the months of October, November, and December. This insured the protection of the cacao crop, and it had the further good effect of diminishing crime all round. It also enabled me to strictly enforce the "tundu" system started last year. Fixed beats were arranged, and the headmen patrolled from 4 to 7 A.M. and P.M. For this special work they have been promised remuneration.

Special police were also employed (in co-operation with the headmen) by the superintendents of Wariyapola, Suduganga, and Bandarapola, and by the superintendents of Aluwihare and Wiltshire. The police patrols were carefully and constantly supervised by myself, the police sergeant, and the Ratemahatmayas, Matale South and East. There were a good many unfortunate changes among the men owing to sickness.

An informal deputation was held by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Colombo in July, at which the Lieutenant-Governor expressed a desire to obtain the native opinion on the question of legislation. Instructions were received by me to assist the Chairman of the Matale Planters' Association to the best of my ability in obtaining the native opinion in this district. It was felt desirable that this opinion should not be gathered through the ordinary official channel of the Kachcheri, as the native owners might possibly be inclined to give a more unreserved opinion if their views were ascertained unofficially. In accordance with these instructions I had some unofficial correspondence with the Chairman of the Matale Planters' Association, in the course of which he finally sent me a circular which he had drafted to the native owners. The wording of the circular was amended by me in some respects to render the language more precise, and on my suggestion a column was added for the address of the signatories, in order that they might be identified if necessary. The circular as thus issued met with some support in some quarters, and a good deal of suspicion in others.

It has finally been decided to submit the whole question to a new Commission, and it is to be hoped that the Commission will be able to clear the air of the many hazy notions which are now prevalent with respect to it.

There is an unconscious tendency to exaggerate the effect which special legislation is expected to produce, and to forget the well-known saying that men cannot be made moral by Act of Parliament. Special legislation will certainly not make it possible, in my estimation, for planters to employ fewer watchmen. It will certainly not decrease the work of the regular and rural police. Whatever legislation may be sanctioned, it will certainly be still advisable to maintain an efficient patrol during the season when the crop is ripe, and to enforce the "tundu" system.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Government Agent.

Matale, February 26, 1903.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1902.

THE area of the district is 363 square miles. The population by last Census is—

General	49,539
Tamil Immigrants	99,028
Total ...	148,567

REVENUE.

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 110,422, the largest ever collected. It has been steadily on the increase since 1897 :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1897	45,447	1900	83,092
1898	89,023	1901	95,291
1899	65,684	1902	110,422

In 1898 the revenue was swelled abnormally by large land sales. The above figures are exclusive of the arrack and road toll revenues, which are collected in Kandy.

Revenue stamps show a satisfactory increase of 12 per cent., denoting a prosperous year. Judicial stamps show a corresponding decrease, which, in view of the increased sale of revenue stamps, is difficult to account for. Postage stamps realized Rs. 12,661, the result of the first full year's sale in Nuwara Eliya. Hitherto they have been obtained from Colombo and accounted for there. No comparison with previous years can therefore be made.

Timber, which realized Rs. 61,210 in 1901, fell to Rs. 59,971 last year, owing to the break up of the Diyatalawa Camp late in the year. A large decrease under this head must be looked for in 1903.

Land Sales realized Rs. 4,762 only, a 12 per cent. increase on the 1901 revenue, but there was little business done. No large extents were sold. A new source of revenue, viz., collections under the Medical Aid Ordinance, yielded Rs. 7,451, and the recoveries under the Irrigation Ordinance were double than those of the previous year.

Police Court Fines, which have been steadily falling for some years, show a slight increase.

Land Rent.—The decrease under this head is due partly to leases having fallen in and partly to the large amount of arrears recovered and credited in 1901.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The comparative crop return given in previous reports is continued for 1902.

Return of Area and Crop of Paddy and Fine Grain.

Division.	Paddy.				Fine Grain.							
					Crown.				Private.			
	1901.		1902.		1901.		1902.		1901.		1902.	
	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Kotmale ...	2,714	81,420	2,717	81,510	—	—	—	—	55	—	53	—
Walapane ...	4,955	35,710	4,981	35,908	563	—	598	—	1,652	—	1,912	—
Uda Hewaheta ...	13,257	145,134	13,273	145,223	57	—	93	—	1,005	—	1,016	—

There is nothing new to report under this head. Three to four-fifths of the population, *i.e.*, the estate coolies and the town and bazaar residents, depend on imported rice; the villagers consume home-grown grain. Paddy, kurakkan, Indian corn, and vegetables are the principal items in the food supply.

Tea is the main industry and supports four-fifths of the population. Cardamoms are grown by villagers to the extent of about 1,000 acres. The cultivation of cocoanuts and arecanuts is insignificant. English vegetable growing is a paying and increasing industry in and about Nuwara Eliya, and experiments in Australian fruits have met with no small measure of success.

Prices ruled as follows:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Paddy, per bushel ...	1 50	Imported rice, per bushel ...	5 0 to 6 0
Kurakkan do.	1 37		
Indian corn do.	1 37	Cocoanuts, per 100	6 0 to 8 0
Village rice do.	4 0		

IRRIGATION.

I regret to record another unproductive year so far as irrigation works are concerned. There is much to be done in the way of small works, but the machinery provided by the Irrigation Ordinance is too cumbrous to admit of their being carried out. There is ample correspondence about them, but nothing ever comes of it. Minor irrigation works should be dealt with locally, like minor roads and village works. The principal irrigation works of the district are:—

The Bodi-ela, 10 miles long, which has been practically condemned by the Irrigation authorities, owing to slips on the first two miles of channel. It seems strange in these days of engineering skill that some inexpensive means of carrying the water across these slips cannot be devised. There is no certainty, of course, that slips will not occur again, but the same uncertainty applies to every up-country ela, and an effort might at all events be made to save the fine masonry works along this ela from decay and destruction.

The *Ma-ela*, which is the only irrigation work of the district accomplished under the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance, is six miles long, benefits a large extent of country, and its further improvement, for which an estimate has been made, is very necessary.

The *Waduwawala-ela*, four miles long, which irrigates the hillsides opposite to the Bodi-ela. This ela is in very bad order, and the cultivators under it refuse to pay for its improvement. The only alternative is a rigorous enforcement of the irrigation rules until the ela is in proper working order.

The *Mulahal-ela*, three miles long, to which the same remarks apply, though perhaps in a less degree.

The *Lamasuriyagama-ela*, which the villagers are anxious to see extended and improved. They asked for the work eight years ago, and it is now three years since they guaranteed repayment of the cost. The scheme is still "under consideration."

The irrigation headmen are unremunerated, and it is not easy to get satisfactory work out of them.

The irrigation rules are each year being more systematically enforced. There are irrigation channels all over the district kept up under these rules, and many of them would largely benefit by small works of improvement being carried out upon them. The first difficulty is to get the shareholders to consent to pay; the second is to get the money advanced and the work carried out after their consent has been obtained. In 2½ years I have not succeeded in getting a single work carried out.

The year was an unusually wet one, and the water supply was good throughout. Both maha and yalá crops were above the average.

LEGISLATION.

The following subjects taken from my last year's report are suggested :—

(1) Increased powers to the Nuwara Eliya Board of Improvement for regulating the erection of new buildings.
(2) Regulations for the humane slaughtering of cattle and other animals. The system in force in many places is barbarous.
(3) Amendment of the game laws. *Attempt* to kill should be made an offence.
(4) Empowerment of Village Tribunals to try cases of illicit sale of toddy and cruelty to animals.

In addition to the above, the question of administration of small estates of Rs. 1,000 and thereabouts is one which seems to require further consideration. Cases occur in which, in view of the expense of administration and the want of ready money to meet it, it would have been far better for the heirs to have inherited nothing at all.

WORKS REQUIRED.

The progress made since the list of works for 1901 was compiled is as follows :—

Town Works.

(1) Railway construction. Approaching completion as far as Nuwara Eliya.
(2) The park. A marked success.
(3) Model dwellings. Fully occupied. Further buildings under construction.
(4) Water supply. Complete.
(5) Esplanade. Under extension.
(6) The lake. No progress since completion of path. Dredger awaited.

District Works.

(1) Bridle road from Nuwara Eliya to Uda Pussellawa nearly finished. This path will bring Lower Uda Pussellawa within 11 miles of Nuwara Eliya.
(2) Maturata hospital completed and opened.

The works still required are :—

Town.

(1) Electric lighting.
(2) Improved drainage.
(3) Widening of the town bridge.
(4) Extension of United Club buildings.
(5) Telephones.
(6) A shelter on Pedro.

Kotmale District.

(1) A light cart road from Sangilipalam bridge to Ulapane railway station, through Kotmale Valley, with connection to Pussellawa through Rothschild estate.
(2) Light driving road from Railway Gorge road to Dimbula road at Abbotsford through Lorne and Dessford.
(3) Bridges at Kadadora and Kosgolla over the Kotmale-ganga.

Uda Hewaheta District.

(1) Junction of Rahatungoda and Deltota cart roads.
(2) Outlet cart road from Kurundu-oya valley to Brookside.
(3) Second class cart road from Padiyapelella to Maturata hospital.
(4) Repair and extension of Ma-ela.
(5) Repair of Bodi-ela.
(6) Repair of Waduwawala-ela.
(7) Extension of Lamasuriyagama-ela.
(8) Galaboda irrigation scheme.

Walapane District.

(1) Extension of Kandy-Kurunduoya cart road to Ragala.
(2) Repair and re-opening of the Mulhalkele hospital.
(3) Bolagandawela irrigation scheme.
(4) Wire footbridges over the Anda-oya, Kuda-oya, and Uma-oya.

In the district progress is slow. The chief need so far as the Sinhalese population is concerned is improved irrigation, and, as already stated, there is no department in which it is so difficult to get anything done. Decentralization in irrigation matters is, in my opinion, the best remedy. It should be necessary to go to the central authorities only in the case of works of magnitude. Small village works should be decided on and carried out locally, and funds for making advances for such works should be available. The people of this district are only just beginning to learn that they must help themselves in the matter of irrigation. They have been accustomed in former times to have irrigation works carried out for them by Government, and when asked to pay for a work their ardour cools at once. One or two useful works *promptly* carried out under the repayment system would do more to bring the advantages of the Ordinance home to the villagers than any amount of argument. At present the Ordinance largely defeats itself by the delays consequent on its too elaborate procedure.

PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Nuwara Eliya should be supplied with all that is necessary to equip it as a mountain home for Europeans, as a sanitarium for those whose health has been impaired by residence in the low-country, and for the rearing and education of children. The above has for some years past been the object in view, and though some who knew Nuwara Eliya in its primitive state may regret the loss of the wild picturesque scenery of former days, the change is inevitable. Nuwara Eliya must march with the times. Ground which a few years back was a certain field for snipe is now appropriated for cricket and golf. A well-kept park now occupies the site of former swamp and unsightly brick-kilns. A few years ago it was impossible to walk across the plain without getting bogged. Polo, cricket, football, hockey, and golf are now firmly established upon it.

An important departure was, thanks to the foresight of Government, initiated in 1902, in the opening in Nuwara Eliya of a branch of the Hakgala Garden, under the able supervision of Mr. W. Nock. Work was commenced in January, and by the end of the year the ground was completely transformed and fruit was ripening on the newly planted fruit trees. The value of this garden for the spread of knowledge of horticulture can hardly be over-estimated.

Nothing was done last year towards improving the lake in the absence of the expected dredger, which is now, I believe, under construction. The deepening of the bed and embankment of the lake shores will not only render the lake itself sanitary, but will affect advantageously the whole of Nuwara Eliya in the way of improved drainage and reclamation of swamp.

In the social line improvements are going forward. The United Club will, it is hoped, be shortly enlarged and placed on a better footing. A similar Club for the Burgher community is under formation, and will supply a want. The Golf Club has enlarged both its premises and its links. The Boat Club has with an improved lake a future before it.

In the town proper there is marked improvement: hovels are being gradually eliminated, overcrowding is being mitigated, and streets and buildings improved. The new bazaar will before long be a street of some pretensions.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the district was good. There were no epidemics, attention was paid to the water supply of villages, and seven new wells were constructed in localities which most needed them. A small expenditure each year on the improvement of village wells, as was done last year, would do much for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the inhabitants. The headmen require to be kept up to the mark in the matter of village scavenging. The town of Nuwara Eliya was healthy throughout the year.

The following works have been carried out under the Sanitary Rate Ordinance, in addition to systematic scavenging :—

Works carried out under the Sanitary Rate Ordinance.

Town.	Work done.	Schemes under consideration.
Nanu-oya	... Erection of a latrine	.... Erection of latrine, drainage, water supply, and slaughter-house
Talawakele	... Erection of latrines and drainage	Extension of drainage and water supply
Dimbula	... —	... Drainage and water supply
Agrapatana	... —	... do.
Kotagala	... —	... Drainage
Lindula	... —	... do.
Tillicoultry	... Erection of latrine	... do.
Pundalu-oya	... do.	... do.
Kandapola	... —	... do.
Ragala	... —	... do.
Padiyapelella	... —	... Latrines

The medical wants of the district were fairly well met. There are well-established hospitals at Nuwara Eliya, Lindula, Dimbula, Ramboda, Uda Pussellawa, and Maturata, and permanent outdoor dispensaries at Agrapatana, Watagoda, Pundalu-oya, Nanu-oya, Nildandahena, Mulhalkele, and Hanguranketa. Gonagama and Lamasuriyagama are visited by a Medical Officer weekly. The only parts of the district insufficiently served are the outlying villages of Uda Hewaheta and Walapane.

I annex the usual statement of work done :—

Patients treated at Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Hospital or Dispensary.	Average Number of Inmates.	Number treated at Outdoor Dispensaries.
Nuwara Eliya Hospital	32·55 ...	1,881
Uda Pussellawa Hospital	11·30 ...	3,169
Mulhalkele Hospital	21·30 ...	2,851
Lindula Hospital	56·37 ...	5,873
Ramboda Hospital	24·26 ...	2,570
Dimbula Hospital	24·60 ...	2,570
Agrapatana Dispensary	— ...	2,299
Padiyapelella Dispensary	— ...	1,240
Watagoda Dispensary	—	1,113
Nildandahena Dispensary	— ...	1,713
Maturata Hospital	22·33 ...	2,975

I still advocate the maintenance of a fixed staff of attendants available for service at any place where cholera or other severe epidemic may break out. The uselessness of relying on local labour in stamping out disease has been demonstrated over and over again. There may be difficulties in arranging for the employment of such attendants when not on special duty, but greater difficulties than this have been overcome.

The Mulhalkele hospital building was pronounced unsafe and closed (temporarily I trust) at the end of the year. This hospital was established ten years ago in a coffee store on Mulhalkele estate, and has done excellent work in ameliorating the condition (moral and physical) of the Walapane villagers. It served a population of nearly 10,000 persons, the majority of whom have now been suddenly cut off from medical assistance, which they have so long enjoyed. The re-establishment of this hospital is, in the interests of a large and poor population, urgently necessary.

I annex a return of medical aid dues of Nuwara Eliya District collected for second, third, and fourth quarters of 1902. The dues for first quarter were collected in Kandy Kachcheri.

No. of Bills issued.	Total Value of Bills issued.	Amount recovered.	Remarks.
1902.	1902. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	
2nd quarter ... 259	2nd quarter... 4,714 14	July ... 783 30	Arrears on December 31, 1902, amounted to Rs. 6,004·89. Of this a sum of Rs. 4,334·20 was for fourth quarter of 1902, bills of which quarter were received from the Medical Officers during January and February, 1903. Deducting the latter sum, the actual amount which was in arrears on December 31, 1902, was Rs. 1,670·69.
3rd do. ... 264	3rd do. ... 4,706 10	August ... 2,471 76	
4th do. ... 255	4th do. ... 4,334 20	September ... 1,095 56	
		October ... 107 67	
Total ... 778	Total ... 13,457 44	November ... 1,065 48	
		December ... 1,928 78	
		Total ... 7,452 55	

CRIME.

The district has been comparatively free from serious crime. There were no murders or attempts to murder. There were only four cases in which the knife was used, resulting as follows :—

Reported	4
Brought to trial	4
Convictions	2
Acquittals	2

The rural police have co-operated satisfactorily in the prevention and detection of crime. They know their duty, and when occasion arises, which is not often, do it fairly well. There are, roughly speaking, 300 villages in the district, and "serious" crimes occurred in 41 only. No headman had the chance of particularly distinguishing himself, while at the same time no flagrant case of neglect of duty came to my notice. The regular police under Sergeant-Major Ramasamy have acquitted themselves on the whole well, the Sergeant-Major setting an excellent example to the force in his charge.

The town of Nuwara Eliya has been kept quiet and orderly, and thanks, I think, in large measure to the house-to-house night patrol, no case of house-breaking or attempt at house-breaking occurred. Considering the number and variety of matters outside regular police duties in which their services are requisitioned, the men have, with a few exceptions, acquitted themselves creditably ; drill and discipline has been well maintained. The force deserves a special word of praise for the efficient protection of the town by night. Sergeant-Major Ramasamy has maintained his reputation as an energetic and trustworthy police officer, and he has been well supported by Sergeant Noor.

CATTLE STEALING.

There have been only four cases of cattle stealing during the year :—

Reported	4
Brought to trial	4
Convictions obtained	1

The figures do not call for remarks.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

The year was a healthy one for cattle. There was no murrain and no serious outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease. The number of cattle in the district is put down at 11,747, of which none died of contagious disease.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The extent of Crown land sold during the year was—

	A.	R.	P.
Kotmale	84	1	22
Uda Hewaheta	45	0	39
Walapane	39	2	20
Total ...	169	1	1

All sales of land for tea cultivation has been stopped, and hence the small acreage sold, consisting mainly of small lots already under native cultivation on lease to villagers. The actual extent newly brought under cultivation during the year may be roughly put down as follows :—

	Acres.		Acres.
Cardamoms	20	Cocoanuts	5
Paddy	43	Plantains	40

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

The Wetalawa claims, consisting of 150 acres, were referred to the Waste Lands Ordinance Committee for proclamation. This is a speculative revival by low-country men of a claim long ago abandoned by the respective Kandyan villagers concerned. The land claimed has for the last twenty-five years been reserved by the Crown as village common property. There are a few other claims now receiving attention, but on the whole the land claim question is not acute in this district. The Pedro reserve and the Meepilamana reserve (Elk Plains) are being proclaimed as reserved forests under Ordinance No. 10 of 1885.

CHENA CULTIVATION.

Chena cultivation has not increased, but large extents in Uda Hewaheta and Walapane are annually cleared in spite of the efforts made to keep down the extent of Crown chena allowed. It is clear that the only means of curtailing chena is by providing facilities for paddy and other grain cultivation. Any other method adopted can only result in the impoverishment of the villagers, who have always depended upon chenas for their chief food supply. This fact deserves greater attention on the part of the irrigation authorities than it has hitherto had.

The extent of Crown chena leased in 1902 was 691 acres. Licenses were, as in the two previous years, granted only in cases where chenas were absolutely necessary for the support of the applicant.

SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

No case has come to my notice during the year in which a villager has sold his house and field, and even in the case of chena or waste land sales have not been frequent. There is no tendency on the part of the larger landowners in this district to buy up villagers' holdings. So far as I can ascertain, no sale with insufficient title on the part of the vendor has taken place.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

The supervision of the Nuwara Eliya prison labour force occupies considerable time. Its strength is about thirty men, and they are employed in the work of draining and reclaiming the Nuwara Eliya Plain, so important for the health and well-being of the sanitarium.

Prison discipline was well maintained, and there were no escapes. The Nuwara Eliya prison is, in spite of the less arduous work imposed here, by no means a popular one. Few of the prisoners kept here would not gladly change their present quarters for Colombo or elsewhere, if given their choice.

The Ceylon Fishing Club, to which the Assistant Agent acts as Honorary Secretary, had a successful year, so far as ova importations were concerned: out of the 65,000 ova imported 10,548 fry were put out into the Club waters. It has now been ascertained beyond doubt that trout are breeding in Ceylon, and local experiments in hatching fry are about to be made.

The Nuwara Eliya section of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps, of which I was in command, numbered 22 members, of whom only five failed to make themselves efficient, owing to absence from the Island and other unavoidable causes. The shooting record was fair; five marksmen and seven extra efficients.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In January work was commenced on the new experimental garden in Nuwara Eliya.

In February all the land required for the Uda Pussellawa Railway Extension to Ragala was taken up.

In March Mr. Stanley Colls, District Engineer, left for South Africa, having been appointed District Engineer of Pretoria. He has left his mark in Nuwara Eliya. He was succeeded by Mr. R. W. I. Crabbe.

In April I left for England on six months' leave, the work of the district being carried on in my absence by the Hon. the Government Agent, with the assistance of Messrs. R. A. G. Festing and J. Scott of the Kandy Kachcheri.

In May the successful Agri-Horticultural Exhibition in Kandy attracted great attention in the district. Headmen and villagers heartily co-operated in the work.

In June the news of the serious illness of His Majesty the King was received with the deepest concern throughout the district. Intercessory services were held in all the churches.

In July there was general thankfulness at the news of His Majesty's restoration to health.

In August the Coronation was celebrated: Royal salute of twenty-one guns, services in all the churches, public address, a ball, and a display of fireworks. There were local celebrations throughout the district, school treats, and feeding the poor.

In September Mr. Constantine assumed duty as Police Magistrate *vice* Mr. Cookson appointed to Puttalam.

In October I returned from leave and resumed charge of the district.

In November the Kitson light was started on experimental lines in the town.

In December the laying of the Nuwara Eliya railway line was completed as far as the entrance to the Plain.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Assistant Government Agent.

Nuwara Eliya, February 27, 1903.

APPENDIX.

A.—Statement showing the Revenue collected in the Central Province under the different Heads of Revenue during the Years 1901 and 1902.

Heads of Service.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	713,351	675,421	—	37,930
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid	100,546	121,233	20,687	—
Post and Telegraph	64,929	78,491	13,562	—
Rents of Government Property	5,866	5,348	—	518
Interest	5,015	4,651	—	364
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,797	2,195	398	—
Sale of Government Property	74,037	69,821	—	4,216
Land Sales	15,238	12,156	—	3,082
	980,779	969,316	—	11,463
Government Railways	2,553,559	2,476,297	—	77,262
Total ...	3,534,338	3,445,613	—	88,725

B.—Statement of Acreage of Land sold and settled, with Amounts realized, in the Kandy District for the Ten Years 1893 to 1902.

Year.	Sales.		Settlements.		Total Acreage sold and settled.	Total Amount realized.
	Acreage.	Amount realized.	Acreage.	Amount realized.		
	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1893 ...	415 2 4·75	12,121 57	136 1 34	13,753 67	551 3 38·75	25,875 24
1894 ...	147 1 14	3,308 25	79 1 35·75	2,192 1	226 3 9·75	5,500 26
1895 ...	255 3 27	7,496 0	91 3 6·37	3,070 55	347 2 33·37	10,566 55
1896 ...	72 2 8	6,618 0	477 2 24	13,415 9	550 0 32	20,033 9
1897 ...	43 1 11	3,758 0	6 3 36	128 33	50 1 7	3,886 33
1898 ...	64 0 30	3,027 0	28 0 23·75	3,890 25	92 1 13·75	6,917 25
1899 ...	580 3 27	17,262 95	73 0 22	2,343 57	654 0 9	19,606 52
1900 ...	244 2 31	13,465 19	167 0 28	3,167 15	411 3 19	16,632 34
1901 ...	109 0 20	4,559 0	81 1 11·25	2,043 74	190 1 31·25	6,602 74
1902 ...	60 1 28	1,693 25	35 1 10	1,186 99	95 2 38	2,880 24

C.—Table showing the Number of Lots sold to and settled on Europeans and Natives respectively for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Sales.			Settlements.		
	Total Number of Lots.	To Europeans.	To Natives.	Total Number of Lots.	On Europeans.	On Natives.
1893	61	19	42	36	19	17
1894	30	13	17	39	6	33
1895	28	25	3	34	13	21
1896	9	3	6	76	25	51
1897	9	2	7	3	—	3
1898	12	10	2	11	3	8
1899 ...	86	9	77	41	11	30
1900	62	17	45	65	5	60
1901	29	8	21	36	13	23
1902	27	—	27	18	7	11

D.—Comparative Statement of Revenue collected in the Kandy District, 1893 to 1902.

Heads of Service.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue	625,432 50	577,604 16	587,506 99	686,528 39	770,390 36	773,948 36	772,528 79	790,850 85	694,421 83	655,648 48
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements	79,284 82	76,658 7	74,288 10	78,030 12	81,935 84	90,291 64	93,146 77	78,285 75	80,206 13	89,039 67
Post and Telegraph	34,600 90	39,574 55	45,625 35	50,100 41	50,262 50	50,708 5	49,711 58	40,952 94	51,351 77	58,627 61
Government Railways	1,782,387 89	1,955,038 2	2,121,300 31	2,344,282 70	2,490,446 99	2,489,856 40	2,383,167 53	2,491,525 29	2,553,559 37	2,476,296 92
Rent of Government Property	2,788 71	2,780 43	2,671 70	3,662 69	4,363 94	1,993 89	1,330 80	1,472 94	1,788 85	2,270 13
Interest	2,612 77	2,289 28	1,904 95	2,472 10	2,297 17	2,559 82	3,747 19	4,353 18	4,929 30	4,531 53
Miscellaneous Receipts	11,884 21	40,871 44	2,365 3	1,690 19	1,318 62	3,083 5	1,348 15	5,130 73	577 39	1,004 41
Sale of Government Property	10,641 73	15,257 59	27,775 83	30,620 58	38,633 46	39,698 70	38,489 29	18,135 78	10,456 60	8,451 39
Land Sales	25,284 4	6,132 96	10,286 75	14,505 89	9,736 33	6,523 25	18,721 96	18,542 55	6,236 4	3,306 39
Total ...	2,574,917 57	2,716,206 50	2,873,725 1	3,211,893 7	3,449,385 21	3,458,663 16	3,362,192 6	3,449,250 1	3,403,527 28	3,299,176 53

E.—Return of Medical Aid Dues for 1902.

Number of Estates dealt with, 868.

No. of Bills issued.		Total Values of Bills issued.		Amounts recovered.		Remarks.
1902.		1902.		1902.		
			Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
1st quarter	... 799	1st quarter	... 10,487 44	January	... 3,150 9	Arrears on 31st December, 1902, amounted to Rs. 7,057·41. Of this, a sum of Rs. 5,408·97 was for fourth quarter, 1902, bills for which quarter were received from the Medical Officers during January and February, 1903. Deducting the latter sum, the actual amount which was in arrears on 31st December, 1902, was Rs. 1,648·44, for the recovery of which seizure authorities were sent to the Rate-mahatmayas.
2nd do.	... 437	2nd do.	... 6,338 64	February	... 4,497 87	
3rd do.	... 438	3rd do.	... 6,000 97	March	... 3,809 57	
4th do.	423	4th do.	... 5,408 97	April	... 3,316 66	
				May	... 4,743 11	
Total	... 2,097	Total	... 28,236 2	June	... 2,940 64	
				July	... 2,595 4	
				August	... 3,250 78	
				September	... 1,625 80	
				October	... 2,254 36	
				November	... 2,718 99	
				December	... 1,547 72	
				Total	... 36,450 63*	

* This amount includes sums credited at the Treasury from January to June, 1902.

F.—Return of Medical Aid Dues from 1898 to 1902 in the Central Province.

Year.	No. of Estates dealt with.	No. of Bills issued.	Amounts recovered. Rs. c.	Total Values of Bills. Rs. c.
1898	... 921	... 3,474	... 46,297 79	... 47,879 23
1899	... 872	... 3,388	... 47,370 3	... 44,393 65
1900	... 875	... 3,406	... 47,701 76	... 51,382 10
1901	... 880	... 3,404	... 51,489 53	... 49,201 79
1902	... 868	... 2,097	... 36,450 63	... 28,236 2

G.—Statement of Police Tax, 1902.

	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Matale.	Total.
1901.				
One year's assessment, 1901 ...	Rs. 12,432	Rs. 8,065	Rs. 2,515	Rs. 23,012
Arrears outstanding 31st December, 1900	Rs. 2,524	Rs. 1,260	Rs. 360	Rs. 4,144
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	20	15	14	18
Collections in 1901	Rs. 13,838	Rs. 7,758	Rs. 2,238	Rs. 23,834
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	111	96	89	104
Arrears on 31st December, 1901	Rs. 1,118	Rs. 1,567	Rs. 637	Rs. 3,322
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	9	19	25	14
1902.				
One year's assessment, 1902	Rs. 13,346	Rs. 8,373	Rs. 2,671	Rs. 24,390
Arrears outstanding 31st December, 1901 ...	Rs. 1,118	Rs. 1,567	Rs. 637	Rs. 3,322
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	8	18	23	13·5
Collections in 1902	Rs. 11,249	Rs. 7,818	Rs. 2,675	Rs. 21,742
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	84	93	100	89
Arrears on 31st December, 1902	Rs. 3,191	Rs. 2,067	Rs. 634	Rs. 5,892
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	24	24	23	24

H.—Statement showing the Attendance at each Government School in Kandy District during the Year 1902.

Division.	Name of School.	Number in the Register.	Average Attendance.
Udunuwara ...	Handessa ...	167 ...	114
Do. ...	Petiyagoda ...	238 ...	149
Do. ...	Wattapola ...	149 ...	110
Yatinuwara ...	Peradeniya ...	160 ...	104
Do. ...	Kadugannawa ...	320 ...	194
Tumpane ...	Hataraliyadda ...	182 ...	119
Do. ...	Madawalatenna ...	225 ...	121
Harispattu ...	Hedeniya (Boys') ...	175 ...	111
Do. ...	Hedeniya (Girls') ...	95 ...	55
Do. ...	Nugawela (Boys') ...	226 ...	139
Do. ...	Nugawela (Girls') ...	95 ...	55
Do. ...	Pujapitiya ...	174 ...	104
Do. ...	Alawatugoda ...	145 ...	103
Pata Dumbara ...	Naranpanawa ...	100 ...	73
Do. ...	Gunnepane ...	263 ...	142
Do. ...	Teldeniya ...	152 ...	97
Do. ...	Paranagama ...	133 ...	89
Do. ...	Udagammedda ...	80 ...	66

Division.	Name of School.	Number in the Register.	Average Attendance.
Uda Dumbara ...	Hanwella ...	108 ...	69
Do. ...	Mediwake ...	127 ...	76
Do. ...	Udispattu (Boys') ...	152 ...	107
Uda Dumbara ...	Udispattu (Girls') ...	62 ...	39
Do. ...	Urugala ...	155 ...	94
Pata Hewaheta ...	Talatu-oya ...	141 ...	106
Do. ...	Tulpegoda ...	142 ...	97
Udapalata ...	Hindagala ...	79 ...	55
Do. ...	Uda Henetenna ...	102 ...	47
Uda Bulatgama ...	Rambukpitiya ...	68 ...	43
Do. ...	Yatiganhulaha ...	106 ...	44

I.—Balances to Credit of Board of Health Towns on 31st December, 1902.

No.	Name of Town.	Amount. Rs. c.	No.	Name of Town.	Amount. Rs. c.
1.	Wattegama ...	82 31	11.	Talawakele ...	1,311 92
2.	Pussellawa ...	728 88	12.	Agrapatana ...	673 76
3.	Norwood ...	360 79	13.	Pundalu-oya ...	38 99
4.	Bogawantalawa ...	580 0	14.	Nanu-oya ...	393 4
5.	Maskeliya ...	960 79	15.	Kandapola ...	90 99
6.	Kadugannawa ...	64 18	16.	Ragala ...	49 20
7.	Lindula ...	357 22	17.	Padiyapelella ...	550 97
8.	Tillicoultry ...	220 80	18.	Rattota ...	169 28
9.	Dimbula ...	58 56	19.	Dambulla ...	63 98
10.	Kotagala ...	117 97			

J.—Return of Hospitals showing the Number of Patients treated during the Year 1902.

Station.	Number of Persons treated in Hospitals.	Station.	Number of Persons treated in Hospitals.
Civil Hospital, Kandy ...	3,223	District Hospital, Uda Pussellawa ...	282
Jail Hospital, Kandy ...	807	Do. Kellebokke ...	423
Civil Hospital, Katugastota ...	226	Do. Maskeliya ...	521
Do. Gampola ...	743	Do. Deltota ...	435
Do. Matale ...	1,426	Do. Nawalapitiya ...	945
Do. Nuwara Eliya ...	729	Do. Teldeniya ...	605
Do. Mulhalkele ...	647	Do. Ramboda ...	342
Immigrant Hospital, Dambulla ...	655	Do. Dimbula ...	455
District Hospital, Dikoya ...	620	Do. Pussellawa ...	213
Do. Lindula ...	1,019	Do. Maturata ...	261

K.—Return of Civil Dispensaries showing the Number of Persons treated in the Dispensaries as well as on Estates.

Station.	No. of Persons treated in Dispensaries.	No. of Persons treated on Estates.	Station.	No. of Persons treated in Dispensaries.	No. of Persons treated on Estates.
Civil Dispensary, Kandy...	8,288 ...	—	Civil Dispensary, Padiya-pelella ...	848 ...	—
Do. Katugastota ...	5,228 ...	—	Do. Paldeniya ...	5,009 ...	—
Do. Matale ...	24,128 ...	2,192	Do. Inamaluwa ...	1,072 ...	—
Do. Mulhalkele ...	2,802 ...	49	Do. Nildandahinna	1,713 ...	—
Do. Gampola ...	13,605 ...	1,458	Do. Kosgolla ...	571 ...	—
Do. Nuwara Eliya...	1,643 ...	238	Do. Dambuluoya ...	1,042 ...	—
Do. Pallegama ...	1,075 ...	—	Do. Kebissa ...	1,436 ...	—
Do. Dambulla ...	4,365 ...	—	Do. Galahanwatta ...	797 ...	—
Do. Nalanda ...	2,968 ...	—	Do. Lamasuriyagama	545 ...	—
Do. Kongahawela ...	3,769 ...	—	Do. Mausahiriya ...	1,362 ...	264
Do. Galewela ...	7,701 ...	—	Do. Madugoda ...	1,455 ...	—
Do. Hanguranketa...	3,322 ...	3	Do. Imbulpitiya ...	321 ...	—

L.—Return of District Dispensaries giving the Number of Persons treated at the Dispensary as well as on the Estates during the Year 1902.

Station.	No. of Persons treated.	No. of Persons treated on Estates.	Station.	No. of Persons treated.	No. of Persons treated on Estates.
District Dispensary, Kandy	407 ...	633	District Dispensary, Agra-patana ...	1,796 ...	503
Do. Dikoya ...	3,149 ...	1,064	Do. Watawala ...	3,820 ...	1,088
Do. Lindula ...	3,533 ...	1,207	Do. Bogawantalawa	3,899 ...	571
Do. Kellebokke ...	1,592 ...	356	Do. Dolosbage ...	1,150 ...	945
Do. Uda Pussellawa	1,147 ...	351	Do. Rattota ...	3,170 ...	534
Do. Maskeliya ...	3,538 ...	844	Do. Kotmale ...	855 ...	503
Do. Deltota ...	3,114 ...	794	Do. Galagedara ...	4,048 ...	396
Do. Nawalapitiya ...	5,954 ...	1,152	Do. Gammaduwa ...	1,246 ...	396
Do. Dimbula ...	3,054 ...	625	Do. Nanu-oya ...	2,531 ...	258
Do. Ramboda ...	1,275 ...	223	Do. Wattegama ...	4,122 ...	227
Do. Pussellawa ...	1,515 ...	759	Do. Rangalla ...	1,151 ...	468
Do. Maturata ...	1,777 ...	467	Do. Pundalu-oya ...	1,049 ...	331
Do. Teldeniya ...	6,882 ...	204	Do. Watagoda ...	768 ...	345
Do. Elkaduwa ...	3,629 ...	672	Do. Kadugannawa...	4,425 ...	251

M.—Statement of Work done under the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kandy District in 1902.

Village.	Name of Land.	Extent.	Date of Survey.	No. of Preliminary Plan and Lot and Name of Licensed Surveyor and No. of Plan.	Date of First Notice under the Waste Lands Ordinance.	If claimed, Name of Claimant.	Date of Final Order.	Terms of Final Order.	No. and Date of *Gazette*.	No. of Kachcheri File.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.									
Nilawela in Pata Hewahata	Ebohinna and Galapitiyaya	61 1 6	—	C. A. O. Buyzer, Licensed Surveyor, on December 27, 28, and 29, 1898; re-surveyed by J. T. Trowell in December, 1901	August 30, 1897; 2nd notice July 27, 1900	Udagedara R. W. A. Punchi Etana and her son Muhandirama	—	—	—	650 and 15,401	D.C. $\frac{11}{1 \text{ of } 1897}$ decided in favour of the Crown, but now in appeal
Godatale in Tumpane	Karandahena	4 0 23	—	C. A. O. Buyzer, September 2, 1898	March 23, 1900	Pallepitiya Mudiyanse and others	—	—	—	15,389	D.C. $\frac{12}{1 \text{ of } 1897}$ withdrawn; claim admitted February 5, 1902
Telihunna and four other villages in Udapalata	Upasakayakanda	59 2 0 152 3 30	December, 1878	P. P. 2,327, lots 7,535 and 7,536	March 29, 1901	Not claimed	—	—	—	11,259	Inquiry pending
Halagama in Udapalata	Belungalehenamukalana	30 0 25	April 18, 1899	Cadastral Survey, P. P. 9, lot 13	March 29, 1901	Murutullegedara Kaluwa and three others	—	—	—	22,088	D.C. $\frac{13}{1 \text{ of } 1897}$. Land declared property of the Crown, May 17, 1902
Pussellawa in Udapalata	Moneragalapatana	46 3 12	December 5, 1899	P. P. 4,851, lots O, P, Q, R 810, and lots 12,984 and 12,985.	December 13, 1901	K. W. D. Cornelis Appuhamy and twelve others	—	—	—	22,092	Inquiry pending

N.—Report on the Kandy Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, adopted by the Committee at Meeting held 7th September, 1902.

(I.) *Preface.*

It was in September, 1900, that the Government Agent proposed to hold an Exhibition in Kandy, and the Committee appointed for the purpose resolved that the Exhibition should be held in May, 1901. All preliminary preparations were made and catalogues circulated when the news reached Kandy in January, 1901, of the Royal Visit in April; it was then agreed that the Exhibition should be postponed, as it was recognized that the double function would throw too much work upon the chiefs and headmen of the Province. It was then decided that the Exhibition should take place in September, 1901, but it was finally decided that May was a more favourable season for an exhibition of fruit and vegetables and flowers, and the Exhibition was put off till 7th, 8th, and 9th May, 1902; even then an alteration of dates became necessary on account of the revival of the Kandy races in that month, the Committee being anxious to meet the convenience of the promoters of that meeting.

(II.) *Attendance;* (III.) *The Decorations.*

The weather on the days selected proved most favourable; the attendance on the second and third days was to some extent disappointing, the races at Peradeniya perhaps accounting for this. The total receipts at the gate amounted to Rs. 1,080·06, and the public subscribed most generously, a total of Rs. 3,701·97 being realized by subscriptions alone. The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry Band was in attendance on the second day, the Kandy Band supplying the music on the other days. The Show was kept open for three days, the price of admission on the last day being reduced to 25 cents in the afternoon; schools were admitted free. The villagers attended in large numbers. The Show buildings, which had been erected most satisfactorily by Mr. Fernando, were completed on the 26th April and handed over to the chiefs of the Kandy District for decoration, a gold medal being awarded for the best decorated section. The result was a most brilliant and characteristic display, and His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on opening the Show paid the following compliment to the chiefs:—"I have heard," he said, "a good deal of this art of decoration, and now I can believe all that I have heard. Kandy can go beyond all other towns in Ceylon in perfecting this art, which seems so peculiarly its own, and on this occasion the chiefs seem to have gone even beyond their usual mark."

(IV.) *Exhibits from Estates.*

Before treating of the individual classes in the Exhibition, it is perhaps well to notice one criticism that was very generally passed on the Exhibition, both in the newspapers and by individuals, viz., the absence at the Exhibition of estate products. The Committee had after full consideration resolved that it was not necessary at this stage of the industry to grant any prize for tea. Special prizes for cacao and rubber were however advertised, but drew little competition. Although a large amount was spent on advertisements in the newspapers, and although catalogues had been circulated throughout the Province and copies sent to each local Planters' Association, and posters put up at the railway stations and resthouses, at the last minute the Secretary was perpetually hearing that "so and so knew nothing about the Exhibition or he would have sent in exhibits," &c. However disappointing to the promoters of the Exhibition and to the general public, no blame attaches to the Secretary, in the opinion of the Committee, for the paucity of estate products exhibited at the Show. The lack of interest displayed in this branch of the Exhibition may be due to the fact that many years have elapsed since the last Exhibition was held in Kandy, and the consequent change in the *personnel* of the staff on the estates.

Agri-Horticultural Exhibitions to be successful must be held at regular and recognized periods and dates to arouse interest and competition among producers and cultivators, and it is hoped that as one result of the recent Exhibition arrangements will be made in future for the holding of these Shows at fixed intervals in Kandy, and a healthy spirit of competition aroused in all classes to produce and exhibit the best of all products.

(V.) *The Medals.*

The gold and silver medals were supplied by Messrs. Orr & Co. of Madras at a cost of Rs. 957·72 from designs submitted at suggestion of the Chairman by Mr. B. Campbell of the Survey Department, who also designed the diplomas which accompanied each award.

To come to the classes in detail, I annex a report which Mr. Nock has kindly written on the first five classes, being the flowers, fruit, and vegetables:—

(VI.) *The Classes in detail.*

Class I.: Flowering Plants in Pots.—This class was very poorly represented, there being only twelve exhibits in the whole class, for which twenty-five prizes were offered. Of these, there were fifteen which did not draw a single exhibit. The twelve exhibits sent in were of a very low order, and in several cases no prizes were given, as the judges did not think them worthy of an award.

As it takes a considerable time to establish flowering plants in pots and get them into a condition worthy of being shown, I am afraid the postponement of the Show from the year before and the uncertainty of the exact date it was to be held was the cause of this class being so badly represented.

Class II.: Cut Flowers.—This class was very well represented. There were 68 exhibits shown for prizes, besides many exhibits not for competition, and taking it altogether there was really a very fine display, which compared very favourably with former Shows.

Roses were rather poor, and, except in section 3 for a collection of six kinds, there was little competition; the wet weather at the end of the previous month no doubt accounted for this.

Carnations and pinks were well shown, there being nine exhibitors for the two prizes; all were very good, and the prizes in each case were carried off by Mrs. F. C. Loos, jr., with a very even, well selected, and well set up lot.

Asters and chrysanthemums were poor, and though there were three exhibits of each there was no prize awarded.

Pansies, verbenas, and poppies made a good show, and well deserved the prizes awarded.

An extensive and well-arranged collection of hybrid hibiscus and amaryllis was shown by Mr. T. C. Huxley, and although these were the only exhibits the prizes given were well merited.

The collection of cut flowers sent from the Queen's Cottage Gardens and Hakgala Gardens, not for competition, were very good, and added considerably to the display.

The best general collection of garden flowers and of wild flowers, in a given space, were well competed for, there being several exhibits, Mrs. F. C. Loos carrying off the prize for the first named and Mr. P. Jusay Appuhami for the wild flowers. The latter was a good collection, but the arrangement was much too crowded—a common mistake.

There were only two exhibitors for hand bouquets, which was very disappointing. This was probably due to the fact that both professional and amateur had to compete for the same prize.

Buttonholes and table bouquets attracted ten exhibitors, and the exhibits showed improvement over former Shows.

There were five exhibits of circular wreaths, and all were very pretty; the one shown by Mr. J. H. Siebel was quite up to date, and was easily first.

There was keen competition for the best table decoration, there being five exhibits. The first prize was awarded to the Misses Vanderstraaten for a very good, light, and tasteful arrangement.

Class III.: Ferns and Foliage Plants in Pots.—The prize of a gold medal for the best collection of ferns brought out eight exhibits, and Mr. F. W. Vansanden was an easy first with a nice, even, clean collection.

The specimens of single ferns shown was disappointing both in quantity and quality, and was much below those shown on former occasions.

The best general collection of foliage plants arranged in a given space was won by Mrs. Pole-Fletcher with a very nice group, and this would have been more effective if it had not been so crowded.

Other sections of foliage plants were very badly represented, and had it not been for a nice lot sent in by the Royal Botanic Gardens there would have been a very poor show.

The failure in this class can only be accounted for by the lack of courage and energy on the part of householders to send in their plants for exhibition, as I am sure there are very good collections in the neighbourhood.

Class IV.: Fruits.—There were no less than 169 exhibits of various fruits, but on the whole the quality was not of a very high order and left room for much improvement. The majority of the mangoes, pineapples, and bananas were shown in an unripe state.

Class V.: Vegetables.—Considering the few prizes offered, the show of vegetables was very good indeed, both as regards European and native. The collections which carried off the first prize in each case were really good, and certainly, with regard to the collection staged by Messrs. K. A. Saibo & Co., were quite as good as are seen in County Shows at home.

In future I would suggest that a separate prize be given for market gardeners and professionals, amateurs, and cottagers. If this was done I think very many more would exhibit, and more encouragement would be given to the cultivation of really first class vegetables.

The celery and leeks sent in by Mrs. W. O. Garth of Nuwara Eliya and the potatoes by Mr. A. J. Kellow of Albion were really very good, and compared very favourably with what are grown in Europe.

W. NOCK.

Class VI.: Vegetable Products.—In making their awards on cocoanut oil the judges gave the gold medal to an oil that had not been prepared in the Central Province, and which had been previously exhibited. Upon this being pointed out to the judges, the prize was awarded to an oil which had been already very highly commended by the judges, and which had been prepared in Kandy. This class was a good one, and there was good competition in oils.

The samples of tobacco and cigars were pronounced by the judges to be very good.

The rubber samples shown were of high value and carefully prepared.

Class VII.: Food Products.—There was good competition in the cardamoms exhibit, and the judges recommended that a second prize be given in addition. The prizes were taken respectively by Duckwari and Dryburgh estates.

The exhibits of cacao were not as numerous as might have been desired, but the samples shown were above the average quality.

Class VIII.: Dairy Produce.—There was nothing particularly noteworthy in this class, except that there was no exhibit of ducks' eggs.

Class IX.: Preserved Fruits.—There were no exhibits of dried fruits in this class.

Class X.: Minerals and Gems.—As might have been expected, there were few exhibits in this class, and little or no competition; no awards were made.

Class XI.: Cattle.—This was a very satisfactory class, not only in quantity, for at the last moment six extra stalls had to be built, but also in quality. It is, however, strange that no Coast bull was exhibited. There was a good competition in the class for milch cows, and an extra prize had to be awarded.

Class XII.: Poultry.—The entries were disappointing.

Class XIII.: Natural History.—Few sporting trophies were exhibited; Mr. Green's collection of butterflies was much admired.

With the object of drawing attention to the possibilities of sericulture in Ceylon, the Government Entomologist also exhibited an interesting series of silk work cocoons and specimens of raw and spun silk.

Class XIV.: Miscellaneous.—Allusion has already been made to the decorations, and the display of fireworks was good.

Class XV.: Arts and Manufactures.—In some ways this was a disappointing class. With so many brass and silver workers as are now employed for the Kandyan Artworks Association, it was expected that there would be a good display of brass and silver work. But it is very difficult, if not impossible, to persuade these men to get their work finished by a given date, and many who were making things to exhibit were too late for the Exhibition.

There was a good collection of native jewellery and gold work; and the specimens of brass and silver work exhibited were of good quality.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition was the mat-making and weaving from Udapalata and Uda Dumbara, which was carried on in huts outside the Show buildings by native workmen and women, while inside the building silversmiths and lacquer workers were on view making their boxes and painting their sticks, so that the public were allowed to get some notion of the way in which the finished articles exhibited at the Show were made.

(VII.) *Small Gardens Competition.*

I wish to draw attention to the competition suggested by Mr. Carruthers, viz., "the small gardens competition," which was peculiar to this Exhibition, and forms a new feature in such displays, and in which Messrs. Carruthers and Wright kindly acted as judges. I cannot do better than quote their report and suggestions: "The gardens visited showed most creditable keenness, though the short space of time that the competitors had to raise their plants from seed and their ignorance of the best methods of cultivation damaged the results. The crops raised, however, and the care shown were most encouraging, and we propose to recommend to the Kandy Municipal Council a definite scheme for an annual competition on these lines. We believe that with a small amount of instruction in vegetable growing many waste plots adjoining houses in the Municipality would be made into productive gardens."

(VIII.) *Statement of Accounts, &c.*

I lay before the Committee the statement of accounts as furnished by Mr. Bishop, the Honorary Treasurer, to whom our best thanks are due for the trouble he has so kindly taken to help us in this most important part of the work. The Committee also owes a special debt of gratitude to Mr. Carruthers, who from the commencement took the greatest interest in the Exhibition and worked hard to ensure its success. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Nock, Huxley, and Wright who assisted in the final arrangement of the exhibits, and to the judges from Colombo who so kindly gave their time to award the prizes; to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who opened the Exhibition on the 6th; and to Mrs. im Thurn, who kindly distributed the prizes and awards to successful exhibitors. I wish also to recognize the assistance and co-operation afforded by all the chiefs and headmen of the Central Province :—

Agri-Horticultural and Kandyan Art Exhibition in Account with the Treasurer.

Dr.

	Rs.	c.
By Subscriptions and contributions received ...	4,651	97
Gate money	1,080	6
Entrance fees on exhibits ...	57	50
Sale of building materials ...	247	45
Rent from refreshment stalls ...	80	0
Fine on overseer, per Honorary Secretary	1	50
	6,118	48

Cr.

		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
To Cost of stationery and printing ...				177	70
Cost of advertising ...				151	38
Cost of buildings ...				2,891	38
Cost of band ...				175	0
Cost of medals ...				957	72
Cash prizes ...				1,453	0
Postages ...				14	41
Sundries.					
Bank commission ...		1	6		
Cheque books ...		6	25		
Police sergeants for gate ...		128	10		
Workmen		21	45		
Mr. C. W. Perera ...		90	0		
Mr. C. W. Perera, disbursements		40	99		
Honorary Secretary, petty cash ...		5	0		
Private exhibits lost ...		2	0		
				294	85
Balance at Bank ...		—		3	4
				6,118	48

E. & O. E.

Kandy, July 25, 1902.

J. B. BISHOP,
Honorary Treasurer.

H. WACE,
Chairman of the Exhibition Committee.

O.—Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Matale Kachcheri for the Years 1901 and 1902.

Revenue.

Head of Service.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.				
Stamps, Revenue (various services) ...	6,749 98	7,027 15	277 17	—
Fines and Forfeitures.				
Police Courts ...	3,146 0	2,651 45	—	494 55
Government Agents ...	3 0	30 50	27 50	—
Other Departments ...	256 25	70 0	—	186 25
Forest Offences ...	165 40	448 76	283 36	—
Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid.				
Judicial Stamps ...	4,092 60	3,961 50	—	131 10
Survey Fees... ...	573 51	879 10	305 59	—
Recoveries on Irrigation Works	343 35	383 36	40 1	—
Hospital Stoppages ...	—	16 35	16 35	—
Collections at Dispensaries ...	802 15	1,138 74	336 59	—
Medical Aid Dues ...	—	2,296 46	2,296 46	—
Sale of Drugs ...	—	400 77	400 77	—
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	2,338 50	2,675 12	336 62	—
School Books and Stationery	302 10	319 80	17 70	—
Fees for Title Deeds ...	125 42	152 8	26 66	—
Sundries	8 14	63 14	55 0	—
Post and Telegraph.				
Postage Stamps ...	7,720 86	7,202 28	—	518 58
Rents of Government Property.				
Rent of Lands ...	670 76	389 43	—	281 33
Interest.				
On Arrears of Revenue ...	—	1 30	1 30	—
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Sale of Old Stores ...	—	0 50	0 50	—
Unclaimed Deposits ...	991 16	387 61	—	603 55
Sundries	89 56	358 6	268 50	—
Sale of Government Property.				
Timber	670 16	919 79	249 63	—
Crops on Crown Lands ...	1,502 73	145 75	—	1,356 98
Sundries	113 34	7 40	—	105 94
Land Sales.				
Crown Land sold ...	4,602 8	4,086 60	—	515 48
Premia on Leases ...	251 50	—	—	251 50
Total ...	35,518 55	36,013 0	4,939 71	4,445 26

Expenditure.

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	15,709 40	14,430 84	Assistant Government Agent ...	12,258 31*
			Rural Police	1,711 73
			Forest Department ...	460 80
Other Charges ...	4,900 97	4,491 93	Assistant Government Agent ...	3,892 99
			Forest Department ...	598 94
Pensions ...	5,232 64	5,232 64		
Total Expenditure ...	25,843 1	24,155 41		
Total Revenue collected ...	35,518 55	36,013 0		
Excess of Revenue	9,675 54	11,857 59		

* Exclusive of salary and exchange compensation of Assistant Government Agent, which is paid by the Treasurer.

P.—Return of Patients treated at various Dispensaries in Matale, exclusive of Estates Branch.

Name of Dispensary.	New Admissions.										Total Number of Visits.									
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Matale South.																				
Matale ...	9,423	13,207	13,043	12,293	8,265	13,176	11,746	13,738	12,420	17,453	19,137	24,660	24,508	18,988	12,449	18,366	22,043	27,748	21,076	27,582
Elkaduwa ...	166	235	237	2,782	2,763	2,845	3,655	1,337	3,028	2,245	202	293	366	3,520	3,629	3,534	4,750	2,428	5,095	3,708
Imbulpitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	517	295	95	186	321	—	—	—	—	—	675	338	108	186	321
Matale North.																				
Dambulla ...	2,860	5,745	4,984	4,360	6,749	7,326	5,163	4,809	4,802	4,365	4,732	12,289	7,984	6,940	9,619	10,751	9,297	8,462	7,415	4,365
Inamaluwa ...			1,118	1,169	726	1,447	1,368	883	1,800	1,072			2,551	2,575	315	3,244	3,309	1,786	3,108	1,316
Kumbukkandanwela ...	—	—	—	462	1,277	966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	927	2,585	2,195	—	—	—	—
Galewela ...	7,360	7,384	6,956	9,390	11,817	14,467	9,681	6,283	5,067	6,058	10,094	12,510	10,276	12,797	13,684	16,146	12,114	8,596	7,317	8,710
Wahakotte ...		—	—	—	—	—			—	—		—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Nalanda ...	9,840	6,217	3,617	3,129	2,679	4,781	2,389	2,372	2,898	2,968	11,024	9,407	6,084	4,597	4,123	6,775	3,082	2,857	3,472	3,520
Paldeniya ...			2,009	889	2,136	2,954	2,916	4,033	4,822	5,053			3,031	1,209	3,230	4,328	4,351	5,137	6,175	6,929
Kalundewa ...	—	—	—	—	98	790	829	437	695	—	—	—	—	—	154	2,158	1,995	950	1,398	—
Talkote ...	—	—	—	—	—	437	678	1,332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	1,059	1,520	—	—
Dambulu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	308	935	363	600	1,042	—	—	—	—	—	355	2,626	742	1,257	1,269
Kibissa ...	—	—	—	—	—	217	1,462	1,041	1,323	1,436	—	—	—	—	—	512	3,871	2,364	2,375	1,537
Golahenwatta ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,741	1,573	797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,151	1,796	896
Madipola ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	891	1,258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,071	1,443
Omaragolla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454	388
Eraula ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	981	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,209
Matale East.																				
Rattota ...	5,076	9,072	8,665	5,938	5,089	9,020	5,846	2,941	3,096	2,778	6,465	10,552	10,449	6,714	5,770	11,761	13,913	3,739	3,636	3,412
Pallegama ...	3,293	2,968	3,857	4,548	3,732	3,882	1,661	1,973	1,013	1,075	3,509	3,280	3,917	4,687	3,861	3,965	1,777	2,115	1,093	1,117
Kongahawela ...	2,129	6,092	7,644	9,065	7,675	7,242	5,323	4,593	4,526	3,769	2,762	7,490	8,724	10,765	8,987	8,228	5,575	5,140	4,826	4,059
Elahera ...	—	631	1,154	995	839	539	456	205	96	157	—	866	1,362	1,057	930	577	478	218	98	166
Gammaduwa ...	223	2,739	4,758	4,573	2,914	1,443	1,395	1,204	1,743	1,482	269	3,559	5,272	5,106	3,132	1,775	1,712	1,301	2,264	1,684
Kumbaloluwa ...	—	3,659	3,524	1,536	959	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,150	3,922	1,642	959	—	—	—	—	—
Puwakpitiya ...	—	—	—	736	263	—	271	—	—	—	—	—	—	743	263	—	284	—	—	—
Kosgolla ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,144	462	981	646	562	—	—	—	—	—	1,144	462	1,016	661	571
Meda-ela (Mousaheriya estate now)	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	1,579	1,599	1,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	1,726	1,822	1,979
Hukkumbura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	—	—	—
Kambarawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	308	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	335	349
Opalgala ...	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	340	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	434
Nayakumbura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	263
Total ...	40,361	57,937	61,566	61,865	57,981	73,501	56,827	51,940	54,051	57,733	58,194	89,056	88,446	82,267	73,690	96,752	93,358	79,104	67,472	77,227

Q.—Serious Crime in the Matale District for 1901 and 1902.

Name of Korale.	Year.	Murder or Homicide.	Grievous Hurt.	Hurt with Knife.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Arson.	Rape or Outraging Modesty.	Abduction.	Cattle Stealing.	Theft from Dwellings.	Theft and Receipt of Stolen Property over Rs. 20.	Total.
Matale South.													
Kohonsiya Pattu ...	1901	—	2	3	—	7	1	—	—	2	6	3	24
	1902	1	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	3	2	1	18
Medasiya Pattu ...	1901	—	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	9
	1902	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	13
Udasiya Pattu ...	1901	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	7
	1902	1	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	2	—	4	14
Gampahasiya Pattu ...	1901	1	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	11
	1902	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	8
Asgiri Udasiya Pattu ...	1901	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
	1902	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Asgiri Pallesiya Pattu ...	1901	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	6
	1902	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Matale North.													
Udugoda Udasiya Pattu ...	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1902	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4
Udugoda Pallesiya Pattu...	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	1902	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Kandapalle Korale ...	1901	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Inamaluwa Korale ...	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wagapanaha Pallesiya Pattu	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1902	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Wagapanaha Udasiya Pattu	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1902	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Matale East.													
Pallesiya Pattu ...	1901	—	2	1	—	9	2	—	—	1	1	—	16
	1902	2	2	4	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	—	15
Laggala Udasiya Pattu ...	1901	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
	1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Laggala Pallesiya Pattu ...	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangala Udasiya Pattu ...	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangala Pallesiya Pattu ...	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Q.—*contd.*

Matale South.	1901. Cases of Violence.	1901. Cases of Fraud.	1902. Cases of Violence.	1902. Cases of Fraud.
Kohonsiya Pattu ...	6	18	7	11
Medasiya Pattu ...	3	6	4	9
Udasiya Pattu ...	5	2	3	11
Gampahasiya Pattu ...	4	7	3	5
Asgiri Udasiya Pattu ...	4	3	1	1
Asgiri Pallesiya Pattu ...	2	4	4	1
Total ...	24	40	22	38
Matale North.				
Udugoda Udasiya Pattu ...	—	—	2	2
Udugoda Pallesiya Pattu ...	—	1	1	2
Kandapalle Korale ...	1	—	—	1
Inamaluwa Korale ...	—	—	—	—
Wagapanaha Pallesiya Pattu ...	—	—	—	3
Wagapanaha Udasiya Pattu ...	—	—	1	1
Total ...	1	1	4	9
Matale East.				
Pallesiya Pattu ...	5	11	5	11
Laggala Udasiya Pattu ...	2	1	—	2
Laggala Pallesiya Pattu ...	—	—	—	—
Gangala Udasiya Pattu ...	—	—	—	—
Gangala Pallesiya Pattu ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	7	12	5	13

MATALE SOUTH.

Kohonsiya Pattu.

	1901.	1902.
Total true serially reported cases	24	18
Convictions, committals, authorized compromises	9	11

Medasiya Pattu.

Total true cases	9	13
Convictions, &c.	4	3

Udasiya Pattu.

Total true cases	7	14
Convictions, &c.	5	2

Gampahasiya Pattu.

Total true cases	11	8
Convictions, &c.	3	4

Asgiri Udasiya Pattu.

Total true cases	7	2
Convictions, &c.	4	1

Asgiri Pallesiya Pattu.

Total true cases	6	5
Convictions, &c.	2	4

MATALE NORTH.

Udugoda Udasiya Pattu.

Total true cases	—	4
Convictions, &c.	—	2

Udugoda Pallesiya Pattu.

Total true cases	1	3
Convictions, &c.	1	1

Kandapalle Korale.

Total true cases	1	1
Convictions, &c.	1	1

Inamaluwa Korale.

Total true cases	—	—
Convictions, &c.	—	—

	1901.	1902.
Wagapanaha Pallesiya Pattu.		
Total true cases	—	3
Convictions, &c.	—	—
Wagapanaha Udasiya Pattu.		
Total true cases	—	2
Convictions, &c.	—	1
MATALE EAST.		
Pallesiya Pattu.		
Total true cases	16	15
Convictions, &c.	3	9
Laggala Udasiya Pattu.		
Total true cases	3	2
Convictions, &c.	3	1
Laggala Pallesiya Pattu.		
Total true cases	—	—
Convictions, &c.	—	—
Gangala Udasiya Pattu.		
Total true cases	—	—
Convictions, &c.	—	—
Gangala Pallesiya Pattu.		
Total true cases	—	—
Convictions, &c.	—	—
Matale South.		
Total true cases	64	60
Convictions, &c.	27	25
Convictions	42 per cent.	41 per cent.
Matale North.		
Total true cases	2	13
Convictions, &c.	2	5
Convictions	100 per cent.	38 per cent.
Matale East.		
Total true cases	19	17
Convictions, &c.	6	10
Convictions	31 per cent.	58 per cent.
False Cases.		
Matale South.		
Kohonsiya Pattu	12	11
Medasiya Pattu	4	3
Udasiya Pattu	3	2
Gampahasiya Pattu	3	5
Asgiri Udasiya Pattu...	1	—
Asgiri Pallesiya Pattu	3	3
Matale North.		
Udugoda Udasiya Pattu	1	—
Udugoda Pallesiya Pattu	1	1
Kandapalle Korale	1	—
Inamaluwa Korale	—	—
Wagapanaha Pallesiya Pattu	2	2
Wagapanaha Udasiya Pattu	—	—
Matale East.		
Pallesiya Pattu	6	5
Laggala Udasiya Pattu	1	—
Laggala Pallesiya Pattu	—	—
Gangala Udasiya Pattu	—	—
Gangala Pallesiya Pattu	—	—
	38	32

R.—Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1902 in the Matale District.

	Matale North.	Matale East.	Matale South.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1902 :—				
Civil	—	1	—	1
Criminal	—	7	8	15
Instituted during the year :—				
Civil	427	390	—	817
Criminal	662	489	382	1,533
Total Number of Cases :—				
Civil	427	391	—	818
Criminal	662	496	390	1,548
DECISIONS.				
Breach of V. C. Rules :—				
Criminal	448	312	373	1,133
Civil :—				
Money	390	363	—	753
Land	37	18	—	55
Criminal :—				
Assault	65	82	—	147
Theft	35	43	—	78
Malicious injury ...	11	2	—	13
Cattle trespass ...	102	42	—	144
Total Decisions :—				
Civil	427	381		808
Criminal	661	481	373	1,515
Amicable settlements under section 23, included under head "Decisions":—				
Civil	38	2	—	40
Criminal	81	10	78	169
APPEALS.				
To Assistant Government Agent.				
Civil ... Confirmed ...	19	8	—	27
Civil ... Set aside ...	—	2	—	2
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	19	35	14	68
Criminal ... Set aside ...	4	2	1	7
From Assistant Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.				
Civil .... Confirmed ...	2	1	—	3
Civil .... Set aside ...	—	—	—	—
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	—	—	—	—
Criminal ... Set aside ...	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1902 :—				
Civil	—	10	—	10
Criminal	1	15	17	33

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1902.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

THE condition of the Province during the year under review was satisfactory. There was neither epidemic nor scarcity of food, and the general health of the people and cattle was good. Much money was introduced by the railway works, and wages ruled higher than in previous years.

The Province was in charge of Mr. J. P. Lewis from the 17th May to the end of October, during my absence in Colombo. Consequently my remarks on the general administration are not so full as is usual.

REVENUE.

The revenue returns show an increase of Rs. 293 in the gross revenue collected in 1902, compared with the revenue collected in 1901 :—

	Rs.
1901	785,344
1902	785,637

Deducting from the above collection on account of—

	1901. Rs.	1902. Rs.
1. Passage money of immigrants	13	24
2. Sale of Delft horses	1,675	1,000
Total ...	1,688	1,024

the collection on account of ordinary revenue is Rs. 783,656 for 1901 and Rs. 784,613 for 1902, added to which the sums collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinance (in 1901 Rs. 80,031 and in 1902 Rs. 81,605) give the total contribution by the people to public objects in 1901 Rs. 863,687 and in 1902 Rs. 866,218.

The following statement gives the actual ordinary revenue due and collected on account of 1902 as compared with 1901, excluding passage money of immigrant coolies and sale of Delft horses and receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance :—

	Rs.
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1901	783,656
Deduct arrears of 1900 do.	3,892
	779,764
Add arrears of 1901 outstanding on December 31, 1901	2,927
Total ...	782,691
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1902	784,613
Deduct arrears of 1901 do.	2,927
	781,686
Add arrears of 1902 outstanding on December 31, 1902	4,281
Total ...	785,967
Real ordinary revenue of 1901	782,691
Do. 1902	785,967
Increase ...	3,276

All the revenue of the two years has now been collected, with the exception of the following :—

Rs. 2,970 on account of police rates of 1902.
„ 1,055 on account of arrrack rents of 1902.
„ 256 on account of water-rate, 1902, Mannar.

Rs. 4,281

The increase in the real ordinary revenue has been chiefly—

	Rs.		Rs.
Imports—Sugar ...	... 444	Recoveries on Irrigation Works	... 10,666
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy	... 2,702	Police Rates ...	... 399
Salt rented ...	... 867	Fee for Title Deeds ...	... 313
Salt sold in retail ...	... 10,841	Postage Stamps ...	... 3,645
Ferry Tolls ...	... 153	Government Railways	... 27,736
Revenue Stamps ...	... 1,310	Rent of Government Buildings	... 109
District Court Fines...	... 1,136	Interest ...	... 128
Government Agent's Fines	... 398	Unclaimed Deposits ...	... 567
Judicial Stamps ...	... 3,302	Firewood ...	... 2,037
Survey Fees ...	... 1,561	Land Sales ...	... 26,779

Whilst the decrease in the real ordinary revenue has been chiefly—

	Rs.		Rs.
Imports :—		Port Dues ...	... 803
Grain ...	... 12,060	Salt for Released Districts	... 67,850
Cotton Manufacture	... 4,280	Road Tolls ...	... 396
Spirits ...	... 560	Bridge Tolls ...	... 768
Others Goods ...	... 418	Fines—Police Courts	... 1,124
Exports of Chanks ...	... 701	Fines—Other Departments	... 963
Elephants ...	... 1,400	Warehouse Rent ...	... 3,004

Increases.

Arrack, Rum, and Toddy.—Due to higher amounts realized in the sale of these rents.

Salt rented.—Due to higher amounts realized in the sale of these rents..

Salt sold in retail.—To good fishing season at Mannar.

Stamps, Revenue and Judicial.—The revenue from stamps has been fluctuating for some years past.

Recoveries on Irrigation Works.—To restoration of Giant's tank.

Government Railways.—To opening of the Northern Railway.

Land Sales.—Owing to increased demand for land and competition at the sales.

Decreases.

Imports : Grain ; Cotton Manufacture.—Due to falling off in imports.

Exports : Chanks.—To less export of chanks in 1902, owing to the dullness of the market in India.

Elephants.—To no elephants having been exported during 1902.

Salt for Released Districts.—In 1901 a large quantity of salt was sent to the Southern and Western Provinces owing to less production at Hambantota. Such was not the case in 1902.

Police Court Fines.—The decrease is casual.

Warehouse Rent.—Due to falling off in imports of grains, &c.

The increase or decrease under other heads of real ordinary revenue does not call for special remark.

The total receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinances were as follows :—

	1901. Rs. c.		1902. Rs. c.
Jaffna	65,764 13	...	67,583 0
Mannar	8,390 36	...	8,137 1
Mullaittivu	5,876 93	...	5,885 69
Total ...	80,031 42		81,605 70

Expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinances was as follows :—

	1901. Rs. c.		1902. Rs. c.
Jaffna	63,527 66	...	64,277 1
Mannar	8,100 81	...	8,045 9
Mullaittivu	5,610 35	...	5,862 92
Total ...	77,238 82		78,185 2

Excluding from the above such casual receipts as value of trees cut down on roadsides, refund of charges overdrawn, &c., the actual contribution by the people in the shape of taxes under Thoroughfares Ordinances was as follows :—

	1901. Rs. c.		1902. Rs. c.
Jaffna	64,955 0	...	65,971 0
Mannar	7,745 0	...	7,631 25
Mullaittivu	4,905 0	...	4,985 0
Total ...	77,605 0		78,587 25

Number of persons who actually paid the taxes under the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1901 and 1902 :—

	1901. Rs. c.		1902. Rs. c.
Jaffna	64,343 0	...	65,594 0
Mannar	6,189 0	...	6,097 0
Mullaittivu	3,913 0	...	3,954 0
Total ...	74,445 0		75,645 0

WEATHER.

The rainfall registered in the Jaffna District was 47·46 inches, while that registered for 1901 was 40·11 inches. The total rainfall registered in the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts were respectively 55·21 and 81·55 inches.

CROPS.

The grain crops of the Jaffna District for the year 1902–03 were satisfactory, and would have been more so had the rain fallen earlier during the sowing season in Jaffna. In the Mullaittivu District the yield was very good.

FOOD SUPPLY.

According to the headmen's reports the outturn of the paddy crop of the Province was estimated at 956,993 bushels of paddy, which would produce 478,496 bushels of rice; the "varagu" crops amounted to 10,738 bushels, and the other dry grains yielded about 66,367 bushels, making in all 1,034,098 bushels local crop :—

	Bushels.
Paddy :—	
Jaffna	666,198
Mannar	107,604
Mullaittivu	183,191
	956,993
Varagu	10,738
Other grains	66,367
Total ...	1,034,098

The imported grain amounted to—

	Cwt.		Bushels.
Paddy	557,105 at 2½ bushels	=	1,299,912
Rice	113,961 at 1¾ ,,	=	199,431
Other grains	10,811 at 2 ,,	=	21,622

and those exported—

Paddy	36	=	84
Rice	2,606	=	4,560
Other grains	96	=	192

The consumption of home-grown and imported was—

	Bushels.
Paddy	2,256,821
Rice	194,871
Other grains	98,535

Taking the usual estimate of two bushels of paddy to one of rice, these figures show a quantity of 1,323,282 bushels of rice. This does not, however, include the balance of rice in stock at the end of the preceding year, nor does it exclude the balance at the end of the year under review.

To this should be added kurakkan, paddy, gingelly, &c., brought from the Vanni and the North-Central Province by land, and whose quantity is unascertainable.

The yield of cocoanuts was good, and the demand for them was great.

The supply of garden produce, vegetables, fish, turtles, &c., was satisfactory. There has been a continuous rise in the price of vegetables, fowls, and eggs for some years past, chiefly owing to the large export of these articles to Colombo and other places.

The yield of the palmirah produce was not so good as in the preceding year. The demand, however, is on the decrease.

The following statements give statistics as regards food supply, which have been furnished by the Collector of Customs :—

Statement of Foreign and Coastwise Imports of the following Articles in the Northern Province during the Years 1901 and 1902.

	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	1901.		1902.		1901.		1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Arrack ...	—	—	—	—	23,981	131,895 50	27,039½	100,040 0
	Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.	
Curry stuffs ...	6,793 3 23	46,500 20	6,878 3 6	52,797 93	2,362 1 26	26,130 50	1,417 1 20	15,137 25
Potatoes ...	4 2 6	34 15	6 0 0	45 0	132 3 19	1,461 50	142 0 0	1,462 50
Tobacco, manufactured ...	—	—	—	—	13 2 14	603 25	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb. 3,893	1,142 81	lb. 2,548½	796 56	8,323 2 0	163,914 50	7,472 0 0	136,295 50
	Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.					
Wheat ...	131 0 19	1,180 53	84 2 21	762 19	11 0 0	110 0	23 0 0	222 0

Statement showing the Quantity of Grain Imported from beyond Sea and Coastwise into the Northern Province during the Years 1901 and 1902.

	1901.									1902.								
	Paddy.			Rice.			Other Grain.			Paddy.			Rice.			Other Grain.		
	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Cwt.	qr	lb.
Beyond sea...	580,456	3	10	85,264	2	13	6,560	3	6	518,749	3	25¼	105,704	2	14	8,204	3	6
Coastwise ...	68,118	2	0	9,791	3	0	2,390	0	20	38,153	2	0	8,135	0	0	2,584	2	23
Total ...	648,575	1	10	95,056	1	13	8,950	3	26	556,903	1	25¼	113,839	2	14	10,789	2	1

TRADE.

Imports and Exports.

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Imports.		
Beyond sea	3,848,536 25	3,350,323 13
Coastwise	5,099,750 45	1,845,679 7
Total	8,948,286 70	5,196,002 20
Exports.		
Beyond sea	911,313 84	1,208,518 3
Coastwise	2,804,162 86	2,669,668 96
Total	3,715,476 70	3,878,186 99
Total Imports and Exports ...	12,663,763 40	9,074,189 19

Statement of Trade and of Quantity and Value of Certain Articles.

	1901. Quantity.	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1902. Quantity.	1902. Value. Rs. c.
Imports.				
Cloth	pkgs. 35 and yds. 1,585,144½	297,885 57	pkgs. 72 and yds. 1,083,793½	178,995 90
Cotton thread and twist	pkgs. 195 and lb. 28,614	1,604,685 0	pkgs. 89 and lb. 21691½	13,676 58
Exports.	Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.	
Copperah ...	1,323 0 0	10,770 0	—	—
Bêche-de-mer ...	222 2 0	7,365 0	120 0 0	2,208 0

Statement of Bêche-de-mer exported beyond Sea during the Years 1901 and 1902.

	1901. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1902. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1902. Value. Rs. c.
Beyond sea ...	222 2 0	7,365 0	120 0 0	2,208 0

Statement of Salt Fish exported from the Northern Province during the Years 1901 and 1902.

	1901. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1902. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1902. Value. Rs. c.
Beyond sea ...	2,557 3 24	7,076 75	2,083 0 0	8,690 50
Coastwise ...	38,410 1 0	330,629 50	30,289 0 10	306,259 0

Export of Chanks.

	1901. Number.	1901. Amount of Duty levied. Rs. c.	1902. Number.	1902. Amount of Duty levied. Rs. c.
Live chanks ...	1,805,295	3,610 59	1,570,100	3,140 20
Dead chanks ...	956,100	1,912 20	840,329	1,680 66
Total ...	2,761,395	5,522 79	2,410,429	4,820 86

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Palmirah Fibre exported from the Ports in the Northern Province during the Years 1901 and 1902.

Port.	1901. Quantity.	1901. Value.	1902. Quantity.	1902. Value.
	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
Jaffna	—	—	523 0 0	10,440 0
Kayts	—	—	—	—
Kankesanturai	43 0 0	430 0	676 0 0	19,735 0
Valvettitturai	—	—	—	—
Point Pedro	19 0 0	274 0	114 0 0	1,795 0
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—
Mannar	—	—	—	—
Pesalai	—	—	—	—
Vankalai	—	—	—	—
Total ...	62 0 0	704 0	1,313 0 0	31,970 0

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Different Kinds of Oil exported beyond Sea and Coastwise during the Years 1901 and 1902.

Oil.	1901.				1902.			
	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.		Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Cocoanut ...	—	—	5,019¼	6,209 50	—	—	3,223	2,477 0
Fish ...	—	—	10⅔	7 0	—	—	—	—
Gingelly ...	—	—	2,356½	3,975 0	—	—	1,823	3,042 0
Illuppai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	123½	184 0
Kerosine ...	—	—	650¼	424 0	—	—	458	359 0
Linseed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margosa ...	—	—	34¾	52 0	—	—	12⅔	22 0
Medicinal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castor ...	—	—	10	15 0	—	—	—	—
Wood ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Different Kinds of Oil imported beyond Sea and Coastwise during the Years 1901 and 1902.

Oil.	1901.				1902.			
	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.		Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Castor ...	4,420½	7,104 47	173	450 0	3,408⅔	5,478 4	323	807 25
Cocoanut ...	—	—	5,250	7,695 50	12⅔	14 0	472	708 0
Fish ...	—	—	32	34 0	—	—	—	—
Gingelly ...	61½	64 71	588¼	1,035 0	—	—	180	180 0
Groundnut ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illuppai ...	—	—	15⅓	17 0	—	—	155	232 50
Kerosine ...	—	—	91,499	54,899 40	—	—	36,042	27,031 50
Linseed ...	—	—	176	176 0	—	—	320	350 0
Margosa ...	—	—	5	6 0	—	—	—	—
Turpentine ...	—	—	59	100 0	—	—	62	75 0
Vegetable ...	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Machinery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unenumerated ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	208½	297 5	—	—	41⅚	75 57	12½	15 0

Statement showing the Quantity of Jaggery exported in 1901 and 1902.

Port.	1901.				1902.			
	To British India.	Value.	To French India.	Value.	To British India.	Value.	To French India.	Value.
	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kayts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kankesanturai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valvettiturai ...	38 2 0	115 50	1,204 0 0	3,612 0	8 0 0	24 0	659 0 0	1,978 50
Point Pedro ...	470 0 0	1,880 0	638 0 0	2,552 0	137 0 0	548 0	389 0 0	1,556 0
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pesalai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vankalai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	508 2 0	1,995 50	1,842 0 0	6,164 0	145 0 0	572 0	1,048 0 0	3,534 50

Statement showing the Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Goats imported and exported to and from each Port of the Northern Province in 1901 and 1902.

	Import.		Export.	
	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.
Kayts :—				
1901 ...	4,522	6,960	501	1
1902 ...	3,202	7,366	556	—
Point Pedro :—				
1901 ...	—	—	—	—
1902 ...	—	—	1	—

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Averam Bark exported from the Northern Province during the Years 1901 and 1902.

	Beyond Sea. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Beyond Sea. Value. Rs. c.	Coastwise. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Coastwise. Value. Rs. c.
1901	—	—	644 2 0	6,045 0
1902	—	—	240 0 0	1,200 0

Statement showing the Export of Palmirah Timber during the Years 1901 and 1902.

		1901. Cwt.	1902. Cwt.
Kayts	British India	10,761	20,965
	French India	—	—
	Value	Rs. 2,450·50	Rs. 5,541·40
Point Pedro	British India	40,763	11,845
	French India	6,514	5,336
	Value	Rs. 16,798·35	Rs. 6,916·75
Valvettiturai	British India	1,808	—
	French India	64	—
	Value	Rs. 1,713·60	—
Kankesanturai	British India	1,339	3,705
	French India	—	601
	Value	Rs. 495·40	Rs. 1,274·00
Mannar	British India	100	595
	French India	—	—
	Value	Rs. 5·00	Rs. 70·00
Pesalai and Vankalai	British India	9,641	6,897
	French India	—	—
	Value	Rs. 4,242·50	Rs. 2,265·50

HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

Fever, which generally prevails during the latter part of the year, was less virulent than in previous years.

There were two cases of smallpox, one in Jaffna and the other in Kankesanturai; both were treated successfully.

In January there were 29 persons remaining at Kayts suffering from cholera, which had broken out in December, 1901, of whom 5 recovered and 24 died. Since then there were no cases of cholera during the year.

SANITATION.

The sanitation of the town of Jaffna is maintained by a sanitary officer and coolies under him at an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 granted by Government for the purpose. The usual sanitary measures were carried out with special precaution at the places of pilgrimage. The measures required by the Plague Committee were continued throughout the Province. Rats were destroyed in Jaffna to the number of 3,338 in 1900, 6,305 in 1901, and 11,830 in 1902; total, 21,473.

The towns of Point Pedro and Valvettiturai, Mannar, and Mullaittivu were brought under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance. Scavenging was carried on to a limited extent. The moneys collected were accumulated until sufficient funds exist for the erection and maintenance of permanent latrines and for providing an adequate scavenging staff.

The sanitation of villages was enforced through headmen, and as a result villages are generally clean, excepting the fishing villages. There were several complaints made to me by the villagers that their dwelling compounds were flooded during the heavy rains, and steps were immediately taken to drain the water off as far as possible, but in many cases it was not possible.

The water supply of the villages was satisfactory. It is solely derived from wells. I am glad to say that the project for the water supply to the town of Jaffna, which has been long under consideration, had so advanced that arrangement was made for preparation of estimate and fixing of the sites of the reservoirs early in 1903.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

The following is the statement of tobacco exported beyond sea and coastwise:—

Statement of Tobacco exported beyond Sea and Coastwise during the Years 1901 and 1902.

	Beyond Sea. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Beyond Sea. Value. Rs. c.	Coastwise. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Coastwise. Value. Rs. c.
1901	28,269 2 4	673,061 68	51,220 2 12	583,660 60
1902	43,982 0 12	1,029,806 28	34,560 1 0	454,967 50

There has been a fall in the price of the leaves grown locally, and it is a matter of great anxiety with the tobacco growers of the Province that the price is on the decline for some years past. The fall in the price is chiefly owing to the markets being glutted, and unless a fresh market is found for the local product no material improvement can be effected.

A trial was made by Mr. MacD. Gibson at Pallai in curing the Jaffna tobacco to suit European markets.

I have nothing new to mention as regards this important industry, which will continue to be unsatisfactory to the producer until he begins to realize the necessity for improved methods of curing the product. I can only call attention to my observations in previous Administration Reports.

CATTLE.

The following is a statement of cattle in the Jaffna division:—

Buffaloes	3,723
Black cattle	159,316
Sheep	75,629
Goats	58,519

No cases of cattle diseases have been reported during the year under review. There was a heavy mortality among the cattle in the island of Delft, which was due to drought and insufficient water and pasturage for the excessive number of cattle in the island. The headmen's estimate of the mortality is shown below, but the actual number of deaths seems to have been much larger :—

Black cattle	1,084
Buffaloes	36
Sheep	141
Goats	103
Total ...	1,364

In my last Administration Report I pointed out that this preventible mortality was a disgrace, and that the only remedy is to reduce the cattle to the capacity of the pasturage and water.

With a view to improve the cattle in Delft I introduced two Scinde bulls for breeding purposes, but the result was unsatisfactory owing to local conditions. The Scinde bulls at Mannar and Mullaittivu are doing well.

Rules under Ordinance No. 10 of 1891 not having been framed yet for the Province, it is found difficult to regulate the sale, removal, and branding of cattle. However, the island of Delft having been brought under the operation of the Village Communities' Ordinance, it was found possible to introduce into that island a system of branding under the rules framed under that Ordinance; and about 2,000 heads of cattle have already been branded. Hitherto there was practically no branding or registration of ownership in the island.

NEW TRACTS FOR CULTIVATION.

A Company, under the name of "The Jaffna Agricultural Company," was started by certain enterprising gentlemen for the purpose of extending paddy cultivation in the Northern Province. The Association has asked for 3,000 acres of land irrigable by the Karachi scheme near Paranthan. Government has permitted the sale of the block on terms favourable to the pioneers.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration route continues closed from 1900. A few labourers for Giant's tank work were allowed to land and depart by Mannar.

TIMBER AND FIREWOOD.

Revenue from Released Areas.—The annexed is a statement of revenue derived from released areas during 1902 in the Northern Province :—

	Rs. c.
Royalty on timber	7 92
Royalty on firewood	11 75
Canes and bamboos	—
Averam bark	1,135 0
Green leaves	343 60
Coral stones	51 15
Jungle sticks	71 64
Other forest produce	30 40
Total ...	1,651 46

The following statement of revenue of the Forest Department has been furnished to me by the Assistant Conservator, Northern Circle :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
I.—Timber, &c., removed by Government Agency :—		
(*a*) Timber	3,121 71	
(*b*) Fuel	2,894 48	
		6,016 19
II.—Timber, &c., removed from forest by purchasers :—		
(*a*) Timber	394 49	
(*b*) Fuel	932 48	
		1,326 97
III.—Miscellaneous :—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	83 31	
(*b*) Refunds	15 75	
(*c*) Other sources	16 61	
		115 67
Total ...		7,458 83

Free Grants of Timber.—No free grants were issued in Jaffna and Mullaittivu Districts. In the Mannar District free grants were issued for common timber, and jungle sticks to the value of Rs. 50·49.

Prosecutions on Account of Forest Produce.—None reported.

Firewood.—The supply of firewood to the town of Jaffna is carried out by dealers who lease the Crown land formerly used by the Forest Department, as a firewood depôt. These dealers get their supply from the Forest Department, and also from private parties. A license was issued by me in November on a stamp of Rs. 50 to collect firewood in the released areas for the supply of Point Pedro. The supply to the Jaffna town having been a subject of complaint for some time, I found it necessary to issue licenses for the collection of firewood in the released areas of the Punakari division on the

same terms and conditions as those of the Forest Department, with the result that the depôts have now a good supply in stock. But I am doubtful that the Forest Department gets full value from the places of issue at Mandaklaar and elsewhere owing to defective supervision.

Forest Reserve.—As mentioned in my last report, six blocks of forest in the Mullaittivu District were reserved during the year.

SALT.

A quantity of 54,602 cwt. was manufactured at the Chiviateru salt pans, but there was no formation at Karanavai or Vellaiparavai lewayas owing to unfavourable weather. The cost of the salt was 25·85 cents per cwt.

The total charges incurred during 1902 on account of salt were as follows :—

	Rs.
Cost of collecting and storing salt	12,961
Watching and destroying salt unfit for collection	656
Cost of establishment	4,374
Commission to headmen on salt sold	2,064
Transport of salt from one store to another within the Province ...	6,137
Repairs to stores...	688
All other miscellaneous charges	81
Total ...	26,961

Salt revenue and quantity of salt sold during 1902 was :—

Cwt.	Particulars.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
— ...	Rent of the monopoly of the retail sale in the Jaffna District	57,267 0	
34,232 ...	Sold in Jaffna to the renter at 40 cents per cwt.	13,692 80	
			70,959 80
9,195 ...	Sold at Mannar and Mullaittivu by retail at rates varying from Re. 1·61 to Rs. 2·07 per cwt. ...	17,073 55	
5,694 ...	Sold at Mannar and Mullaittivu by wholesale to fishers and tawalam at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	13,437 84	
			30,511 39
200 ...	Short delivered by contractor who transported salt to Batticaloa	—	472 0
49,321			101,943 19

The receipt and issue of salt during 1902 were as follows :—

Particulars.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Balance on 31st December, 1901	61,995	
Collected during 1902, cwt. 54,602 :—*		
Out of this, removed to store during the year	42,982	
Excess found in store	1,351	
		106,328
Sold for local consumption	49,321	
Sent to Batticaloa	22,735	
Wastage	1,387	
		73,443
Balance on 31st December, 1902 ...	—	32,885†

	Cwt.
* Removed in 1902	42,982
Removed in 1903	11,620
	54,602

† Actual balance in store on 31st December, 1902, 35,385 cwt., difference 2,500 cwt. being salt paid for but not removed.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.

Rewards were paid for the destruction of seven leopards and three bears in the Jaffna District, and for sixteen leopards and five bears in the Mannar District. In the Mullaittivu District rewards were paid for killing twenty-nine leopards and fifteen bears. Many more are killed than are shown in these figures. The people prefer to sell the skins to traders for a higher amount than the Government reward.

WORKING OF THE PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEES.

Abstract of Money spent by the Provincial and District Road Committees on Minor Roads, Buildings, &c., in 1902.

	Treasury Money. Rs. c.	Road Ordinance Funds. Rs. c.	Market Funds. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	— ...	20,547 82 ...	4,984 64 ...	25,532 46
Mannar ...	449 97 ...	2,126 79 ...	— ...	2,576 76
Mullaittivu ...	252 50 ...	1,758 25 ...	— ...	2,010 75
Total ...	702 47	24,432 86	4,984 64	30,119 97

Jaffna Markets Fund.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on Account of the Markets Fund for the Year ended December 31, 1902.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902 ...	—	4,865 79
Rent of Grand Bazaar market, Jaffna	768 0	
Rent of Changanai market ...	380 0	
Rent of Chunagam market ...	463 92	
Rent of Point Pedro market ...	685 20	
Rent of Chavakachcheri market ...	540 0	
Rent of Elephant Pass market ...	120 0	
Rent of Tolpuram market ...	39 0	
Rent of shed at Chunagam market	24 0	
Rent of shed at Kaikulateru market	6 0	
Rent of shed at Kayts market ...	3 0	
Rent of shed at Avarangal market	20 25	
		3,049 37
Fees for licenses to hold private markets	—	3 0
Loan received from Government for improvement of Changanai market	—	5,000 0
Proceeds sale of trees standing on market grounds ...	—	71 25
Fines	—	1 50
Total ...	—	12,990 91

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Pay of market-keepers and sweepers	797 0	
Hire of market watchers ...	71 0	
Cost of scavenging ...	1,380 0	
Cost of works carried on in markets	4,984 64	
For regulating the tower clock, Jaffna	119 92	
Proctor's fees	52 50	
Miscellaneous	6 86	
		7,411 92
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	—	5,578 99
Total ...	—	12,990 91

PILGRIMAGES.

At the annual festival of the Hindus in honour of the snake goddess (Nakammal) at Nainativu about the middle of the year over 20,000 people assembled. Everything went off quietly. The usual sanitary precautions were taken, with satisfactory results.

About the same time the festival at Madu Church near Vavuniya was celebrated, and a number of pilgrims, both Hindus and Catholics, attended. 23,216 persons were counted at the "pitchai choru" (distribution of rice) at the festival, and there were 997 carts. There were only two deaths, both of children. The water supply was good, and the general health of the pilgrims was excellent.

CRIME.

The headmen generally co-operated with the police in the prevention and detection of crime, with very few exceptions, which were met by suitable punishment. A sum of Rs. 1,446 was paid to unpaid headmen as rewards and to meet expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

Annexed is a statement of the number of cases of murder or attempted murder and of those in which the knife has been used :—

	Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Convicted.	Pending.
Murder	5	5	2	—
Attempted murder ...	1	1	1	—
Manslaughter	2.	2	—	—
Hurt with knife ...	70	70	28	6
Grievous hurt with knife ...	10	10	4	3

Charges of cattle stealing are on the decrease. There was only one case against two accused persons, both of whom were acquitted.

CASTE AND RELIGIOUS DISPUTES.

I made special mention in my last report of these disputes being a fertile source of crime. These were much in evidence during the year under review, no less than twelve cases being reported of unlawful assembly, with modifications as to rioting and grievous hurt, homicide, &c. As I have stated, they are due to Vellalas resenting the adoptions of customs hitherto peculiar to them only, as of wearing jewellery, riding in carriages, using tom-toms at social functions, &c., by the low-caste Nalawas and others, who have become rich and decline to follow the old "customs."

A large mob of Vellalas assembled at Neervali and demolished the Roman Catholic church there (a shed with cadjan roof) used by the Nalawa converts, broke the furniture, and hacked to pieces the images held sacred by the converts. It was a most impudent outrage committed by a gang of miscreants in broad daylight on the King's Coronation Day. A punitive police force was quartered there for three months. The cost of their maintenance is being recovered. The place is now quiet. Eleven of the Vellalas were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

At Kopay, a village close to Neervali, a similar cadjan-roofed shed used as a Roman Catholic school was burnt down by night. The people are peaceful and loyal. The incendiary could not be of that village, and is supposed to belong to Neervali, but however no trace could be found of him.

2. At Tunnalai certain Hindu Vellalas stopped a wedding procession which sought to proceed to the Wesleyan chapel with the beat of tom-tom. Though prosecutions of the offenders had ended unsatisfactorily, the whole difficulty gradually died out.

3. A similar procession of the jewellers of Valvettiturai was stopped by the Vellalas of the place for having used "native music" at the function. The offenders were prosecuted, and five of them were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

4. At Sarasalai an unlawful assembly of Vellalas set upon native musicians, who were proceeding to "play" at the wedding-house of a Covia (low-caste) man. The offenders were tried before the District Court and have been acquitted.

5. A riot between two factions of the Vellala people at Manipay, when the annual Hindu festival at that village came off, led to fifteen persons being fined Rs. 50 each by the District Court.

6. A riot between Vellalas and Nálawas at Manthuvil was dealt with by the District Court, and seven persons were fined Rs. 25 each.

7. After a fight between two factions of Tamils at the Nallur Kandasamy temple, the faction which was worsted pursued their opponents, and, taking them by surprise, wounded one of them to death and hurt various others. Fifteen of the aggressors were tried and acquitted before the Supreme Court. The principal witness spoiled the case by varying his statements, and pleading that the assault on him had affected his memory.

8. For disturbing a procession of blacksmiths of Puloly six Vellalas were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

9. There were a few other caste quarrels which did not come to court, but gradually died out.

PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO PUBLIC WORKS.

Under instructions I repeat the list of former years as they remain to be dealt with :—

(*a*) Water supply for Jaffna.
(*b*) Reclamation of the Karaiur tidal flat.
(*c*) Road to Mullaittivu from Paranthan.
(*d*) Road to Tunukkai from Paranthan.
(*e*) Completion of Mannar-Madawachchi road and its continuation from Mannar to Talaimannar.
(*f*) The repair and completion of the new trace on the Mannar Coast road from Mannar to Illuppaikkadavai.
(*g*) Annual votes for wells.
(*h*) Improvement of the road from Vavuniya to Parayanalankulam.
(*i*) A road from Pallai to Chempianpattu.
(*j*) Side drains for Chavakachcheri and Kodikamam bazaars.
(*k*) A new resthouse for Vavuniya.
(*l*) Extension of the telegraph to Kayts.

(*a*) It is satisfactory to note that an officer has been sent to make a survey of the work, and it is hoped that the work will be taken up as early as possible if the report and estimate are satisfactory.

(*b*) The consideration of this work must, I think, await the completion of the railway.

(*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), and (*h*) These works are being carried on by sections, and it is hoped that they will be completed as early as possible, as their necessity has been fully shown.

(*g*) This is one of the most useful votes made to the Government Agent, as it tends to the improvement of the water supply of the villages where the supply is badly wanted. The usual vote is Rs. 1,500.

(*i*) I would repeat the same remarks made by me last year on this subject.

(*j*) It is now contemplated to remove the bazaar at Kodikamam to a site on higher level, but side drains for both these villages are distinctly necessary.

(*k*) As I said in my last report, a new resthouse for Vavuniya is very desirable on a site near the railway station. The existing resthouse is too small, and is inconveniently situated close to the hospital.

(*l*) The port of Kayts is really the most important in the Province, and is the only one unconnected by wire with Jaffna. It is desirable in the interest of Government and the public to extend the telegraphic communication to this port.

The following abstract shows the amount expended on public works in the Province during the year :—

	Public Works Recurrent.	Rs.	c.
1.	Maintenance of roads	112,427	65*
2.	Maintenance of inland navigation	3,012	40
3.	General	73	37
4.	Repairs to buildings	9,315	44
5.	Additions to buildings	2,216	14
6.	Repairs of bridges	5,519	17
7.	Miscellaneous	10,045	79
	Total	142,609	96

	Public Works Extraordinary.	Rs.	c.
8.	New works and buildings	23,853	64
9.	Alterations and additions to buildings	5,533	16
11.	New roads	30,448	94
12.	Addition and improvement to roads	26,343	82
16.	Miscellaneous	3,557	85
	Total	89,737	41

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL.

	Public Works Extraordinary.	Rs.	c.
8.	New works and buildings	7	50
13.	New bridges	180	59
	Total	188	9
	Jaffna Railway Loan	4,236	4
	Grand Total	236,771	50

* Rs. 30,315.75 of this was Committee money.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED AND PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

For reasons stated at the commencement of this report, I have no fresh recommendations to make. What is required is steady systematic continuance of the policy of irrigation and improved means of communication between the villages and the main arteries and the railway now in process of construction through the Vanni. These points have been fairly freely set forth in the Administration Reports of the past few years.

EVENTS.

1. The chief event of the year was the opening of the first section of the Northern railway at Jaffna on the 11th March by His Excellency the Governor, with great popular demonstration. The people appreciated the benefits of the railway, and there was much enthusiasm shown on the occasion. Addresses and telegrams poured in expressing the gratitude of the Tamils all over Ceylon.

2. The termination of the war in South Africa and the conclusion of peace was hailed with joy by the loyal people of this Province, who evinced great interest in the celebrations fixed for the Coronation Day. The sudden illness of the King, however, came as a shock. Prayers were offered in the various religious edifices, both Christian and Hindu, for the speedy recovery of His Majesty, and grateful thanks were given when the recovery was announced.

3. An Agricultural and Industrial Show was held at the instance and under the supervision of Sir William Twynam, K.C.M.G. As a first attempt it was creditable, especially in consideration of the short notice given; however, all the Jaffna arts and industries cannot be said to have been fairly exhibited, and there was hardly sufficient competition. There was a good show of different kinds of paddy. Marine exhibits were poor.

4. The Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII. was celebrated with great pomp and enthusiasm, and alms were freely distributed among the poor in commemoration of the important event.

5. Mr. R. W. Allegakoon, Police Magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, was transferred to Chilaw, and Mr. G. Prins took up duties in his place.

6. Mr. Chit Kailayapillai, Chief Mudaliyar of the Kachcheri, was transferred to Batticaloa. He was succeeded by Mr. S. Sabaratnam.

7. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and suite made a tour in the Vavuniya and Mannar Districts in September, and returned to Colombo visiting Rameswarem on their way.

8. Mr. Constantine was succeeded by Mr. Denham in the Assistant Agency of Mannar, and Mr. Schrader by Mr. Festing in that of Mullaittivu.

CHENA CULTIVATION.

Only nine permits were given to chena cultivators in the Jaffna District, 154 in the Mullaittivu District, and none in the Mannar District. The chenas were chiefly confined to tank beds with a view to having them cleared.

NURSERY GARDENS.

There is a small garden maintained by Mr. Rudd for many years past at the police station near the Kachcheri from casual funds realized by sale of dead timber. It has done good service in the free distribution of mahogany, inga sama, teak, and similar trees and shrubs throughout the Province. A small grant from Government for its continuance is desirable.

The garden at Kanakarayankulam was closed, as the site was found to be unsuitable, but the Vavuniya garden is doing good work. This is referred to in the report of my Assistant at Mullaittivu.

IRRIGATION.

Village Tank Restoration.—The annual labour due by the shareholders was performed during the year. Annexed is a statement of the number of working village tanks in the Province :—

District.	Tanks in. 1901.	Tanks in. 1902.
Jaffna	32	32
Mannar	179	179
Mullaittivu	290	296
Total	501	507

There is an increase of six tanks brought under restoration in the Mullaittivu District.

The number of days' labour called out was 69,049, which, at 37½ cents a day, is equivalent to Rs. 25,893·37.

A return of labour on tanks furnished by the Chief Irrigation Inspector is annexed:—

[For Return see next page.]

The year 1902 witnessed the completion of the Giant's tank, which is a source of immense benefit to the cultivators of more than one-half of the Mannar District.

The irrigation rules under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 were strictly enforced throughout the Province, and certainly with good results. In the Mannar District a certain section of the cultivators petitioned that they should be exempted from labour on their village tanks, which are now supplied with water from the Giant's tank, on the plea that they pay irrigation interest for the water supply. The demand was both illogical and ill-advised, for until the village tanks are completed the waste of water would be great, nor could a perpetual flow of water be supplied all the year round. Taking this view, Government declined to exempt these villagers from their liability under the irrigation rules of the Province.

Return of Tank Labour for 1902 of Mullaittivu, Mannar, and Jaffna Districts.

Divisions.	No. of Working Tanks.	No. of Days' Labour called out.	No. of Days' Labour done by Villagers.	Extra Labour called out in Repairs to Breaches.	Extra Labour done in Repairs to Breaches.	Extra Labour called out in Spill and Bund Clearing.	Extra Labour done in Spill and Bund Clearing.	Extra Labour called out in Turfing.	Extra Labour done in Turfing.	Total No. of Days' Labour called out during the Year.	Total No. of Days' Labour done by Villagers in Tanks during the Year.	No. of Days' Labour in default.	Amount commuted. Rs. c.	No. of Days exempted.	No. of Cubes of Earthwork done for the Fine and Commutation Money.	No. of Sluices fixed during the Year.	No. of Tanks allowed under the new Condition.	No. of Cubes of Earthwork done.	No. of Days' Labour done in Clearing.	Labour done by Villagers in excess, in addition to the Labour due by them Annually.
Kilakumulai North ...	36	3,342	1,347	150	150	1,134	971	429	238	5,055	2,706	2,349	— —	—	255½	—	—	—	—	—
Kilakumulai South (Tamil Division)	33	3,425	1,144	10	10	943	822	94	10	4,472½	1,986	1,844	240 99	—	596	—	—	—	—	—
Kilakumulai South (Sinhalese Division)	30	1,703	1,272	60	60	1,681	1,432	258	244	3,702	3,008	503	71 63	—	218¼	—	—	45	—	—
Udaiyaur ...	17	724	277	50	50	199	168	52	47	1,025	542	365½	— —	117½	100½	—	—	—	—	—
Melpattu South ...	17	1,020	650	80	80	248	167	102	76	1,450	973	461	— —	16	173¾	—	—	—	—	—
Melpattu North ...	33	1,819	1,632	50	50	434	303	304	240	2,607	2,225	334	18 0	—	613½	1	—	—	—	—
Melpattu East ...	43	2,194	1,669	30	30	651	447	400	318	3,275	2,464	811	— —	—	566	1	—	—	—	—
Muliavalai ...	3	232	232	—	—	38	38	33	33	303	303	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puthukudyirruppu ...	1	63	63	—	—	17	17	10	10	90	90	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karrikaddumulai North ...	1	116	116	—	—	13	13	12	12	141	141	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karrikaddumulai South ...	2	120	120	—	—	27	27	25	25	172	172	—	— —	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Chinnacheddikulam: East (Tamil Division) ...	24	1,491	791	49	29	642	492	120	82	2,302	1,594	708	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinnacheddikulam East (Sinhalese Division) ...	12	635	616	152	60	250	174	101	51	1,138	901	237	— —	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Nachcheddikulam ...	31	3,362	1,852	130	25	900	718	300	160	4,692	2,755	1,937	— —	—	—	—	—	75	30	—
Chinnacheddikulam West	14	956	804	91	10	268	226	131	71	1,446	1,111	335	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mantai, &c. ...	106	22,960¼	1,672	360	360	525	525	190	190	24,035½	2,747	754	7,700 34	—	—	14	—	—	—	7,334¾
Musali Pattu ...	28	8,090¼	7,833¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,090¼	7,833¼	257	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	191½
Nanaddan Pattu ...	214	15,232½	3,528½	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,232½	3,528½	9,288	906 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karunaval Pattu South ...	17	523	483	—	—	131	125	134	134	788	742	46	— —	—	121	—	—	—	—	—
Thunukkai ...	15	1,041	793	—	—	210	171	130	60	1,381	1,024	342	— —	15	482½	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	507	69,049	27,094¾	1,212	914	8,311	6,336	2,825	2,001	81,397½	36,845¾	20,571½	8,937 3	148½	3,174	16	—	120	30	7,526¼

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

Village Tribunals and Committees did not exist in the Province until one was established at Vavuniya when the Assistant Agency was removed to Mullaittivu. During the year another was established for the island of Delft, in consideration of the isolated position of the island and the limited means of the inhabitants. The Maniyagar of the island has been made the President on a salary of Rs. 880 per annum for the combined post. Rules under section 6 of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889 have been framed and passed, and the Tribunal so far works satisfactorily. The Tribunal at Vavuniya is doing good work, and the people seem to appreciate it.

A return showing the work done by the two Tribunals during the year under review is annexed :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1902.

	Vavuniya North and South, Panankamam, and Metkumulai.	Delft East, Middle, and West.	Total.
Pending on January 1 :—			
Civil	10	—	10
Criminal	2	—	2
Instituted during the year :—			
Civil	197	105	302
Criminal	101	56	157
Total number of cases :—			
Civil	207	105	312
Criminal	103	56	159
DECISIONS.			
Breach of V. C. Rules :—			
Criminal	—	14	14
Public nuisance	2	—	2
Breach of Irrigation Rules	1	—	1
Civil :—			
Money	202	86	288
Land	1	19	20
Criminal :—			
Assault	46	18	64
Theft	15	17	32
Malicious injury	5	6	11
Cattle trespass	30	—	30
Maintenance	—	1	1
Total Decisions :—			
Civil	203	105	308
Criminal	99	56	155
Amicable settlements under section 23, included under head "Decisions" :—			
Civil	—	15	15
Criminal	3	14	17
APPEALS.			
To Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent.			
Civil — Confirmed	6	—	6
Civil — Set aside	1	—	1
Criminal — Confirmed	3	—	3
Criminal — Set aside	1	—	1
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.			
Civil — Confirmed	—	—	—
Civil — Set aside	1	—	1
Criminal — Confirmed	—	—	—
Criminal — Set aside	—	—	—

WORKS OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Mr. J. P. Lewis, who acted as Government Agent, took much interest in the Archæology of the Province. Some interesting discoveries were made of Buddhist remains anterior to the Tamil occupation of the Province. Two large upright images of Buddha were found at Chunnagam and Tunnalai, which were not too much broken to be restored completely, and were set up in the park at the Government Agent's residence.

In Jaffna some tombstones of the Portuguese period were discovered. My Assistant at Mannar has remarks on the Archæological work in that district, in which Mr. Denham takes commendable interest.

LEGISLATION.

I have no fresh suggestion to make. I would only repeat what has already been stated as to the need for regulation of the Hindu temples' temporalities.

RAILWAY LAND ACQUISITION.

Statement of Lands acquired for the Northern Railway during the Year 1902.

Number of lots acquired	35
Extent acquired	1A. 0R. 31·43P.
Amount paid for land	Rs. 1,355·62
Total amount incurred on account of the acqusition	„ 47,042·26

The line has been opened as far as Pallai, and the total collection on account of the Railway from March to end of the year was Rs. 27,736·63 for the open section.

Statement of Land sold in the Jaffna District in 1902.

Description of Land sold.	Extent. A. R. P.	Price. Rs. c.
Fit for paddy	260 2 6 ...	10,069 0
Fit for garden	88 3 3 ...	1,581 0
Fit for cocoanut	444 2 27·61 ...	14,175 0
Total ...	739 3 36·61	25,825 0
Sale in 1901	609 2 33 ...	11,187 0
Increase in 1902	184 1 3·61 ...	14,638 0

It may be noted that the amount realized in the district in 1902 is more than double the amount realized in 1901. There were ten sales held during 1902.

The following is a statement showing the approximate extent for which applications were forwarded in 1902 to the Surveyor-General for survey :—

	Acres.
March	6
July	22
August	27
November	55
December	288
Total ...	398

including five Crown requisitions for survey of 285 acres in The Islands division to prevent encroachments. The fall in the private applications for survey was due to the introduction of the new land sale regulations in January, 1902.

There were not many sales of private lands, but, on the contrary, there is a good demand for Crown lands.

WASTE LANDS.

The Waste Lands Ordinance has not been introduced into this Province.

HORSE ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.
Revenue	1,000
Expenditure	1,050

There were thirty foals born during the season, but of these five were born dead, and there were sixteen deaths, caused chiefly by want of grass for the mares and foals.

The present stock consists of—

	At Delft.
Stallions	3
Brood mares	59
Foals	16
	At Iranativu.
Young stock	41

Since the commencement of the breeding experiment in 1898 the total expenditure has been Rs. 6,190·36, and the revenue Rs. 8,839·80, leaving a profit of Rs. 2,649·44.

The financial results of the year would be better had I not decided to keep back ponies from sale until they are between three- and four-year old; of course they will come in for sale in 1903.

The year 1902 was a disastrous one in Delft for both cattle and horses. The usual April–May showers having failed, the overstocked pasture was exhausted, and the water supply ran short on the plains. Consequently the weak cattle and horses had to travel over 4 miles to the only available water at Saraputti, and then return to the plain to pick up the scanty herbage. In result the reports show that the villagers lost 1,364 head of animals (see remarks under head "Health of Cattle"), and 5 mares and 21 foals of the Government stock died.

The rains began in October, and continued until the end of December to such an extent that the pasture grounds were completely flooded. Only the sandbank round the Island afforded shelter and a precarious food supply. The people assert that such a flood has been almost unprecedented in their recollection.

Delft island is in extent 18 square miles, excluding the salt lakes. The "village" pasture land may be estimated at 7,000 acres, the "horse plains" 3,000 acres, and the village compounds 1,000, a total of 11,000 acres, but of this a great deal is mere coral stone. Cattle, sheep, and goats are more than double this number. The land can only carry one beast to the acre where there is good pasturage, so that it is clear that Delft has double the amount of beasts it can feed. But no cattle disease occurs, and the only natural check on production is death by famine. The people will not sell their cattle except at a ridiculous price, based probably on the recollection that when the Government cattle were in the island the breed was preferred; so they ask Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 for these degenerate cattle. I had one bull killed and weighed, and he scaled 59 lb. Similar animals could be purchased on the mainland for Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, and they make no use of the cattle. They run wild. I am now having them branded under the Gansabhawa rules to endeavour to make ownership certain and ascertain the actual numbers. But while I was trying to improve matters in the interest of the cattle and the horses, a few persons, instigated and supported in Jaffna, proceeded to enclose the pasture lands, over which the village cattle and horses graze in common, by asserting ownership to the horse enclosures on the plains. These plains were formerly kept for the sole use of the Government stud, and were cut off from the inhabited part of the island by a wall. These attempts at encroachment I firmly resisted. The Legislative Council was appealed to by the would-be encroachers, but my action in securing the pasturage land as common pasture was upheld. A good deal of heat was imported into this somewhat trivial matter. I have therefore thought it well to deal with it at some length.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I consider it only right to refer to the very commendable public spirit of Mr. V. Vallipuram, a native gentleman of Jaffna, in providing a "chattiram" and a well in the Grand Bazaar for the comfort and convenience of natives who visit the town. On a previous occasion he largely contributed towards the erection of a latrine for the use of the public near the Grand Bazaar, and then applied to me for permission to build a "chattiram" or "native resthouse" with a well for the public. Permission to use a site in the market ground was readily granted by the Provincial Road Committee, and a commodious upstair building and a substantial well were constructed at a very cosiderable cost.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, June 2, 1903.

R. W. IEVERS,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1902.

Area, 943¼ square miles; Population at the Census of 1901, 24,926.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 74,779·38, showing an increase of Rs. 20,184·21, or more than one-third, on the revenue of 1901. This is the highest revenue since 1894.

There has been an increase in the totals under each head of service, with the exception of Customs, which shows a decrease of Rs. 1,986·77. This is due to the fact that no elephants captured in the Mannar District were exported to India in 1902, while the revenue under this head in 1901 amounted to Rs. 1,400. There has also been a steady decrease in imports since the enforcement of the quarantine regulations, which close the Mannar ports to trade with South India.

The chief items showing an increase were:—

I.—*Licenses:* (*a*) *Arrack, Rs. 1,900.*—The rent was sold for a higher amount.

(*b*) *Salt, Rs. 8,613·06.*—Due to good fishing and sale of natural-formed salt.

15,721 cwt. of self-formed salt were collected in the leways at Thalvodai in 1895 and were stored at Thalvodai and Mannar. Of this salt, 4,591 cwt. were sold from these stores. The balance 11,130 cwt. were removed to Jaffna on Government account. This salt is sold at Rs. 2·36 a cwt., so that its total value was Rs. 37,101·56; deducting the expenses for cost of collection, removal, and weighing, which amounted to Rs. 6,844·10, the estimated profit to Government was Rs. 30,257·46. The expenses, except the cost of weighing at Jaffna, were paid from the Mannar Kachcheri, and it may fairly be claimed that the value of the 11,130 cwt. which were removed and sold at Jaffna, which amounts to Rs. 26,266·80, should be properly credited to the Mannar revenue.

(*c*) *Ferry Toll, Rs. 84.*—The rent sold for a higher amount, which shows an increased traffic between Mannar and the mainland.

The only decrease under the head "Licenses" was in Police Court fines (Rs. 502·19), due to less fines inflicted.

II.—*Fees of Court:* (*a*) *Recoveries on Irrigation Works, Rs. 10,697·17.*—This increase was due to the recovery of water-rate—interest on the Giant's tank works (*vide* remarks on "Irrigation").

(*b*) *Collection at Dispensaries, Rs. 50·72.*—Due to more persons resorting to Government treatment.

The only decrease of any appreciable amount under this head of Service was in judicial stamps, which show a decrease of Rs. 361·95, due to less litigation.

III.—*Sale of Government Property:—Other Forest Produce, Rs. 217.*—Due to the high amount, paid for the right to collect avaram bark, which sold for Rs. 1,000. This right has rapidly become more valuable. The figures for the last four years are—

	Rs.		Rs.
1899	200	1901	750
1900	240	1902	1,000

The collection gives employment to a large number of Moormen, chiefly round Vidattaltivu, who go out into the Wanni in gangs between June and September.

IV.—*Land Sales, Rs. 1,446·31.*—Due to more land sales being held in 1902. 69 lots of Crown land were sold in 1902, as against 22 in 1901.

Few lots fetched more than Rs. 10 per acre. Land was purchased round Attimoddai and Vidattaltivu for tobacco cultivation, a few lots for cocoanuts, and some small building lots in Mannar town, for which there is a demand.

For land there is, however, no general demand locally (*vide* my remarks under "Schemes for Improvement" and "Irrigation").

The purchasers of land are nearly all Moormen, who have been making money by trading in Mannar or by exporting chanks and bêche-de-mer.

The complete survey of the land under Giant's tank, which will be commenced early in 1903, will bring 4,000 acres of Crown land into the market in small lots, and a better idea can then be obtained as to whether the local demand will meet the supply.

Application was this year made for the survey of 25 lots of land—an extent of 24A. 2R. 38P.—which were sold under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 for default and purchased for the Crown, there being no other bidders at the time. This happened before the Giant's tank restoration, which has now made these lands irrigable, and there should be no difficulty in obtaining purchasers for them.

Fourteen private applications for survey of Crown land were made in 1902. The people are not yet accustomed to come forward and deposit survey fees; they prefer to wait until the land is put

up on a Crown application. In one or two cases on circuit I pointed out pieces of land to the villagers as suitable for cultivation, and got applicants to deposit fees.

It will, however, take time to accustom these ignorant villagers to paying in of their own accord fees—to be kept in deposit for many months in the Kachcheri—before they can purchase the land.

A sum of Rs. 7,631·25 was paid under the Thoroughfares Ordinance in addition to the ordinary revenue.

The payments made at the Mannar Kachcheri are always heavy: the payment of the Immigration Departments at Paumben and Tuticorin are made through Mannar, as well as payments on account of the inspection of pearl banks.

The total expenditure on votes allowed the Mannar Kachcheri was Rs. 90,494·64, the largest items being Rs. 10,262·45 on account of inspection of pearl banks, Rs. 61,125·23 on account of immigration, and Rs. 1,637·66 on account of pensions.

II.—WEATHER.

The total rainfall for the year as registered in Mannar was 55·21 inches, against 29·10 inches in 1901. This is the heaviest rainfall since 1891. It was distributed as follows:—

	Inches.
First quarter	12·41
Second quarter	5·82
Third quarter	Nil
Fourth quarter	36·98

No rain fell in July, August, and September. The two heaviest falls were 3·45 inches on 20th June and 3·41 inches on 27th October. The rainfall at the end of the year was very heavy. The streets and esplanade at Mannar were flooded, but the outlets cut by the headmen proved sufficient and little inconvenience was caused. The only road damaged was the South Bar road, where two culverts were injured. The year would have been an admirable one for storage of rain water were there sufficiently large reservoirs in the town, but unfortunately such good rainfall is rare in Mannar.

III.—AGRICULTURE, &C.

Rice and Paddy.—The imports of rice in 1902 amounted to 35,567 bushels, as against 33,763 bushels in 1901. There was also an import of 5,761 bushels of paddy, while there was a marked falling off in the export of paddy, only 2,085 bushels being exported in 1902, as against 7,360 bushels in 1901 and 21,276 bushels in 1900. This was probably due to the very bad season in the Musali division and in the Wanni, where there was practically no cultivation. The headmen's estimate of the paddy harvest for 1902 is 107,604 bushels, against 118,000 bushels in 1901.

Tobacco.—The yield of tobacco in 1902 is estimated at 9,660,000 leaves; the previous year the estimate was 9,380,000. The district suffered from over-production, which was not confined to Mannar alone, but extended to the northern peninsula. New areas for tobacco were opened in the Jaffna District, and the market was at one time glutted. The Mannar District suffered most, as many of the Jaffna traders who had come down in previous years to Attimoddai and Vidattaltivu to buy tobacco found they could get it as cheap nearer home.

Prices varied greatly, and those cultivators who were able to get their tobacco early on the market realized good prices, while others, especially in the Perunkali and Illuppaikadavai pattus, were obliged to sell off large stocks at a very low figure.

The variation in prices was so great that tobacco cultivators at Manayankulam obtained Rs. 25 per 1,000 leaves, while a large quantity of tobacco at Kuruntankulam sold at the rate of Rs. 5 per 1,000. The average price was probably Rs. 7·50 per 1,000.

Straw.—At the close of the year 740 bundles of straw were exported from Mannar to Jaffna—a new export.

Fishing.—The fishing season was a good one, as is shown by the increase in the amount of salt sold for curing purposes and in the increased export of dried fish.

There was an increase of Rs. 3,400·25 in the declared value of the dried and salted fish exported from Mannar in 1902 over the amount declared in 1901; 335 cwt. of fish in excess of the previous year were exported.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The main source of the food supply is rice, the usual meals of the people being cold rice in the morning and rice and curry in the noon and evening. The fresh curry is eaten in the middle of the day, while the rice is fresh cooked for the midday and evening meal; the remains of the latter serve for the following morning.

The chief kinds of curry are: (1) a fried curry called poriyal; (2) a stew called varai; (3) an araiyal (or pounding) consisting of chillies, scraped cocoanut, tamarind, and onions pounded; (4) a hot or black curry, in which the chilly forms the chief ingredient; (5) a white or milk curry, in which cocoanut milk is used with lime juice; (6) a "sothi" or watery curry, which is the concluding dish.

With the majority the black curry and the "sothi" are the usual kinds of curry eaten. The curries are usually fish curries. Fish is generally procurable, as is shown by the amount annually dried and exported to Colombo and Negombo.

Vegetables are scarce on the island, but on the mainland green plantain, brinjal, murunkai leaves, and pumpkins are in common use.

A meat diet is undoubtedly on the increase amongst those who can afford it. A large number of sheep and goats is annually slaughtered, though beef is very little eaten. There is only one butcher in Mannar, and in 1902 he slaughtered 48 cattle.

There is an increased use of groceries, and this is clearly evidenced by the rapid changes taking place in the class of goods exposed for sale in the bazaar. Five years ago it was impossible to get any "European stores" in Mannar, and now there is no difficulty in obtaining ordinary groceries.

The Adigar of Mantai reports that in the morning cold rice is giving place to tea: "even in the Wanni tea is drunk in the mornings." He adds, "Coffee is only used as medicine."

The poorest classes, who cannot afford to have more than one curry a day, add to their diet the root and fruits of the palmirah; these are, however, commonly eaten by most of the villagers in the island.

Fruit is scarce in the district. Palmirah fruit can be obtained all over the island and Mantai north and south. Plantain, mango, jak, oranges, pomegranates, and limes are grown in some villages in Mannar island, Mantai north and south, and Nanaddan west, and in most of the villages in Panankamam and Metkumulai. Pineapples can occasionally be obtained from a few villages in the Wanni.

It is difficult to get the villagers to grow anything besides the murunkai, the chilly, and plantain, which are, as a rule, the only plants in his compound, but in one or two villages—*e.g.*, Achchankulam and Attikuli—the increased water supply from Giant's tank has encouraged further cultivation.

The year was on the whole a good one; there was no scarcity felt at any time. The average price of paddy was from Re. 1 to Re. 1·50, rice Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 4·50, and fine grain Re. 1 a bushel, while good fishing enabled the villagers in the island and along the coast to procure fish easily and cheaply.

V.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The death-rate for the year was 35·4 per mille, as against 47·6 in 1901. The birth-rate was 39·15 per mille, as against 37·8 in 1901. The births exceeded the deaths by 93, instead of being in a minority of 243, as was the case in 1901.

For the first five months of the year the deaths exceeded the births for each month, the excess for the five months being 93, the next seven months giving exactly double this majority to the births, leaving the latter 93 to the good.

The figures are better than last year. The population of Mannar has however *decreased* by approximately 150 since the last Census (held on 1st March, 1901), while the Census showed Mannar to be the *only* district in the Island of Ceylon in which there had been a decrease in population during the decade (1891-1901). It is necessary to briefly analyze the causes of this heavy mortality.

(*a*) *Climatic Conditions.*—The changes in season appear to be felt more in Mannar than elsewhere. The heavy rains of October and November are followed by the cold and damp December and January evenings. The death-rate is always heaviest during the first three months of the year. As my predecessor states in his report for last year, "every man expects to have fever, and looks on its coming and going as one of the ordinary incidents of life." "Mannar fever" is of a particularly strong type, and, though the patient generally recovers from the attack, he succumbs to the first chill or cold he may subsequently catch.

(*b*) *Improper Treatment.*—Recourse is still had to a very considerable extent to the native "pariaris," or doctors. Though many of these practitioners now prescribe quinine in fever cases, they yet maintain many and injurious forms of treatment. It is generally laid down by them that in all cases of fever the medicine given is sufficient nourishment, and they refuse to allow their patients to touch any food. Cases have come to my knowledge where persons treated by these men have died literally of weakness, having taken no nourishment of any kind for several days after the fever had left them.

(*c*) *Infant Mortality.*—The death-rate amongst children in Mannar is very high. Out of 519 deaths during the first six months of 1902, 263 were children under 15, or 51 per cent., and in some parts of the district the rate is still higher.

In one headman's division during March, out of 19 deaths 17 were of children under 15, and of these 9 were children who did not live a week.

This mortality is chiefly due to improper treatment and improper nourishment. The illnesses which cause most of these deaths are convulsions, bronchitis, and pneumonia, due largely to exposure and neglect of the children during the wet months. It is not at all uncommon to see infants in arms given palmirah roots to eat, and little or no care is taken to discriminate between the meals of the parents and the small children.

Another cause is (*d*) *Puerperal Mortality*, which has always been high in this district. Efforts were made for some time to induce women qualified as midwives to practise here, but without success.

In October the town midwife was persuaded to go up to Colombo for a free course of instruction for six months at the De Soysa Lying-in Home. It is to be hoped that the experiment will prove a success, and that the woman will be ready to adopt new methods.

(*e*) *Local Conditions.*—The health of Mannar town would be greatly improved by a proper water supply; the present difficulty in procuring water (*vide* "Works most required") is a tax on sanitation and cleanliness.

The improvement of the water supply, especially of Mannar, the spread of improved methods, and an increased confidence in the Government medical treatment will do much to counteract the natural disadvantage of climate from which the district suffers.

All the villages of the district are within range of dispensaries, which are freely availed of, as will be seen from the statement annexed:—

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	Number of Patients treated.		
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
On the Island.			
Mannar hospital	272	2,410	2,682
Pesalai hospital	58	1,850	1,908
Talaimannar dispensary ...	—	1,299	1,299
On the Mainland.			
Adampan hospital	283	1,929	2,212
Puliadyirrakam hospital ...	166	840	1,006
Vankalai dispensary... ...	—	2,329	2,329
Marichchukaddi dispensary ...	—	994	994
Uyilankulam dispensary ...	—	164	164
Silavaturai dispensary ...	—	3,846	3,846
Murungan dispensary ...	—	1,291	1,291
Vidattaltivu dispensary ...	—	2,445	2,445
	779	19,397	20,176

The dispensary opened at Iranai-illuppaikulam for the bad months of the year was again continued, and the Metkumulai villages petitioned that it might be kept open for a few more months.

Parangi is not prevalent in this district, except in two villages, Talaimannar and Attimoddai; in the latter it has long existed, but has not spread. Talaimannar is a large and prosperous fishing village. The disease has spread rapidly. There were 60 cases from Talaimannar treated at the Mannar hospital this year, and last year 21. The only other cases of parangi which ever come into hospital are beggars passing through the district. I have asked that special measures be taken to treat the Talaimannar cases locally, or at an isolated spot in the neighbourhood, to prevent the disease spreading to Mannar town, to which all cases are now brought. The probable causes of its prevalence at Talaimannar are the dirty habits and living of the villagers and a poor water supply.

The sanitary condition of the people of the district is on the whole good. Compounds are kept fairly clean; the rubbish is heaped up on waste pieces of ground to be burnt when the next visit of inspection is anticipated.

The side drains through the principal villages are kept open, and attention is paid to white-washing and clearing of jungle.

Two new latrines are being built in Mannar, and were near completion at the end of the year. The town is kept clean by a force of scavenging coolies.

There were no outbreaks of any infectious illness throughout the year.

VI.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

The health of cattle throughout the year was good. The rains at the end of the year came in good time and were heavy, so that the dry season was little felt. The rains, however, caused a heavy mortality amongst goats, large numbers dying from hoof disease called "kurainoy."

Large herds of cattle wander over many parts of the district apparently uncared for, yet there is seldom any disease amongst them. There have been no outbreaks of murrain since 1895, when it was brought into the district by cattle from Jaffna.

The quarantine regulations have put a stop to the importation of Indian cattle into any places in the Mannar District, and the immunity of the district may be partly due to this.

The number of cattle vouchers issued was 4,482, as against 4,076 in 1901, due to increased demand for cattle for export.

VII.—EDUCATION.

The following are the Government schools in this district:—

English.

Mannar Good Shepherd's.

Vernacular.

Achchankulam.
Adampan.
Alkaddiveli.
Arippu.
Karisal.
Kathankulam.
Katkidanthakulam.
Mannar.
Mannar Good Shepherd's.
Modutakam Paddankaddi Kudiyirippu.
Mullikulam.
Mullitidel.
Murunkan.
Navalkulam.
Pallimunai.
Pallimunai.
Papamotai.
Pesalai.
Pivarykulam.
Suriyakaddaikadu.
Sirukandal.
Talaimannar.
Thailankudurippu.
Thalvopadu.
Tottavelly.
Uvaiaddipannai.
Uiylankulam.
Vanchiankulam.
Vankalai.
Vidattaltivu.

Two new schools were built during the year, one at Iranai-illuppaikulam in Metkumulai, the first Government school opened in this part of the district; the other at Putuveli in Musali south, which will benefit a large area round Silavaturai, where the children, nearly all Moors, have previously had no education.

A school at Ernkilampiddy is urgently needed. In this large and prosperous village with a population of 1,893 persons there are not more than half a dozen children able to read and write. The people are very anxious to have a school, and agreed to build one on the lines proposed by the Director of Public Instruction.*

VIII.—IRRIGATION.

The most important events of the year were:—

(1) The results of the year's work under Giant's tank and the first collection of water-rate.
(2) The commencement of the survey of the Akattimurippu scheme.

(1) My predecessor wrote in his diary last year that "the outlook at the end of the year, owing to the scanty rainfall, is gloomy in the Musali division, and would have been so in Mantai and Nanaddan divisions but for the Giant's tank."

There was a complete failure of crops in the Marichchukkadi group of villages, and only in a few villages in the Musali were any crops reaped. Special permission was granted to these cultivators to capture elephants as a measure of relief.

In the Perunkalli and Illuppaikadavai pattus there was also a failure of crops, but the sale of tobacco, which is now the main cultivation of these divisions, relieved any distress.

On the whole the villages under Giant's tank fared well, while the value of the restoration to this district was most abundantly proved. Not only did the Gaint's tank in its first year save the

* A school at Erukilampiddy has since been sanctioned.

Mantai and Nanaddan cultivators from a water famine and a disastrous season, but it enabled a sirupokam to be cultivated, *vide* statement given below :—

Name of Village.	Extent sown. Bushels.	Nett Produce. Bushels.	Name of Village.	Extent sown. Bushels.	Nett Produce. Bushels.
Karunkandal ...	30	250	Nanaddan ...	35	150
Parappankandal Periyakulam	112½	700	Pallankoddai ...	50	250
Do. Sirukulam	30	200	Siruchampankaddikadu	20	50
Malaiaruttakaddai Adampan	5	50	Kusavankuli ...	35	112½
Kannadi ...	25	100	Koddaikulam Mavilankani	20	100
Pidarikulam ...	12½	75	Attikuli ...	3	50
Murunkan ...	75	250	Puthirakandan...	10	30
Pontivukandal...	50	150			

The extent cultivated and the produce reaped at Parappankandal constitute a record which has never been approached in this district. The extent sown would have been much larger had it not been for the laziness of the cultivators, who in many villages applied for water for their tank and then did not take the trouble to cultivate.

The rainfall during the last quarter of 1902 was very heavy, 36·98 inches falling between October and the end of December, a complete contrast to the rainfall of the previous year. It rained almost uninterruptedly from the early part of October, and in consequence the supply of water from Giant's tank was not required at this time. Cultivation was for a time retarded, as all the fields were flooded, and even in many of the villages where there had been "puluthi" cultivation—*e.g.*, where the paddy had been sown in September in fields prepared in April—the heavy rains prevented germination. In order to relieve the strain on the bunds of their tanks the villagers opened the vans and kept the water low, and when the rains stopped the tanks were again filled up from Giant's tank.

The prospects for 1903 are, however, favourable. Cultivation was delayed, but the crops have been good, notably at Mavilankerni, Attikuli, Kannaddi, and other Nanaddan villages.

The most important work now remaining in connection with the Giant's tank is the cutting of the channels to connect the various tanks, both to expedite and to control the flow from one tank to another. The Sub-Inspectors furnished particulars for all the channels required, and in one or two villages, as, *e.g.*, Palaikuli to Periyanavatkulam, channels were cut by the villagers.

In most cases the work can be done by the villagers themselves, though in some few cases the assistance of Government will be required ; it is important that these channels should be cut in 1903 under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Village Tanks. The most important channels are—

(1) From Periya Udaippu to expedite the flow of water to Vaddakkandal.
(2) From Sinna Udaippu to Karunkandal.
(3) 11th mile sluice to Vanchiankulam.
(4) 12th mile sluice to Kovvankulam.

The chief work of construction in connection with Giant's tank was the insertion of a spill—200 feet in width—at Kuruvil at the north-east corner of the tank. The spill was constructed at a cost of Rs. 7,654·64. A sluice was constructed at the Palaikuli tank at a cost of Rs. 652 to expedite the flow of Giant's tank water to the lower tanks.

The sluices placed in the bund of Giant's tank and the Alavakkai sufficiently served the tanks below them, with the exception of the Isamalatalvu sluice at the 17½ miles from Mannar. This sluice is only capable of supplying water to the tanks below it where there is a 3-feet head of water running in the Alavakkai, and even then the level of the sluice is such, compared with that of Ismalatalvu tank, that only a very small supply of water can possibly reach this tank from this source. At other times water runs back through the Ismalatalvu sluice into the Alavakkai, and so goes to swell the water supply of Giant's tank.

The only means of supplying the cultivators below Ismalatalvu tank with water is by bringing it from the Thambana Alavakkai sluice 1½ mile further down the road by a channel, which should be cut by the Irrigation Department.

Water-rate.—1902 was the first year of the collection of water-rate, and the annexed statement will show the results of the collection :—

Water-rate Account.

	Rs. c.
Total amount due as per specification	11,073 89
Amount struck off by whole tanks	152 76
Amount struck off for errors	94 98
Amount struck off on account of tanks exempted for 1902 as no water reached them	156 61
Amount recovered in cash	9,741 78
Amount recovered by sale of land	493 28
Amount for which land has been purchased for Crown	410 32
Balance due	24 16*
Interest recovered, Rs. 44·25. Total ...	11,073 89

There was only a balance due at the end of the year of Rs. 24·16.*

The cultivators under two tanks, viz., Kovilkulam and Naruvilikkulam, were exempted, as Giant's tank water did not reach their tanks, but in the case of both of them it is to be hoped that in 1903 water will be brought to them by the cutting of channels.

The amounts Rs. 493·28 and Rs. 410·32—recoveries by sales of land—represent for the most part lands which were rendered fit for cultivation by the supply of Giant's tank water being now afforded them, but which had previously not been cultivated. The owners preferred to let them be sold for whatever they would fetch rather than clear them of jungle and open them up for cultivation. Where

* This amount has since been accounted for by payment and corrections in the specification.

the land was bought in for the Crown the lands were generally situated in tavadi (uninhabited) villages. The absentee proprietor did not want to incur the expense of working these lands from a distance, while there was no one on the spot willing to buy.

The amount struck off for errors is very small, considering that this was the first year in which the specification had been tested by the exaction of payment based on it. In all cases in which petitions were presented for a re-assessment, the owners' deeds were examined, and alterations made—when necessary—in the specification. The largest amount recovered as water-rate was Rs. 114·68 from the Bishop of Jaffna; the average amount paid by the cultivators was from Rs. 4·45 to Rs. 5.

Tank Labour.—The work done on the tanks by the villagers in the Musali pattu was very satisfactory. In the Mantai and Nanaddan pattus the people prefer to commute rather than labour themselves. Good work was done by the Sub-Inspectors of Village Tanks, whose reports I annex :—

Report of the Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks, Mantai, &c., for 1902.

1. Total number of tanks under restoration in the Mantai, Iluppaikadavai, and Perunkalli pattus is 67, and the number of days' labour due on them was 2,090¾, equivalent to Rs. 7,838·84, at the rate of 37½ cents for a day's labour.

2. The quantity of work contributed by the proprietors during the year was 155 cubes, equivalent to Rs. 116·25, and the extra work done by them was 185 cubes. The proprietors of Karunkandal, Parappankandal Periyakulam, and Parappankandal Sirukkulam have also undertaken to do as soon as practicable 1,542 days' work due from them, equivalent to Rs. 578·25. These tanks were full all round the year, and no work could have been done before.

3. Total amount of work done by hired labour during the year was :—

Earthwork	...	...	...	...	4,408 cubes
Turfing	...	...	...	...	1,745½ squares

4. Total number of tanks under restoration in the Metkumulai and Panankamam pattus is 39, and the number of days' labour due on them was 2,057, equivalent to Rs. 771·37½, at the rate of 37½ cents for a day's labour. The quantity of work done during the year by the proprietors was 681 cubes, and the extra work done by them was 115 cubes.

5. *General Remarks.*—Rain began to fall plentifully and suddenly earlier this year. In Mantai pattu most of the tanks had water remaining in them about the time earthwork commenced, and the sudden rainfall prevented the works in a few tanks being completed. In Mantai Giant's tank water, with continual heavy rain flowing into the tanks, caused breaches in the most wasted parts near the vans of Vaddakkandal, Parappukadantan, and Vannakulam, which were promptly blocked up by the cultivators. In Metkumulai also two tanks, viz., Kanakarayankulam and Vavunian Periyakulam, breached on account of the excessive rain, and were promptly blocked up by the proprietors. In some tanks in Mantai the bunds are badly scoured owing to the tanks getting full earlier and before the monsoon had properly settled; a few days blowing of the south-west monsoon was the cause. Sufficient balance is reserved for the repair of these tanks. Works done by the proprietors in Iluppaikkadavai, Metkumulai, and Panankamam pattus were very satisfactory.

Report of the Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks, Musali and Nanaddan Pattus, for 1902.

The paddy crop reaped during 1902 was moderately good, the lateness of the rain having prevented cultivation in several villages in Musali. Giant's tank water was supplied to the village tanks in the Nanaddan pattus for sirupokam cultivation in May, and as the people did not utilize the water, it remained in the tanks, and earthwork had therefore to be postponed. When the rain commenced in October there was no intermission, and consequently earthwork could not be done in some tanks in Nanaddan, where earth could not be taken outside the beds. The work in Musali has been satisfactorily done.

A statement of the work is annexed :—

	For Musali.	For Nanaddan.
Number of days' labour due	8,090¼	... 15,232½
Value at 37½ cents a day	Rs. 3,036·04	... Rs. 5,712·98½
Earthwork done by villagers	4,557 Cubes	... 1,116 Cubes
Value at Re. 1 a cube	Rs. 4,557	... Rs. 1,116
Turfing done by villagers	2,455 Squares	... 558 Squares
Value at 50 cents a square	Rs. 1,227·50	... Rs. 279
Earthwork done by Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks	—	... 1,955 Cubes
Value at Re. 1 a cube	—	... Rs. 1,955
Turfing done by Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks	—	... 597 Squares
Value at 50 cents a square	—	... Rs. 298·50

Irrigation Adigar.—It was decided to appoint an Irrigation Adigar for the district. Mr. Vettivelu, retired Adigar of Mantai, has been recommended for the post.

2. *The Akattimurippu Scheme.*—Mr. Bradley, Irrigation Engineer, was appointed to take up the survey of this important scheme, and arrived in the district on 31st August.

The first surveys were started from the tekkam at Parayanalankulam, as it was at first thought that water might be brought from the Aruvi-aru, which supplies Giant's tank, by a channel on the south side of the river to Akattimurippu tank. Levels were then taken to see if the existing Yoda-ela, which comes from Cheddikulam, could be used in connection with the tekkam at Parayanalankulam, but this was not found practicable. Recourse was then had to an alternative scheme of a storage tank in the neighbourhood of Kulinchivillu and Mavillu, the supply of water for this tank to come from the Kal-aru, a river running into the sea between Silavaturai and Marichchukaddi.

A suitable spot for an anicut was found on the Kal-aru, while the levels taken showed the feasibility of cutting a channel running from the river to the low ground, so as to include Kulinchivillu and Mavillu in one large storage tank. If carried out on the present scheme, this would mean a tank of nearly 3,000 acres with a useable head of 30 feet of water; from this tank a channel would

run to Akattimurippu. The success of the scheme depends on the supply of water in the Kal-aru. In the wet weather, as in 1902, the river brings down a large volume of water, but no account has been kept up to the present of its flow in ordinary years.

The necessity of a scheme to benefit the Musali pattu, in the same way as the Mantai and Nanaddan people are benefited by Giant's tank, is so imperative and so generally admitted that it is to be hoped that it will be taken up as early as possible. The Musali Moormen are industrious and deserving; they are quite willing to pay water-rate at Re. 1 an acre, and even offered Government to pay at Rs. 2.

IX.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

For Mannar Island.

(1) A water supply for Mannar town.
(2) Extension of the Mannar-Pesalai road to Talaimannar.
(3) Quarters for the medical officer and dispenser at the Mannar hospital.
(4) A dispensary at Erukilampiddy.

For the Mainland.

(5) The Akattimurippu irrigation scheme.
(6) The completion of the Mannar-Madawachchi road.
(7) Improvement of the Coast road from Illuppaikadavai to Marichchikaddi.
(8) The Kurai scheme.

(1) The need of Mannar is very great. At present all the inhabitants of the town, between the months of June and October, are obliged to go to two wells two miles distant to get drinking water, or else pay other people to get it for them. They are often obliged to wait at the wells for a considerable time, for they soon empty and the water slowly runs in from the spring.

There are three ways suggested for supplying the want:—

(*a*) Water storage.
(*b*) Artesian wells.
(*c*) Conveyance of water from Giant's tank.

With regard to (*a*), there is not sufficient roof area in Mannar to serve as a catchment area, while the rainfall is so variable that it could not always be depended upon to fill the reservoirs sufficiently to meet the town's demands.

Initial experiments are, however, being made, and one of the two old Dutch reservoirs in the Fort was connected by guttering with the eaves of the buildings running alongside. The other cistern will be cleaned and used in 1903.

(*b*) Artesian wells have already been tried between 1892 and 1894, but without success. The experiments were, however, made intermittently and without proper tools; the work was finally abandoned for lack of funds.

As the experiment was not made under the best auspices, it might be worth while making further experiments under the direction of a specialist, but I believe that in the opinion of many experts an artesian well is unlikely to be successful in Mannar.

In (*c*), conveyance of water from Giant's tank, I believe the solution of the difficulty of providing Mannar with water will be found. If the water is brought by an open channel running parallel with the Mannar-Madawachchi road from one of the tanks below Giant's tank—I would suggest Kalikataikadu, 6 miles from Mannar, where the levels would I believe be correct—and thence by guttering on piles across the Mannar channel to a large cistern on the esplanade, I do not believe that the cost would be at all excessive.

I trust that Government will allow these schemes to be fully considered by a qualified engineer, and that one of them may be found feasible.

(2) A start will, I understand, be made with the extension of the Pesalai road to Talaimannar next year, but only a mile will be taken up. The development of cocoanut plantations and the opening up of the large village of Talaimannar should follow the completion of this road, which will, I hope, be pushed on.

(5) I am glad to report that the survey of the Akattimurippu scheme has been commenced, and the prospects are favourable (*vide* remarks under head "Irrigation").

(6) Considerable progress has been made with the Mannar-Madawachchi road during the past year. There is now only one portion which in wet weather would seriously inconvenience the driving of a carriage or riding of a bicycle from Anuradhapura as far as the Mannar ferry, viz., an odai at the 4¼ mile from Mannar. An inlet from the sea runs in here flooding the road to a depth of 2 to 3 feet in wet weather. This odai can be filled in at no great cost, and I understand that an estimate for the work was drawn up by the Provincial Engineer. It should be early attended to.

(7) The Coast road is being yearly improved, but much remains to be done between Mannar and Illuppaikadavai. The Nayar causeway at Vidattaltivu was completed this year.

(8) The Kurai scheme must wait until the completion of the Akattimurippu, but it is important that it should not be lost sight of.

X.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mannar is the most isolated district of the Island, and perhaps on this account the resources of the district and the people may be under-rated. Yet these resources are considerable. The island affords excellent soil for cocoanut plantation, and this fact is being more fully realized every year by the Moormen of Mannar town.

In 1901, 50 acres of land were planted with cocoanuts in the whole of the district, while the Adigar of Mannar island states that in 1902 an extent of 75 acres was planted in the island alone.

Further, the excellent fishing and the abundance of palmirah trees ensures these villagers against want.

In the mainland, since the restoration of the Giant's tank, the villagers in the Mantai and Nanaddan pattus are in a position to cultivate two crops of paddy yearly, and are insured against any water famine. When the Akattimurippu scheme is in working, the Musali cultivators will be

equally fortunate. The soil of the district is particularly rich, and the crops are good. The people have few wants.

Yet land in the Mannar District can nearly always be purchased at Rs. 10 an acre.

One of my predecessors has remarked in his Administration Report: "With a decreasing population the lands already in the hands of the people are sufficient." Though I cannot agree with his conclusion, there is some truth in what he says.

The population of Mannar has made no increase during the last ten years, families rule small, and it is only the poorest classes who emigrate into other districts.

The Mannar man is well off: he has generally 20 marakals of land, and he and his family want no more. He does not even wish to labour to improve his land; he prefers to pay for outside labour to do his tank work for him. Out of 2,271 cultivators in the Mantai and Nanaddan pattus, only 980 do the required labour on their tanks, the remainder paying Government to do the work for them, which necessitates the employment of a large number of coolies annually from Jaffna.

These cultivators' lands are sufficient for their wants, but not for their progress.

If civilization means "the desire for more things and the getting them," then civilization has much way to make up in Mannar.

If the district is to be opened out and the large and rich extent of Crown lands disposed of, for which, under present conditions, there will not be sufficient purchasers, development must be looked for from outside as well as inside the district. To induce any immigration into the district it will, however, be necessary to improve the means of communication between Mannar and the rest of Ceylon.

The Northern Railway will very soon reach Madawachchi, 52 miles from Mannar, while a line from Mannar to Madawachchi in connection with a steam ferry to Paumben is by no means an unfruitful scheme. It has strong advantages to recommend it besides the purely local ones I am submitting. It will serve as the best route for the estate cooly, as well as be the means of opening up the rich and well-irrigated—I am premising the completion of the important Akattimurippu scheme—pattus of the Mannar District.

Better communication by sea with Jaffna would also be of great benefit to Mannar, allowing of more rapid transit of mails and increased traffic. Private enterprise may be looked to for the supply of this want, with the assistance of a Government subsidy for the conveyance of the mails.

In the district a principal want is skilled labour; all furniture, tools, &c., are brought from Jaffna or Colombo, and it is even cheaper to buy ordinary household furniture, as tables and chairs, in Colombo and pay the heavy charges for transit than have them made in Mannar. I am attempting to start industrial education in connection with the large Roman Catholic school at Mannar, with the co-operation of the parish priest.

Improved means of transport will to a certain extent remedy the want by the importation of mechanics and skilled labourers, who will soon find a market in Mannar, but I would prefer the skilled labour to be developed in the district.

XI.—CRIME.

It is a pleasing feature in the Mannar Administration Reports that remarks under this head almost invariably commence, "There is no serious crime in the Mannar District." This is particularly true of 1902. There were no cases throughout the year in which a knife was used as a weapon of offence.

There were two criminal cases committed to the District Court, and in both cases the accused were acquitted. The first case was one of lurking house-trespass and theft from a dwelling-house in the village of Karunkandal during a Roman Catholic festival. This occurred in 1901, but there was no evidence to go before the court until early in 1902, when three accused were finally charged. The evidence was quite insufficient for a conviction, though it is probable that the right persons were arrested.

The second case was one of hurt. A low-country Sinhalese, renter of a cocoanut garden near Pesalai, beat with a rope a boy, whom he found trespassing. The boy died a few hours afterwards; the Magistrate visited the spot, and an inquest was held. It appeared from the medical evidence that the deceased was in a very bad state of health, and that a push or fall would have been sufficient to cause serious injury. The Attorney-General directed a committal to the District Court under section 314 (hurt). The accused was acquitted by the Police Magistrate of Mullaittivu, who had been appointed Additional District Judge to try the case.

There have been no other serious cases. There have been no cases of cattle stealing throughout the year. Cattle are plentiful and allowed to run wild by their owners.

Cases are generally brought, both in the civil and criminal courts at Mannar, with the object of effecting a settlement rather than of gratifying a revenge. One man beats another with a sandal or cuffs him over the head; the latter rushes off to court with the hope that the Magistrate will let him institute a case; if so, on the day fixed the parties come forward and the complainant states that he now wishes to withdraw the case, the accused having settled the matter with him, generally by a small monetary payment.

The only offences that ever occasion any trouble in the district are cases of persons maliciously setting fire to paddy ricks or burning down fences, the result of local jealousies. One or two such cases occurred in Mannar, while annoyance was caused to respectable residents by some rowdies indulging in the childish trick of throwing stones on roofs at night; this was soon stopped by the police.

The Inquirers have done their work efficiently, and are very useful in this district in dealing with the petty disputes, which often become the causes of serious trouble.

The Vidanes have had little work to do in the prevention of crime. They have, however, as a rule, kept their villages in good order, and prevented any disturbances taking place on holidays and festivals. The Udaiyar of Mannar east and the Police Vidanes of Erukkilampiddi and Vankalai deserve mention.

The police force of Mannar town have on the whole behaved well and done all that was required of them. A constable was charged with extorting money from Giant's tank coolies, and it was proved that he had done so. I am glad to report that my recommendation that he should be dismissed the force—his previous conduct had been bad—was approved.

I annex a statement showing the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the civil and criminal courts during 1901 and 1902 :—

District Court.		1901.		1902.
Pending on 1st January	...	26	...	20
Instituted during the year	...	14		20
		40		40
Decided during the year	...	20	...	21
	Balance ...	20		19
Court of Requests.				
Pending on 1st January	...	80	...	95
Instituted during the year	...	558	...	473
		638		568
Decided during the year	...	543	...	477
	Balance ...	95		91
Police Court.				
Pending on 1st January	...	10	...	8
Instituted during the year	...	301	...	229
		311		237
Decided during the year	...	303	...	231
	Balance ...	8		6
District Court (Criminal).				
Instituted	...	3	...	2
Decided	...	3	...	2

XII.—IMMIGRATION.

The Immigration Department suffered a heavy loss in the death of Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, the Superintendent of Immigration, in August while on leave in England. Mr. Wilkinson was a zealous and efficient Superintendent, and it was under his direction that the principal buildings at the Tataparai Depôt were built. He had been Superintendent since 1897. During the absence of Mr. Wilkinson the work at the Immigration Department at Paumben was attended to by Mr. Paranjothy, the Head Clerk, who deserves great credit for the way in which he carried on the work. In September Mr. A. H. Taylor was appointed to act as Immigration Agent at Paumben.

The opening of the Madura-Mandapam Railway on 1st August is likely to prove of great importance, not only to the Immigration Department, but also to Ceylon. A powerful rival alternative to the Tuticorin-Colombo route is now introduced. The railway started under the most favourable conditions, as it opened during the great festival at Rameswaram and brought down thousands of pilgrims on the first day. The route was therefore well advertised, and it will only take time to accustom the natives to it. This introduces the important question, Is it possible to concentrate cooly immigration, to force it into one channel, and do away with the present expensive system of the maintenance of separate cooly depôts at Tataparai, Ammapatam, Tondi, and Paumben?

With regard to Tataparai, the answer must at present be "No."

It is easier for coolies from the Tinnevelly districts to go to Tuticorin, and they will doubtless continue to do so.

Further, the Madura-Tuticorin route is the old established route, and as such will hold its place for some time, even for coolies from the Madura district.

Again, the mails are at present conveyed from Tuticorin daily, while there is only a bi-weekly steamer service from Paumben. This is the chief consideration for the cooly in weighing the merits of the two routes. He knows he can get on as soon as he arrives at Tuticorin. If he goes to Paumben, he will have to wait and most probably be kept some days in quarantine, which he dislikes. But it can, I think, only be a question of time for the Madura cooly to choose the Paumben route. The steamer traffic will follow the cooly, and when the latter realizes that by going to Paumben he will escape the long journey out by launch from Tuticorin to the steamer, a passage particularly disliked by him, he will decide for the Paumben route.

The time taken in the train journey from Madura to Mandapam is only two hours longer than to Tuticorin, while the fare from Madura to Mandapam, when the railway opened, was Re. 1, Madura to Tuticorin Re. 1·3½ annas.

As regards the Ammapatam and Tondi coolies, they at present walk down from their villages to catch the steamer. They are now closer to the railway, and the extra cost of railway fare will be made up to them by saving of time on the road and of the night at sea. The question now arises, What changes will be necessary in the Paumben Immigration Department to meet its probable requirements?

The chief necessity is a cooly camp, for which a site has been chosen at Kondegalla. This land should be acquired as soon as possible, provided that the water supply is found sufficient.

The cocoanut topes belonging to the Immigration Department in Paumben will serve as a quarantine camp; they are separately fenced off, and can afford accommodation for several days' arrivals of coolies.

A steam launch belonging to the British India Company now plies between Mandapam and Paumben. It would, however, be both cheaper and better for Government to purchase a small steam launch to convey coolies going to Ceylon from the railway station and camp to the steamers. This can be done as soon as the stream of immigration begins to flow to Paumben, as it most certainly soon will do.

XIII.—LEGISLATION.

I do not consider that any special legislation is at present called for. Existing legislation is quite sufficient, if properly codified and administered.

XIV.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

Not in force in this district.

XV.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

It is difficult to estimate how far new areas are being cultivated. The number of acres of Crown land purchased this year is in excess of previous years, but this by no means represents all the new areas opened up.

The Adigar of Mannar reports an increase of 75 acres in cocoanut plantation this year on the island, which is almost entirely private property.

The Mantai Adigar reports that about 14 acres of new cultivation have been opened in his division, 8 acres for paddy and 6 for tobacco.

The figures given by the headmen for tobacco are—

	Acres under Cultivation.
1901	469
1902	483

though I have little doubt that there has been a larger increase in this cultivation.

XVI.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

No chena was allowed. At only one village (Vidattaltivu) was any request made to me for chena cultivation; the request was refused.

XVII.—SALES OF LANDS BY VILLAGERS.

The ordinary sales took place amongst themselves, though very little property, I think, changed hands. In about half the cases where land was sold for default of payment of water-rate, &c., the land was bought in for the Crown for lack of purchasers. There is no local demand for more land at present.

XVIII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

I visited Paumben four times during the year and Ammapatam once.

Some of my time was spent on the compilation of a Gazetteer for the district. It should be of considerable assistance to officers of all Departments and any travellers in the district, besides being an easy book of reference for the Revenue Officer. Every village—both inhabited and tavadi—is included, while the information given shows the distance of each village from the nearest road, resthouse, or Government bungalow, post and receiving office, school, headman's residence; as well as the number of inhabitants in each village; the chief occupations pursued by them; their cultivation and industries; the number of tiled and thatched houses, cattle, guns, carts, salt boutiques, &c., in the village; and any other facts of interest in connection with it. The villages are arranged according to the chief headman's division, while there is also an alphabetical index, and a number is given under each place in the map, which is given at the commencement, referring to the page on which the information required with regard to the particular village can be found.

XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Antiquities.

Six old cannon, relics of Dutch occupation, which were lying outside the Fort, were mounted on the ramparts.

An interesting find was made in September in the pavement of the Fort gateway.

Two Portuguese tombstones were dug up bearing coats of arms in good preservation, though unfortunately only a portion of the inscription can be deciphered; the bottom of each stone is broken off. This is the first time that any relics of Portuguese occupation have been found in Mannar, and until this year no Portuguese tombstones had been found in the north of the Island.

In November at Mookaryankulam portions of three statues of Buddha were dug up; one of the statues in red granite measured from neck to heel 6 feet 5 inches, and stands on a pedestal 2 to 3 feet in height. The head is missing, though it is probable that a head, which was previously found near the spot, belongs to this statue. Further excavations will be made next year.

Bears, Leopards, and Stray Dogs.

Rewards were paid for killing—

Leopards	16
Bears	5
Stray dogs	45

Licenses.

Elephants.—Fifteen licenses were issued to capture elephants, as against 24 in 1901. None of the elephants captured in 1902 were exported. Two of them fetched very good prices in the Central Province. The others have not as yet been removed from the district. All the elephants were caught by Moormen, mostly from Kondachchi and Karadikuli.

Liquor.—There was an increase of one in the number of licenses issued to sell liquor by wholesale and retail, a notable increase for Mannar, where there are only three liquor shops, but not followed by any increase in the roll of drunk and disorderly.

Guns.—There was a notable increase in the number of gun licenses issued:—

1901	26
1902	378

The headmen were this year called upon to furnish lists of guns, and I issued licenses on circuit. Nearly every villager now owns a gun. This is due more to the cheapness of the guns than to the abundance of game.

Carts.—Little change from the figures of the previous year:—

1901	224
1902	217

XX.—EVENTS OF INTEREST.

Mr. Constantine was in charge of the district until 10th February, when I succeeded him.

3rd March.—Visit of Professor Herdman, who had been investigating the pearl oyster banks off Silavaturai.

5th June.—Celebration of peace in South Africa by a torchlight procession, fireworks, &c., at Mannar.

25th June.—News of His Majesty the King's illness received at Madu. A special service was held and prayers offered for his recovery.

26th June to 2nd July.—The Madu festival, which was attended by over 20,000 people, passed off very successfully. There was no disturbance of any kind.

5th July.—Celebration of the news of His Majesty's recovery at Mannar.

8th and 9th August.—Celebration of the King's Coronation, which was attended by the largest crowds ever seen in Mannar in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Rs. 1,120 were collected amongst the people for this celebration, a large sum for a small district. The poor were fed and cloths given to the poorest women. The address explaining the significance of the day was read to the people from a pandal, erected by two of the leading merchants of the place, and songs were recited by their composers in celebration of the Coronation. A Tamil play was acted. Sports were held for children and grown-ups. The town was decorated on both days, and on the evening of the 9th was illuminated, while there was also a display of fireworks.

15th September.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. im Thurn arrived at Parayanalankulam on the borders of this district. They proceeded *viâ* Murungan and the Giant's tank to Mannar, where two days were spent, and from thence to Pesalai, which they left on 19th September in the "Rengasamy Puravy" for Paumben.

In December it was announced that a pearl fishery would take place at Marichchukaddi, in this district, the first held after an interval of twelve years. Preparations were at once made for putting up the camp.

E. B. DENHAM,
Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT FOR 1902.

Area, 1,154¼ square miles; Population, 15,136.

I.—REVENUE.

THE total collected for the year amounted to Rs. 28,991·42, showing an increase of Rs. 11,474·04 over the amount collected last year. In addition to this there is the amount of the arrack rent for the district, which was credited at Jaffna, viz., Rs. 13,980, making the total revenue of this district Rs. 42,971·42.

The heads of revenue in which the increase over last year is most noticeable are—

		Rs.	c.
1.	Licenses, showing an increase of	495	24
2.	Fees of Court	1,762	20*
3.	Unclaimed Deposits, showing an increase of	454	0
4.	Land Sales	8,981	98

* Out of which a sum of Rs. 1,475·05 is the increase on account of Survey Fees.

There is only one head of revenue that shows any serious decrease, viz., Revenue Stamps, amounting to Rs. 749·03.

The statement of revenue may be considered encouraging. Not only is it the largest amount credited since the amalgamation of Vavuniya and Mullaittivu, but the increase is due chiefly to land sales. This is a healthy sign, indicating that the district is being opened up for cultivation.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

Under this head there is little calling for notice. The total for the year was Rs. 18,125·57, being almost exactly the same as that of 1901, which was Rs. 18,134·81. As usual, the chief items are Personal Emoluments Rs. 13,056·53 and Travelling Allowance Rs. 1,588·57.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

I append a return showing the rainfall for the district at the four places of observation :—

Return of Rainfall in the Mullaittivu District for 1902 and 1901.

	Mullaittivu. Inches.	Nedunkeni. Inches.	Vavuniya. Inches.	Mankulam. Inches.	Total. Inches.
January ...	8·52	23·72	8·50	8·15	48·89
February ...	6·18	7·46	7·40	3·67	24·71
March ...	2·83	2·49	1·80	1·80	8·92
April ...	·55	2·17	4·26	3·55	10·53
May ...	—	·48	2·48	1·45	4·41
June ...	3·23	2·83	1·10	2·50	9·66
July ...	·03	1·65	—	—	1·68
August ...	1·66	3·31	4·20	2·20	11·37
September ...	·98	6·10	3·60	3·80	14·48
October ...	12·98	14·26	20·62	15·92	63·78
November ...	29·02	40·53	19·75	21·36	110·66
December ...	15·57	10·50	13·30	29·95	69·32
Total for 1902 ...	81·55	115·50	87·01	94·35	378·41
Total for 1901 ...	40·13	172·32	45·88	31·57	289·90

The table shows a fairly evenly distributed rainfall. It was considerably above the average at Mullaittivu and Vavuniya. Nedunkeni, as usual, has the highest rainfall, though it is not so disproportionately high as it was in 1901. There is a total increase of 88·51 inches for the four stations of observation over the previous year. There was more than enough rain at the end of the year, and in many places cultivation was delayed owing to the excess of rain.

Crops.

The annexed return of agriculture for the year is much more satisfactory than the return for 1901 :—

Return of Agriculture for the District of Mullaittivu for 1902.

Nature of Crop.	No. of Acres under Cultivation.	Gross Produce.	Average Produce per Acre.	Average Quantity of Seed sown per Acre.	Average Quantity yielded on Seed sown.	Price per Bushel, per Pound, or per Thousand.
		Bushels.	Bushels.			
Paddy ...	11,620$\frac{13}{40}$	183,141$\frac{1}{4}$	15·76	2½ bushels	6·30 fold	Re. 1·25 to Re. 1·50
Other grain ...	109½	1,225	11·19	3 quarts	119·25 fold	75 cents
		lb.	lb.			
Tobacco ...	289½	144,750	500	2,000 plants	·25	10 to 15c. per lb.
		Nuts.	Nuts.			Rs. c.
Cocoanuts ...	1,351$\frac{29}{40}$	4,913,230	3,634	80 trees	45	per 1,000 50 0
Palmirah nuts ...	765$\frac{29}{120}$	8,526,470	11,142	300 trees	37	per 1,000 2 50
Fruit gardens ...	422$\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables ...	73½	—	—	—	—	—
Spices ...	38½	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	7	—	—	—	—	—

Paddy.—There is an increase in the number of acres cultivated by 1,050 acres, in the crops by 75,883 bushels, in the yield per acre by 5·62 bushels.

Other Grain.—Here there is a decrease in the number of acres cultivated in 1901 of 8 acres, but the yield has increased, showing a gross produce of 1,225 bushels, as against only 760 in 1901.

Tobacco.—There is an increase of 46 acres in cultivation over last year, giving an increased yield of 23,000 lb. The yield per acre is average. The yield per acre of the year 1900, which was 897 lb., is not likely to be repeated.

As to cocoanut and palmirah cultivation, the figures are much the same as last year's. There is an increase of 5 acres in cultivation under the head of Fruit Gardens, and of 20 acres under Vegetables. There is a lot more to be done in this district under these last two heads.

The experimental garden at Vavuniya is doing well, and fruit trees and vegetables can be purchased cheaply therefrom, but there is no great demand by the natives for them. The little trouble required to cultivate is presumably too great. Yet, even if the native does not care to grow them or himself, there ought to be a good enough market at Mullaittivu and Vavuniya to encourage him to do so.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply consists chiefly of rice. In the maritime pattus fish and the various products of the palmirah are eaten. Kurakkan, plantains, brinjals, buffalo, milk, game, and honey are a further supplement.

From the reports received from the headmen and medical officers of the district there appears to have been no scarcity of food. Rice and paddy were averagely cheap throughout the year :—

Description of Grain.	Raised.	Imported.	Exported.	Used for Seed.	Balance for Food.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Paddy	183,141	115	10,831	24,860	147,565
Rice	—	20,874	12	—	20,862
Dry grain	1,225	183	33	12	1,363

Taking two bushels of paddy as yielding one of rice, the grain available for food was 94,644 bushels of rice and 1,363 bushels of dry grain, or, roughly, 95,000 bushels in all. This among a population of 15,136 allows 6⅓ bushels per head, which should be sufficient.

V.—IRRIGATION.

The only work of restoration by the Public Works Department during the year was the continuance of the restoration of Kanukkeni tank, which is now rapidly approaching completion. A sum of Rs. 16,575·16 was spent during the year towards the completion, with an additional sum of Rs. 596·27 on the maintenance of work already done. A sum of Rs. 193·98 was spent on the maintenance of Periyakulam tank.

Statement of Water-rate Recoveries.

	Amount due. Rs. c.	Amount recovered. Rs. c.	Balance. Rs. c.	Remarks.
Periyakulam ...	109 18	109 18	—	—
Kanakarayankulam	59 40	59 40	—	—
Vavuniya ...	88 25	87 70	0 55	Outstanding
Maha Rampaikkulam	215 95	215 95	—	—
Vengalacheddikulam	124 63	124 63	—	—
Mamadu ...	243 2	243 2	—	—
Madukanda ...	214 36	214 36	—	—
Iratperiyakulam ...	255 30	254 67	0 63	Exempted
Periya Olukkulam ...	48 13	48 13	—	—
Total ...	1,358 22	1,357 4	1 18	

This is satisfactory, and calls for no comment.

Statement of Irrigation Fines recovered during 1902.

	Balance on January 1, 1902.	Imposed during 1902.	Total.	Amount recovered.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Karikkadumulai North ...	125 40	—	125 40	122 40	3 0	—
Do. South ...	10 50	—	10 50	10 50	—	—
Mulliyavalai	28 0	16 50	44 50	44 50	—	—
Puthukudiyiruppu ...	37 60	—	37 60	37 60	—	—
Melpattu North ...	137 70	255 30	393 0	377 70	15 30	—
Do. East... ...	47 60	523 47	571 7	368 87	202 20	—
Do. South ...	251 51	422 0	673 51	349 15	324 36	Exemption Rs. 67·50
Kilakkumulai North ...	1,445 58	1,674 15	3,119 73	1,467 1	1,652 72	„ 429·70
Do. South ...	628 37	464 3	1,092 40	966 92	125 48	„ 111·37
Naducheddikulam ...	292 93	1,174 65	1,467 58	588 88	878 70	„ 64·50
Chinnacheddikulam East ...	327 28	242 35	569 63	105 84	463 79	—
Kilakkumulai South (Sinhalese)	316 10	372 4	688 14	484 34	203 80	Exemption Rs. 170
Chinnacheddikulam (Sinhalese)	40 54	84 96	125 50	125 50	—	—
Total ...	3,689 11	5,229 45	8,918 56	5,049 21	3,869 35	Exemption Rs. 843·07

Constant pressure has to be brought to bear on the Udaiyars, who are responsible for collecting the fines. They are allowed 1½ per cent. commission on the fines collected, but this is not apparently of itself sufficient inducement to keep them up to the mark.

I append a return, furnished by the Chief Inspector, of tank labour in the district during 1902, and an abstract showing the percentage of labour and default :—

[For Return see next page.]

Abstract of Tank Works for 1902, Mullaittivu District.

Particulars.	No. of Working Tanks.	During 1902. Days.	During 1902. Days.	Centage.
No. of working tanks ...	297	—	—	—
No. of days' labour called out	—	31,870½	—	—
No. of days' labour done ...	—	—	20,971	65·8
No. of days' labour in default	—	—	9,884½	31·1
Amount commuted Rs. 330·62, at 37½ cents per day ...	—	—	881½	2·7
No. of days exempted ...	—	—	133½	·4
Total ...	297	31,870½	31,870½	100

VI.—LEGISLATION.

I have nothing to suggest. I repeat the remarks made by my predecessor in his report for 1901, as a case in point has already been forced on my notice :—

> I believe legislation would be beneficial on the subject of Hindu Temporalities. The management of temple property is in some cases absolutely under the control of the incumbent. There are no trustees : he renders no accounts, he utilizes the produce as he thinks best, he neglects the temple, allows it to fall into disrepair, perhaps scandalizes his religionists in his personal conduct, and they have no voice in his removal, no power to appeal to. *J'y suis, j'y reste* is the motto of the worthy Brahmin, and he is accountable to no man.

VII.—WORKS REQUIRED.

Most of these are recommended by my predecessors :—

(1) A permanent and better building for the dispensary at Nedunkeni.
(2) Dispenser's quarters at the Mullaittivu hospital.
(3) Removal of the beacon at Mullaittivu to a site further inland.
(4) A landing jetty at Mullaittivu.
(5) A good road from Mullaittivu to Kokkulai along the coast.
(6) Improvements to the "old trace" road from Mullaittivu to Vavuniya by the erection of culverts and bridges.
(7) An outdoor dispensary at Oddusuddan to be visited two days in the week by the apothecary of Nedunkeni.

Return of Tank Labour for 1902.

Divisions.	No. of Working Tanks.	No. of Days' Labour called out.	No. of Days' Labour done by Villagers.	Extra Labour called out in Repairs to Breaches.	Extra Labour done in Repairs to Breaches.	Extra Labour called out in Spill and Bund Clearing.	Extra Labour done in Spill and Bund Clearing.	Extra Labour called out in Turfing.	Extra Labour done in Turfing.	Total No. of Days' Labour called out during the Year.	Total No. of Days' Labour done in Tanks by Villagers during the Year.	Total No. of Days' Labour in Default.	Amount commuted.	No. of Days exempted.	No. of Cubes of Earth-work done for the Fine and Commutation Money.	No. of Sluices fixed during the Year.	No. of Tanks allowed under the new Condition	No. of Cubes of Earth-work done.	No. of Days' Labour done in Clearing.
													Rs. c.						
Kilakkumulai North ...	36	3,342	1,347	150	150	1,134	971	429	238	5,055	2,706	2,349	— —	—	255½	—	—	—	—
Kilakkumulai South (Tamil Division)...	33	3,425	1,144	10	10	943	822	94	10	4,472½	1,986	1,844	240 99	—	596	—	—	—	—
Kilakkumulai South(Sinhalese Division)	30	1,703	1,272	60	60	1,681	1,432	258	244	3,702	3,008	503	71 63	—	218½	—	—	—	—
Udaiyaur ...	17	724	277	50	50	199	168	52	47	1,025	542	365½	— —	117½	100½	—	—	—	—
Melpattu South ...	17	1,020	650	80	80	248	167	102	76	1,450	973	461	— —	16	175½	—	—	—	—
Melpattu North ...	33	1,819	1,632	50	50	434	303	304	240	2,607	2,225	334	18 0	—	613½	1	—	—	—
Melpattu East ...	43	2,194	1,669	30	30	651	447	400	318	3,275	2,464	811	— —	—	565	1	—	—	—
Muliavalai ...	3	232	232	—	—	38	38	33	33	303	303	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puthukudiyiruppu ...	1	63	63	—	—	17	17	10	10	90	90	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karikkadumulai North ...	1	116	116	—	—	13	13	12	12	141	141	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karikkadumulai South ...	2	120	120	—	—	27	27	25	25	172	172	—	— —	—	30	—	—	—	—
Chinnacheddikulam East(TamilDivision)	24	1,491	991	49	29	642	492	120	82	2,302	1,594	708	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinnacheddikulam (Sinhalese Division)	12	635	616	152	60	250	174	101	51	1,138	901	237	— —	—	18	—	—	—	—
Naducheddikulam ...	31	3,362	1,852	130	25	900	718	300	160	4,692	2,755	1,937	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinnacheddikulam West ...	14	956	804	91	10	268	226	131	71	1,446	1,111	335	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	297	21,202	12,785	852	554	7,445	6,015	2,371	1,617	31,870½	20,971	9,894½	330 62	133½	2,570½	2	—	—	—

VIII.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements must be made on general lines: improvements on the means of communication, in the sanitary condition of the people, in the facilities for cultivation (*i. e.*, tank restoration). The first of these will be largely helped by the railway; the second is a matter which rests with the Assistant Government Agent and his headmen. Frequent inspection on circuit is the chief thing required to forward this end. Of irrigation I have spoken in its place. With little or no experience of the district I cannot make any special suggestions, and can find no definite schemes formulated by my predecessor.

IX.—HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The health of the population in the past year seems to have been about normal. As usual, fever and parangi were the chief diseases. There were no epidemics of any kind. I append a list of the number of patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries in the district:—

Hospital or Dispensary.	
Civil Hospital, Mullaittivu	450
Outdoor Dispensary, Mullaittivu	3,323
Civil Hospital, Vavuniya	673
Outdoor Dispensary, Vavuniya	8,173
Puthukudiyiruppu Dispensary	1,877
Nedunkeni Dispensary	2,090
Kokkulai Dispensary	800
Mankulam Dispensary	1,610
Mankulam Dispensary, Mannar road	2,615
Total ...	21,611

It is gratifying to learn that in a district otherwise so backward the natives are nearly all willing to take European treatment when sick.

A public latrine was erected on the beach road at Mullaittivu during the year by the Board of Health. When the port of Mullaittivu is open a public latrine is a necessity. There is no regular system of scavenging in Mullaittivu or Vavuniya. Coolies are hired to do the work when it is required. In the villages the sanitary condition of the people depends almost entirely on the Assistant Government Agent. The people are too indolent to look after their own welfare in this respect. By inspection on circuit the Assistant Government Agent insists on their keeping their compounds clean and tidy and well ventilated, looks after the condition of their wells, and sees that the village is not overgrown with weeds and jungle.

Sites for temporary plague hospitals have been chosen and were kept clear of jungle, and a stock of disinfectants is kept at the Kachcheri. The bazaars in Mullaittivu, Vavuniya, and Tanniyuttu have been regularly inspected during the past year.

Appended are the vital statistics for the district for 1902:—

Vital Statistics for 1902.

	Estimated Number of Inhabitants.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
First quarter ...	15,140	159	205	10·50	13·54
Second quarter ...	15,146	162	156	10·79	10·30
Third quarter ...	15,153	131	124	8·65	8·18
Fourth quarter ...	15,136	106	123	7· 0	8·13
Total 1902 ...	15,136	558	608	36·87	40·17
Total 1901 ...	15,186	660	648	43·46	42·67
Decrease ...	50	102	40	6·59	2·50

X.—CRIME AND POLICE.

	Reported.	Tried.	Convicted.	Pending on December 31.
Number of cases of murder or attempted murder ...	2	2	—	—
Number of cases in which the knife was used ...	5	4	1	1

Of the murder cases, the first was a case of suspicion; the body of the man supposed to have been murdered was never found, and there was no evidence. The man was missing, and he was last seen with the accused, who had gone out shooting with him. Inquiries and search were made, but no definite result was arrived at, and the accused was discharged. In the second case there was not sufficient evidence, and the accused were discharged at the direction of the Attorney-General without being put upon their trial. There was also a case of homicide not amounting to murder; the case is pending. The Police Vidane of Chundikulum is deserving of special mention in this last case. He arrested the accused at once and sent the injured man promptly to the hospital at Mullaittivu, where he subsequently succumbed to his wounds.

There was on the whole very little crime in the district, but it must be admitted that it is unsatisfactory that in the two murder cases sufficient evidence should not have been produced.

There is no regular police force in the district, nor is one needed at present.

XI.—CATTLE.

There was little disease during the year, and no cases of death from disease. There was a scare of "hoof-and-mouth" disease at the end of the year in Kilakkumulai south, the infection being supposed to have been brought in from the North-Central Province. But prompt measures were taken to segregate the infected animals, and a watch was kept on the Trincomalee road to prevent cattle from the North-Central Province coming in. These precautions prevented the spread of the disease.

There were estimated to be 8,631 head of buffaloes and 10,800 head of black cattle in the district.

Two cattle stealing cases were instituted during the year, of which one is still pending and the other has been disposed of :—

Instituted during the Year 1902.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Pending on 31st December, 1902.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
2	8	1	1	—	3	1	4

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The following is the return of lands opened for paddy cultivation during 1902 :—

District.	Extent. Acres.
Maritime Pattus	85
Vavuniya South (Tamil Division)	58
Vavuniya South (Sinhalese Division)	61
Vavuniya North	31
Total	235

Sixty-one grants for lands, amounting to 125A. 1R. 15P., were given during the year. The total acreage sold during the year amounted to 1,174A. 3R. 38P. No lands were granted under Sir Henry Ward's minute.

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

Not in operation in the district.

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

The people of Puthukudiyiruppu were allowed chenas as usual, the extent being 176 acres. Permits covering an extent of 1,377 acres were granted for tank bed cultivation.

XV.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

There have been few sales of land, and none of any importance have been brought to notice.

XVI.—EDUCATION.

There are no Government schools in the district. The following list shows the number of voluntary schools, and how they are supported :—

	Schools.
By Roman Catholic Mission	7
By the Church Missionary Society	9
By villagers	8
By the Mullaittivu public	1

Half the schools in the list appearing as supported by villagers are not really worthy of the name of "schools;" they are merely pansalas, at which the incumbent priest teaches a very small number of boys. All the above schools are vernacular, except one school supported by the Roman Catholic Mission and one by the public of Mullaittivu.

XVII.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Coastwise exports of Ceylon produce from the port of Mullaittivu during 1902 amounted in value to Rs. 71,513·60. The value of foreign produce exported coastwise was Rs. 1,538, making the total value of coastwise exports Rs. 73,051·60, as against Rs. 72,115 in 1901.

Of Ceylon produce, dried fish is the most important item, its value being more than half of the total exports, viz., Rs. 41,471. The chief markets for Ceylon produce exported coastwise from Mullaittivu are the Northern and Western Provinces. But all the foreign produce exported, such as merchandise, cotton and piece goods, &c., goes to the Jaffna District.

The total value of the imports was Rs. 59,812·65, showing an increase in value of over Rs. 2,000 on the previous year. The chief imports in their order of value were paddy, merchandise, salt, arrack, and curry stuffs. The import trade is chiefly with the Jaffna District.

Apart from agriculture, fishing is the principal industry. There are fifteen fishing stations along the coast, and 74 boats are employed.

Trades are not greatly patronized in the Wanni. There are 28 goldsmiths' shops and a few blacksmiths' and carpenters'.

XVIII.—MISCELLANEUS.

Leopards and Bears.—Rewards were paid as under :—

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Leopards	21	27	29
Bears	11	10	15
Gun Licenses.			
1900			30
1901			331
1902			10
Game Licenses.			
1900			3
1901			5
1902			1
Cart Licenses.			
1900			99
1901			126
1902			25

Experimental Garden.

The garden was worked by three coolies under the supervision of the District Mudaliyar. Plants issued during the year were :—

Cocoanut ...	... 1,124	Mango	... 20
Arecanut ...	... 88	Jak ...	... 46
Orange ...	... 50	Talipot palm ...	... 5
Lime ...	... 24	Croton cuttings	... 25

The following are in the nursery ready for distribution during 1903:—

Cocoanut ...	... 2,000	Lime ...	... 500
Arecanut ...	... 1,000	Mango ...	... 30
Orange ...	... 500	Jak ...	... 50

There was a large increase in the number of cocoanut plants issued during 1902 over the previous year, but there was a falling off in the demand for all the other plants. The vegetable garden attached to the nursery garden thrived during the year. Various native vegetables were planted and did well.

XIX.—VILLAGE TRIBUNAL, VAVUNIYA.

A statement of work done is appended :—

Pending on January 1, 1902 :—	
Civil	10
Criminal	2
Instituted during the year :—	
Civil	197
Criminal	101
Total number of cases :—	
Civil	207
Criminal	103

DECISIONS.

Civil :—	
Money	202
Land	1
Criminal :—	
Assault	46
Theft	15
Malicious injury	5
Cattle trespass	30
Breach of rules	1
Assault and theft	2

Total decisions :—	
Civil	203
Criminal	99
Amicable settlements :—	
Civil	—
Criminal	3

APPEALS.

To Assistant Government Agent.

Civil ...	Confirmed ...	6
	Set aside ...	1
Criminal ...	Confirmed ...	3
	Set aside ...	1

From Assistant Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.

Civil ...	Confirmed ...	—
	Set aside ...	1
Criminal ...	Confirmed ...	—
	Set aside ...	—

XX.—EVENTS OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

1. The "Coronation" was celebrated with great loyalty on 9th August at Vavuniya and Mullaittivu.

2. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor passed through the district on his way to Mannar, stopping at Venkalacheddikulam on 14th September.

3. Mr. Schrader left the district in December, being appointed District Judge, Ratnapura.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Assistant Government Agent.

February 14, 1903.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1902.

I.—REVENUE.

THE revenue of the Province amounted to Rs. 1,354,723·02, being an increase of Rs. 190,681·11 over that for 1901. All three districts contributed to the increase, as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Galle	74,228 83
Matara	36,516 81
Hambantota	79,935 47
Total ...	190,681 11

A comparative statement is annexed showing the revenue for 1901 and 1902:—

Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the Southern Province during 1901 and 1902.

Heads of Revenue.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
CUSTOMS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Imports.					
Grain	282,211 9	280,959 23	—	1,251 86	
Cotton Manufacture ...	470 86	293 14	—	177 72	
Spirits and Cordials ...	60 73	45 27	—	15 46	
Sugar	227 7	2,062 0	1,834 93	—	
Other Goods	36,522 16	41,563 94	5,041 78	—	
Sundries	1 47	1 52	0 5	—	
Kerosine Oil	6,144 0	5,666 75	—	477 25	
Exports.					
Plumbago	6,919 87	4,607 66	—	2,312 21	
Arrack	1 88	—	—	1 88	
Total ...	332,559 13	335,199 51	6,876 76	4,236 38	Increase Rs. 2,640·38
PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES.					
Port Dues and Outports ...	30,066 74	29,654 36	—	412 38	
Pilotage	16,492 50	17,970 0	1,477 50	—	
Rock-boat Hire ...	426 0	450 0	24 0	—	
Total ...	46,985 24	48,074 36	1,501 50	412 38	Increase Rs. 1,089·12
LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.					
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	203,907 61	273,760 22	69,852 61	—	Rent sold to advantage
Opium	5,955 0	2,850 0	—	3,105 0	Now credited to Local Board funds
Sundries	106 75	258 50	151 75	—	
Salt	118,946 36	146,591 40	27,645 4	—	Better sales
Land Revenue.					
Tithes redeemed ...	138 32	19 60	—	118 72	
Royalty on Cabook ...	—	40 63	40 63	—	
Incidental	415 25	2,132 60	1,717 35	—	
Rents exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls	35,608 4	34,182 69	—	1,425 35	Rent sold to disadvantage and collections in aumany.
Bridge Tolls	19,102 61	16,752 44	—	2,350 17	
Ferry Tolls	700 0	300 0	—	400 0	
Stamps.					
Revenue (various Services) ...	90,212 40	86,926 43	—	3,285 97	Less sales
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Courts	800 50	564 44	—	236 6	
Courts of Requests ...	95 0	195 0	100 0	—	
Police Courts	17,348 27	16,121 14	—	1,227 13	
Government Agents ...	193 15	317 35	124 20	—	
Other Departments ...	3,883 30	1,803 10	—	2,080 20	
Compensation for Forest Offences	6,958 48	13,989 77	7,031 29	—	Prompt detection of crime
Total ...	504,371 4	596,805 31	106,662 87	14,228 60	Increase Rs. 92,434·27

Heads of Revenue.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Judicial Stamps ...	66,625 56	64,717 49	—	1,908 7	Less sales
Survey Fees	13,277 31	19,471 54	6,194 23	—	Land sales
Recoveries on Irrigation Works...	14,114 44	21,522 11	7,407 67	—	Recovery of arrears
Hospital Stoppages ...	678 92	1,030 42	351 50	—	
Collections at Dispensaries ...	1,752 72	1,497 71	—	255 1	
Medical Aid Dues ...	3,648 60	3,293 30	—	355 30	
Fees for Bills of Health ..	966 0	1,134 0	168 0	—	
Sale of Drugs	260 54	318 49	57 95	—	
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts	3,710 64	9,568 55	5,857 91	—	
Storage of Gunpowder ...	54 0	72 0	18 0	—	
Value of Prison Labour ...	145 66	20 22	—	125 44	
School Fees	439 90	580 75	140 85	—	
School Books and Stationery ...	492 48	555 68	63 20	—	
Warehouse Rent ...	19,193 19	20,283 58	1,090 39	—	
Hire of Anchors ...	9,540 0	10,905 0	1,365 0	—	
Boats and Moorings	12 0	4 0	—	8 0	
Fees for Title Deeds ...	2,904 78	6,063 13	3,158 35	—	Land sales
Sundries	218 67	614 68	396 1	—	
Police lent	124 93	151 37	26 44	—	
Total ...	138,160 34	161,804 2	26,295 50	2,651 82	Increase Rs. 23,643·68
POST AND TELEGRAPH.					
Postage Stamps... ...	7,569 70	9,211 35	1,641 65	—	Better sales. Increase Rs. 1,641·65
RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Rent of Buildings and Houses ...	832 0	802 0	—	30 0	
Garden Rents	303 82	246 40	—	57 42	
Rent of Lands	4,628 57	4,005 28	—	623 29	The number of lands being reduced by sale
Total ...	5,764 39	5,053 68	—	710 71	Decrease Rs. 710·71
INTEREST.					
On Bank Balances ...	504 44	758 59	254 15	—	
On Arrears of Revenue ...	1,457 42	1,861 42	404 0	—	
Total ...	1,961 86	2,620 1	658 15	—	Increase Rs. 658·15
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	231 9	190 11	—	40 98	
Overpayments recovered ...	134 81	55 87	—	78 94	
Unclaimed Deposits ...	2,237 85	6,143 72	3,905 87	—	
Sundries	144 63	82 62	—	62 1	
Total ...	2,748 38	6,472 32	3,905 87	181 93	Increase Rs. 3,723·94
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber	25,775 56	18,846 1	—	6,929 55	Depression in the plumbago industry
Crops on Crown Lands ...	1,716 62	1,023 59	—	693 3	
Sale of Land	2 0	17 0	15 0	—	
Sundries	226 71	5 46	—	221 25	
Total ...	27,720 89	19,892 6	15 0	7,843 83	Decrease Rs. 7,828·83
LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands sold ...	85,591 15	163,534 11	77,942 96	—	More land sales
Premia on Leases ...	10,610 0	6,056 50	—	4,553 50	Fall in the plumbago market
Total ...	96,201 15	169,590 61	77,942 96	4,553 50	Increase Rs. 73,389·46
Grand Total ...	1,164,042 12	1,354,723 23	225,500 26	34,819 15	Total increase Rs. 190,681·11

The revenue from railways in this Province is no longer brought to account in the Galle Kachcheri. A statement kindly furnished by the General Manager shows an increase of Rs. 5,163·35, as follows :—

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Passengers	392,668 89	385,690 96
Goods	135,803 59	148,169 59
Miscellaneous	855 58	630 86
	529,328 6	534,491 41

The principal increase in revenue was under the heads Arrack, Salt, and Land Sales. The depression in the plumbago trade noticed in the previous report was the chief cause of the decrease in Tolls, Sale of Timber, and Premia on Leases. There are now indications of improvement in the plumbago industry, and an increase under these heads of revenue may be hoped for.

The Customs revenue amounted to Rs. 383,273·87, an increase of Rs. 3,729·50 over the figures for the previous year. The following return gives the figures for the shipping in the port of Galle in 1901 and 1902 :—

	1901. Steamers.	1901. Sailing Vessels.	1902. Steamers.	1902. Sailing Vessels.
With cargo	139	12	141	15
In ballast	29	—	21	—
For coal	68	—	81	—
Total ...	236	12	243	15

Coal sold to Ships.

	Tons.		Tons.
1896	16,200	1900	12,966
1897	3,653	1901	17,479
1898	9,328	1902	21,315
1899	5,673		

II.—LAND SALES.

The following statement (Appendix A) shows the revenue from land sales in the Province in 1900, 1901, and 1902. The Hambantota District principally contributed towards the increase, owing to a large sale of paddy land under Sir Henry Ward's Minute.

In the Galle District, owing to the stagnation in the plumbago industry, there were few sales of plumbago lands, but there was a considerable increase in the number of sales, and a large number of village lots were disposed of. The following statements (Appendix B and C) show the number of sales and the exnt alienated in 1901 and 1902 and the revenue for each of the last ten years. Mr. Amerasekara, the Land Clerk of the Galle Kachcheri, deserves credit for the large number of sales fixed and for the efficient working of the Land Department.

III.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

The settlement of the Morawak korale made satisfactory progress, and the work of the Settlement Officer in this division is almost completed. The large chena claims in the Giruwa pattus should receive early attention. The following statement (Appendix D) furnished by the Settlement Officer shows the work done in each of the three districts during the year.

IV.—IMPROVEMENT OF PROVINCE.

New Works required.

The following works mentioned by my predecessor still await consideration :—

(1) Improvement of Galle harbour.
(2) Extension of railway from Matara to Tangalla *vid* Beliatta.
(3) Water supply for Tangalla.
(4) Restoration of Badagiriya tank.
(5) Dispensaries at Akmimana and Wakwella.
(6) Houses for District Judge and Police Magistrate, Matara.

It has been decided that the Waggalmodara canal must be cleared by the landowners interested in it, and the Government have agreed to provide temporary infectious diseases hospitals at Galle.

To the above I would add—

(7) Water supply for Hambantota.
(8) Extension of the road from Udugama to Hiniduma. The District Road Committee cannot undertake this work owing to the heavy cost of bridging several large streams.
(9) Cement concrete drains in all crowded bazaars, such as Ambalangoda, Dodanduwa, Weligama, Hakmana, Dikwella, Beliatta, and Tangalla. These drains would prevent encroachments on the sides of the roads, and, being easily flushed and cleaned, would improve the sanitary condition of the bazaars.
(10) Extension of cart road from Bundala to Kirinda.
(11) Annual grant to District Road Committee, Matara, for extension of roads in Morawak korale.
(12) A villagers' ward at the Deniyaya hospital.
(13) A new Post and Telegraph Office at Matara.

V.—FOOD SUPPLY.

There was no scarcity in the Province generally during 1902. Rice is largely imported, and is the staple food of the people. In some of the more remote divisions there is a good deal of chena cultivation, the supply of home-grown rice being insufficient, and the price of imported rice being high. Along the coasts there is an abundant supply of fish.

There is some prospect of trawling operations being started on the southern coast. Curing yards might be established at Hambantota and Kirinda, where salt is available.

The Mudaliyars of the Galle District report as follows regarding the food supply of their respective divisions :—

Four Gravets.—The chief article of food on which the people of my district depend for their subsistence is rice, which is both locally grown and introduced from foreign countries. The quantity of country rice raised each year in this district forms but a very insignificant fraction of the annual consumption, the total extent of mud lands available for paddy cultivation being only about 5,000 acres, of which some portions are left uncultivated every year on account of various causes. No new areas have been added for several years past, and, on the contrary, the existing fields are slowly and gradually being converted into plantations of different sorts.

The abolition of the paddy tax has done hardly any good, save that of preventing the fields being sold for default.

There are but a few cultivators in my district who seem to take any interest in the cultivation of paddy, and their number seems to be gradually decreasing. The absence of irrigation works leaves cultivation wholly to the mercy of weather, the unfavourable changes of which often affect the crops most seriously, the produce in several cases being not worth the trouble taken, and consequently some of the fields are every year being neglected or converted into plantations of vegetables, sugarcanes, or the like. Thus our dependence on foreign rice is yearly on the increase, an evil which appears to be irremediable.

The year 1902 has not been very favourable for paddy cultivation, and although the goiyas did what was in their power, not more than 4,300 acres could be brought under cultivation, against 4,500 acres of the preceding year. The drought in February and March and the incessant rains which followed it damaged the crops seriously, and hence the produce was only about 51,600 bushels, against 85,500 bushels of the previous year. Want of employment on tea estates or in connection with the plumbago industry forced the majority of the villagers to seek a livelihood in the cultivation of their lands, and various attempts were made for the cultivation of vegetables, &c., which, with but very few exceptions, were failures.

The native products of jak, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, and yams, which are very much used as supplementary to rice, had to suffer as much from bad weather as rice, and vegetables and the supply of fish also were much below the usual average, and so our dependence on the imported articles this year was greater than that of the last.

The supply of foreign rice was all the year round equal to the demand, but the price was somewhat high. The prices of other imported articles of food, such as Maldive fish, dried chillies, onions, and spices, were also high, and the poorer classes have had a very bad living this year, due mainly to want of employment.

Bentota-Walalalwiti Korale.—The year under review has been, notwithstanding the abundant rains, favourable to cultivation, and consequently the paddy harvests were on the whole successful. There was therefore no scarcity of food felt by the masses, and the necessity for increased importation did not press itself. The vegetable products were also satisfactory.

Wellaboda Pattu.—The food supply of the people consists principally of rice, sweet potatoes, the produce of the jak and breadfruit trees, and fish both fresh and preserved. Different other kinds of fruits, roots, leaves, and yams also contribute a fair quantity thereto. Throughout the year the supply was good and ample.

The local paddy crop represents about 20 per cent. of the requisite supply of rice. During the year the quantity yielded was in excess of that obtained during the previous years. This was principally the result of many labourers who usually found work at plumbago pits finding it on paddy fields or gardens in their villages.

The tree and the root crops were satisfactory, and fish was caught in fair abundance. The markets were well stocked with imported stuff. Prices were ordinary.

Work generally could be found, and the means of earning food were fair and satisfactory.

Talpe Pattu.—The food supply of the people in this district has continued to be satisfactory during the year. It consisted, as usual, of rice, fine grain, yams, vegetable, fruit, and fish. Of these, rice formed the chief article of food. The larger portion consumed consisted of Coast rice, and the quantity obtained from crops locally raised cannot be held to have reached above a third of that consumed. Fine grain is only cultivated in small patches here and there, Crown chena cultivation being altogether prohibited. The outturn from these crops is consequently very small, and it does not supplement the general food supply much. Cultivation of yams is carried on to a great extent in the interior divisions, and they, sweet potatoes in particular, form in season the daily meal of the poorer classes. Of fruits, jak and breadfruit go a good way to supplement the food supply throughout the district. Vegetables are also grown largely, and, as a rule, in excess of the local demand. The surplus finds a ready sale in the town, whither it is taken not infrequently by the growers themselves. The quantity of fish taken during the year was fairly large. It admitted of being taken for sale outside after satisfying the local demand for it. Cocoanuts were plentiful and cheap. Prices of all articles of food remained moderate during the year, and no difficulty in obtaining the necessary articles conveniently and at will has been experienced anywhere.

Gangaboda Pattu.—The food supply of Gangaboda pattu has been normal, a large number of the poorer villagers being just able to find means of subsistence. The paddy crops of the pattu, especially the yield of the fields in Baddegama, Ganegama, Telikada, and Majuwana divisions, ought to be amply sufficient to feed the inhabitants, but for the reason that most of the extensive and fertile paddy lands in these divisions are in the hands of the Moor and silversmith capitalists of the Galle town, the villagers get only the cultivator's half share. This no doubt supplements the scanty crops of their own blocks of field in the majority of cases, but the aggregate income is not sufficient to make ends meet. Potato plantation is the next

industry in this direction. These and manioca crops help considerably to minimize the chances of starvation. The year under review has had fairly good crops of paddy, potatoes, and manioca, or otherwise the lack of remunerative employment, owing to the depression of trade consequent on the non-paying low price of plumbago which prevailed, might have been more severely felt. Imported rice is freely used by the villagers between the harvests. The growth of vegetables, so essential as a healthy dish, is very little undertaken, except to some extent in the Kimbiya division. This apathy of the villager is doubtless due to the fact that most of the land suitable for vegetable growing is frequently submerged by the recurring floods, and the plantations are consequently damaged. Jak fruits during the season take a prominent part in the villager's diet.

Hinidum Pattu.—The food supply of the people has been the same as during the previous years, and consisted of rice, yams, jak, breadfruits, potatoes, amu, meneri, and kurakkan. The above products are grown by themselves (except about two-thirds of the rice, which is imported), and have been plentiful during the year. A bushel of imported rice is Rs. 4·50, and a bushel of country rice Rs. 5.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The health of the Province was generally satisfactory. In the Galle District some cases of cholera occurred at Panangala and Udugama, and there was an epidemic of dysentery at Bentota and the adjoining villages. In the Matara District there was an outbreak of smallpox at Weligama, a crowded locality ; 14 cases occurred, with 2 deaths. There are two plague camps at Galle, one of which is being used as an infectious diseases hospital until new buildings are provided by Government.

The following return (Appendix E) shows the number of patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries in the Province.

At Ambalangoda the Sanitary Rates Ordinance is in force, and the revenue is sufficient to provide for scavenging, public latrines, &c.

In September the ss. Polynesien arrived at Galle with a case of plague on board. The patient was removed to the southern plague camp, and the contacts, thirty in number, were segregated at the house of observation. After ten days' detention the patient was well, and he and the contacts were discharged.

The sanitation of the villages generally is attended to by the Village Committees. In some of the more populous villages sanitary improvements are required, but the Committees have not sufficient funds to do much in this direction. I would suggest that large and populous villages be proclaimed as "principal villages" under the Village Communities' Ordinance, and that the same sources of revenue as are granted to Boards of Health under the Sanitary Rates Ordinance be granted to the Village Committees for the improvement of such villages.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The following comparative statement (Appendix F) shows the births, marriages, and deaths in the Province in 1901 and 1902. The population of the Province at the end of 1902 was estimated to be 569,944.

VIII.—SANITARY RATES ORDINANCE.

The only town in this Province in which the Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 has been brought into operation is Ambalangoda. In consequence of the riot which ensued in 1901 when the rate was collected punitive police were stationed in the town. The amount due for the maintenance of the police was Rs. 6,297·24, and of this sum Rs. 5,173·98 was paid to the Government Agent. The defaulters are being dealt with by the Police Court, and a further sum of Rs. 442·32 has been recovered.

The punishment has had a very salutary effect, and the town was quiet and free from crime during 1902. There is, however, still some opposition to the collection of the rate, and in some cases it had to be recovered by distraint. The whole amount due for 1902 has been recovered. A case has been instituted against the distraining officers on the ground that the distraint was illegal.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board of Health is annexed (Appendix G). The large balance shown at the end of 1902 is required for the building of a market.

IX.—IRRIGATION.

The Dedduwa and Waggalmodara works in the Galle District are in the charge of the Director of Irrigation. Ten years have now elapsed since they were taken in hand, and an assessment has now to be made for the maintenance of the works. Considerable progress was made in 1902 with the collection of arrears of water-rate due, but the following arrears have still to be recovered : Waggalmodara Rs. 1,648·36 ; Dedduwa Rs. 4,103·91.

The following statement indicates the progress made during the year under review in the collection of water-rate :—

	Up to December 31, 1900.		Up to December 31, 1901.		Up to December 31, 1902.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Waggalmodara	1,561	31	1,713	20	2,426	37
Dedduwa	5,072	60	7,185	36	12,927	3

The Director of Irrigation has decided that the clearing of the canal at Waggalmodara forms no part of the scheme, and that this work must be done by the people themselves.

Committees were elected for the Walawe and Kottawa divisions of the Talpe pattu, and rules have been drawn up by them. They have wisely adopted the huwandiram system, which has done so much to improve irrigation in the adjoining Matara District. The Digoda tank in this pattu requires a new sluice gate and some minor repairs.

Mr. Van Houten was appointed Sub-Inspector of Irrigation for the Galle and Matara Districts. His work lies chiefly in the Matara District, where there are 126 village works. In the Hambantota District the village works are in charge of Mr. Ferguson, Chief Inspector. The number of village tanks is 632, of which 457 are situated in the West Giruwa pattu, 127 in the East Giruwa pattu, and

48 in the Magam pattu. The work done on them consisted of 9,557 cubes of earthwork and 27,713 square yards of bund clearing. Sluices should be provided for some of the large tanks.

The large works in progress are in charge of the Director of Irrigation. I agree with my predecessor that the restoration of the Badagiriya tank is one of the most desirable works in the Province, and I regret that there is as yet no indication of the work being undertaken.

X.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Southern Province is a released area under the charge of the Government Agent, with the exception of a portion of the Hambantota District, which, as there is no Assistant Conservator in the Province, has been placed in charge of the Assistant Government Agent.

The District Forester of Galle, Mr. Erskine, submits the following report and the usual returns of revenue and forest offences :—

Area of Forests.—No increase has been made under this head during the year. The proposed areas amount to, roughly, 130,311 acres. I would estimate fully 25 to 30 per cent. of this as chena, which cannot very well be separated, as they form part of the tracts laid aside to be dealt with at some future date. I mention this fact as on first sight the 130,311 acres appears a formidable area under virgin forest, which is not so.

Roads and Paths.—During the year some temporary new cart tracts were opened up to tap some fuel forests.

Buildings.—Under this head we have only four small river watchers' huts.

Financial.—During 1901 the Southern Province released areas brought in the second best revenue for the Island, and this year the results have been more substantial, the surplus being Rs. 25,982·80. I think we have done extremely well, as one of our officers (Matara) was away on leave. Value of sales made to Public Departments amounts to Rs. 6,322·99, and if added to above total gives still more satisfactory surplus.

Clerical Staff.—There was a change in the staff last year, Mr. Dissanaike, Clerk and Depôt-keeper, leaving for Nuwara Eliya, and Mr. Amarasekara taking his place. Mr. Buultjens has given every satisfaction, and I must say his work is very heavy, as all correspondence for the Province has to be attended to by him. His salary is very inadequate, being only Rs. 20 per mensem. His predecessor drew Rs. 35·75 a month. Considering our revenue is second to none, his case is one for consideration.

Prosecutions.—There have been many more prosecutions last year under breaches of forest rules compared with 1901. Chena cases still stand out very prominently. They amount to the large number of 2,257, about 300 less than previous year. There can be no doubt that having the few Forest Department overseers looking after the Crown's interest keeps the headmen system up to the mark, and, on the other hand, the headmen watch the felling in Crown forests as a check on the overseers. It is for this reason and having officers who command all the outlets that the Crown is protected. There were cases of large plumbago thefts brought to light by the Forest Department and heavy compensation accepted, and the lands are expected to realize high prices.

Miscellaneous.—Mr. Erskine, District Forester, Matara, proceeded early in the year on leave for twelve months. His work has been attended to by the Forest Ranger, Tangalla, who has done very well.

Annexed are statements showing revenue and expenditure and cases :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber sold in the Southern Province for the Year 1902.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
I.—Timber, &c., removed from forests by Government Agency :—		
(*a*) Timber	1,886 33	
(*b*) Firewood	2,070 20	
		3,956 53
II.—Timber, &c., removed from forests by consumers or purchasers :—		
(*a*) Timber	9,606 74	
(*b*) Firewood... ...	5,246 40	
(*c*) Bamboos and canes ...	9 0	
(*d*) Other produce ...	2,070 40	
		16,932 54
III.—Drift, waifwood, and confiscated forest produce ...	—	781 26
IV.—Miscellaneous :—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures ...	11,463 28	
(*c*) Other sources ...	160 43	
		11,623 71
Cash receipts	—	35,294 4
(*a*) Value of timber on Crown lands sold* ...	6,281 50	
(*b*) Value of free grants of timber	2,117 46	
(*c*) Value of sales made to Public Departments ...	6,322 92	
		14,721 88
Total Revenue ...	—	50,015 92

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	—	3,182 70
I.—Supply of timber ;—		
Depôt sales :—		
(1) Timber... ...	2,985 87	
(2) Fuel	1,525 30	
		4,511 17
II.—Communications and buildings :—		
(*a*) Roads and bridges ...	157 60	
(*b*) Buildings... ...	14 2	
		171 62
III.—Purchase of stores, tools, &c.	—	21 50
IV.—Surveys, demarcation, &c. :—		
(*c*) Sowing and planting ...	—	100 0
VI.—Transport	—	1,080 0
VII.—Miscellaneous :—		
(*c*) Stationery and postage ...	121 84	
(*d*) Sundries	122 41	
		244 25
Total Expenditure ...	—	9,311 24

* This does not include Matara or Hambantota District.

Prosecutions under the Forest Ordinance in the Police Courts, Southern Province, during 1902.

District.	Cases pending from preceding Year.	New Cases of the Year.				Total Cases.	Disposed of during the Year.						Cases pending at the close of the Year.
		Unauthorized Felling or Removal.	Illicit Chena.	Other Offences.	Total.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.		
							Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Galle ...	1	20	38	11	69	70	45	83	22	43	67	126	3
Balapitiya ...	8	39	—	68	107	115	88	128	19	58	107	186	8
Matara ...	3	21	173	—	194	197	107	180	83	171	190	351	7
Tangalla ..	1,428	16	2,257	2	2,275	3,703	1,637	2,046	1,401	1,806	3,038	3,852	665

XI.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

Chena cultivation on Crown land is prohibited in the Galle and Matara Districts. In some parts of the Morawak korale it is probable that there is occasionally an insufficient supply of rice and other food, and in such cases permits to chena might be allowed. This cultivation was also prohibited for some years in the Hambantota District, but after some correspondence on the subject in 1902 it was decided by Government that permits should be granted on a limited scale in cases where it was considered really necessary to grant them. In spite of this concession, however, the number of cases instituted in the Tangalla court shows that there is still a great deal of illicit chena cultivation.

XII.—CATTLE DISEASE.

Mr. Jayatilleke was appointed Stock Inspector for this Province. He reports that eight cases of rinderpest occurred in the Talpe pattu, of which six were fatal. There was an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease in the Wellaboda pattu. Out of 174 cases 152 were cured.

The Inspector having proposed to start a farm for the improvement of stock, some Crown land has been secured in the Weligam korale and a stud bull was obtained. The Village Committee has passed some rules, and it may be hoped that the Mudaliyar will succeed in inducing the people to take an interest in the scheme.

XIII.—LEGISLATION.

It is suggested by the Assistant Government Agent, Matara, that Village Tribunals should have jurisdiction to hear maintenance cases. The amount of maintenance ordered by a Police Court is usually very small, and there seems to be no good reason why the Village Tribunals should not deal with such cases. A similar suggestion is made by the Mudaliyar of Wellaboda pattu.

In order to give effect to the proposal made under the head of Sanitation to proclaim "principal villages" under the Village Communities' Ordinance, an amendment of the Ordinance would probably be necessary. A clause might be added empowering the Governor to proclaim such villages, and to hand over to the Village Committees the items of revenue mentioned in section 2 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1900.

XIV.—CRIME AND POLICE.

Thirty-five homicides were reported during the year. The number given in the report for 1901 was 32, but 3 cases in which the accused were discharged on the order of the Attorney-General were omitted from that list. The number of homicide cases was therefore the same as in the previous year. The details are given in Appendix H. Of the 35 cases reported, 21 resulted in convictions, and 8 accused were sentenced to death. Four cases resulted in acquittals, and 3 accused were discharged by the Attorney-General. The other 7 cases are pending. The distribution of the homicide cases was as follows :—

Galle	14
Matara	9
Hambantota	12
	35

The most atrocious case occurred at Dampalla in the Matara District. The accused killed a man, a woman, and four children with a katty.

Apart from homicide cases, the returns show a marked decrease of serious crime. Appendix I shows the summary of serious cognizable offences disposed of by the Police Courts. The total number was 1,185, as compared with 1,834 in 1901.

A similar result is shown in Appendix J, which gives the number of serious offences reported. Cattle stealing and thefts of property under Rs. 100 are omitted in this return. The total number of cases is 693, as compared with 892 in 1901.

Appendix K shows the distribution of serious crime in the Province and the proportion of serious crime to population. The West Giruwa pattu has the largest number of crimes, and has also the largest population. Nearly all the other divisions show a satisfactory decrease of crime.

Mr. Thornhill, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who deserves much credit for the hard work done by him, reports as follows on the work of the police and the crime in the Province :—

Headmen and Detection of Crime.—There is practically very little to add to what was stated in my report for 1901. The same cordial co-operation continues to exist between the regular and the rural police. Their work has been efficiently and well done.

The rural police are practically under the control of the Mudaliyars, but it would appear that the Mudaliyars, probably because they have not the time owing to their other and varied duties, are not able to exercise much supervision over them. They are consequently

left a great deal to their own devices. If more supervision could be exercised over their work by a system, say, of itinerating Inspectors, who could examine their report books and crime reports, see that they properly supervise the habitual criminals and persons prohibited from carrying knives, and generally advise them as to their duties, I am confident that a higher state of efficiency might be attained.

Itinerating Inspectors might be further utilized for the purpose of enforcing certain Ordinances, like the Opium, Explosives, Firearms, Poisons, Arrack, and the like, which are now practically a dead letter, for the reason that no particular person is responsible for their working, and the only cases which come up before the courts are those which are casually brought to the notice of the police in the ordinary course of business.

Annexed are statements (Appendix L, M, N) showing rewards and punishments given to the regular and rural police.

Ordinance No. 3 of 1898—use of the Knife.—The following is a statement showing the number of persons prohibited from carrying knives under the Ordinance :—

		Persons.
Police Court, Galle...	...	48
Do. Matara	...	34
Do. Tangalla	...	9
Do. Hambantota	...	1
Do. Balapitiya	...	1
Total	...	93

Though 490 persons have been prohibited from carrying a knife, only two prosecutions have been entered against them in 1902 for infringing the order. In one case the accused was acquitted, and in the other case the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. This may be due to the fact that the order is strictly obeyed, or, which is more likely, that the order is rendered futile by the fact that a knife could be easily secreted on one's person, and headmen are not invested with the power to arrest a person who is seen infringing the order.

The fact that no application has been made by any of these persons to be licensed to carry a knife rather goes to support the theory that the order is disobeyed with impunity. But, nevertheless, only one man so prohibited, as far as is known, has been brought up for any offence in which the knife was used.

Constable Arachchies have been forced to send in every month a return showing whether all those who have been prohibited have obeyed the orders, and whether they have changed their residence, on pain of their pay being withheld until it is done.

There has been an appreciable reduction of knife cases in 1902, due no doubt to the fact that the Magistrates now only inflict lashes in cases where the accused have been guilty of a brutal assault, and no facilities are now given to disgrace a man by trumping up a false case with the aid of a few scratches collusively or self-inflicted.

The Effect of Punitive Police where they have been imposed.—The punitive police stationed at Ambalangoda in November, 1901, were only removed in November, 1902. The effect has been most satisfactory. Under the new system organized there has been far less difficulty than under the old system of distraint in collecting the special rate, which was paid up in 1,265 cases out of a total of 1,592 persons, of whom 6 were exempted. A list was submitted to the Police Court, Balapitiya, of the 321 defaulters, many of whom had absconded as they were in such circumstances that they really could not pay. Ambalangoda is restored to perfect order, and the people who had previously organized themselves into a body to defy the authorities have become more amenable to reason.

Crime.—The usual returns are appended. There has been an increase of the tax-paying population, while an appreciable reduction of serious crime is noticeable in nearly every one of the pattus (Appendix J).

Crime, especially of a violent nature, fluctuates so much from year to year that it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty if crime is on the decrease or not; but it is quite certain that serious crime has decreased very appreciably in 1902, showing a reduction of 649 cases over the previous year (Appendix I).

A comparison of the population with the number of distilleries and taverns in the different pattus will show that the presence or absence of taverns has no real bearing on crime, as is popularly supposed. In fact crime seems to preponderate where there are least taverns, which may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that in those places there must be a great deal of arrack and toddy sold illicitly. Instead of reducing the number of taverns, I am in favour of increasing them, so that if drink is answerable for crime, crime will at any rate be concentrated round an appreciable and known area. The same argument holds as regards gambling. If proper places are licensed for the purpose and kept under strict supervision, there would be less promiscuous gambling, which is answerable for a great many assaults, thefts, and burglaries. Out of a grand total of 1,185 cases, it is very gratifying to note that there were only 18 cases in which the accused could not be arrested. It will be seen that these 18 cases are by no means the most serious of the offences described (Appendix I and K).

There were 35 cases of homicide in the Province. Of these, 8 resulted in convictions for murder, 13 for manslaughter and grievous hurt, 7 in acquittals and discharges, and the rest are pending. In one case the murderer ran amuck and killed six persons. In another the murderer shot two women dead, and in another three persons were killed by the murderer (Appendix H).

Cattle Stealing.—I am not so sure that cattle stealing can be said to be prevalent to any great extent in the Galle District (including Balapitiya) considering that there were 45,626 head of cattle in the district, and there were only 248 cattle stealing cases instituted for the whole year. Of course there may have been more cattle stolen, of which no complaint

was made. But as far as we can judge from institutions, there certainly appears to be comparatively very little cattle stealing, though the number of cases is in excess of 1901 by 68. In 40 cases the accused were not discovered, 209 accused were acquitted for want of reliable evidence, and only 55 persons were convicted.

Cattle are indispensable to the villager, and as he is apparently unable to look after them, it is very desirable that some method should be adopted to prevent this form of crime, especially in the outlying villages, where cattle are stolen and the owners do not come to court, because it means great expense and trouble to them. In fact the expenses incurred by the complainant in travelling to the court and back, say two or three times, in connection with one of these cases (leaving his wife and children, if any, to the mercy of the accused's relatives and friends), would swallow up all his property, and in the end the only satisfaction he would get is to see the man who stole his cow, if he is convicted at all, which is doubtful, go to jail for a few months, which, after all, is very poor satisfaction, especially if the accused is a man who does not mind "a little jail," and there is nothing that could be recovered from him.

These cases are very often compounded on the way to the court, the owner taking a few rupees in satisfaction, perhaps a good deal less than the animal is worth, so as to save the trouble of a Police Court case. But what very often happens is that the complainant's witnesses are paid a small fee by the accused to say they know nothing whatever about the matter, so as to cut the ground from under the complainant's feet.

To obviate all these difficulties, I am of opinion that cattle stealing cases should be heard promptly and, if possible, on the spot. It would have the double effect of preventing parties who have no evidence making up any, and the accused from tampering with the evidence for the prosecution. With this view I would suggest that, as a tentative measure, the Presidents of the Gansabhawas be given jurisdiction to try all cases under section 368, Ceylon Penal Code, and punish up to Rs. 100 fine and six months' rigorous imprisonment in cattle stealing cases.

I am confident that cattle stealing would very soon decline, and cattle lifters would seek other and less hazardous employments. I venture to make this suggestion because in a very few cases indeed are the animals worth over Rs. 20 each.

Office Work.—Mr Collette, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, after long and loyal service in the Police Service, retired on the 19th April, 1902, and was succeeded by Mr. Plant of the Civil Service, who held office for a few months.

Mr. Plant organized a gymnasium, and much credit is due to him for encouraging the police to take an interest in athletics and sports in general. I have noticed that those policemen who take an interest in athletics invariably take an interest in their work also, and are far more dependable.

The recreation room has been much improved. A library has been started there. Better lighting has been adopted, the tables have been re-covered, the floor has been improved by the laying down of coir matting, the couches have been re-cushioned, old "Graphics" have been bound, and several games have been added. The whole is a great improvement.

Towards the end of September, 1902, Mr. Bowes was appointed Second Assistant Superintendent of Police, and is giving much satisfaction.

Some heavy work fell on the office in the matter of collecting the punitive police tax at Ambalangoda, but it was satisfactorily done.

Sergeant Lockhart, who was specially deputed to look after the Boer prisoners of war, did his work very satisfactorily.

Special praise is due to the active and energetic Mudaliyar Mr. Peries of Gangaboda pattu, who is setting an example to his brother Mudaliyars by doing all in his power to suppress crime in his pattu.

The Inquirer System, Ordinance No. 15 of 1896.—A great deal has been said both for and against the system. Perhaps it has its faults, but there is no question it has shifted a great deal of the ordinary routine work from the Magistrates' courts and left the Magistrates more leisure to attend to more serious work. I am referring to such work as inquests, inquiries into complaints where the accused are unknown, and the like. So long as the Magistrates are not too credulous the system can do no practical harm.

A step has been taken in the right direction in appointing all Mudaliyars to be Inquirers. Of course they are not ordinarily expected to inquire into crimes, their duties being more of an executive nature, but when an emergency arises they have the power to act. Besides, it removes any erroneous impressions that may have arisen in the minds of the villagers that the Inquirer was a superior officer to the Mudaliyar, which was likely to cause friction between the two officers.

The Identification System.—Identification offices are now established in Galle and Matara. Very few cases, indeed, have occurred where previous convictions have not been conclusively proved. Criminals under police supervision have regularly reported themselves, except in sixteen instances. Fifteen of them were prosecuted, and one was excused upon sufficient reasons being shown to the Inspector-General of Police.

There are three classes of habitual criminals :—

(1) Sentenced to police supervision by a court.
(2) Licensed to be at large.
(3) Those twice or oftener convicted of a "crime" or under section 83 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and who do not come under (1) or (2).

Of these, the third class are the most numerous, but they are not under any obligation to report themselves to the police, either at stated times or when they are changing their abode. The difficulty therefore of supervising them is considerably increased. They suddenly go away, commit an offence, and are back in their house before even the offence has been discovered at the place where it is committed. It is not at all improbable that some of the light-fingered gentry of different parts of the Island, who have relatives employed in houses in Colombo, had a hand in the numerous burglaries which were reported some time ago in

the papers. Where communication is rapid and easy, the "swag" was probably brought down to Galle or any of the intermediate stations or taken up to Kandy, &c., and distributed in the villages long before the police in Colombo had even received information that a burglary had been committed.

If, however, it could be arranged that these habituals should not leave their places of residence without giving the police forty-eight hours' notice of their departure and arrival, and stating where they are going to, it would give the police time to communicate with police of that locality, and the man's movements could be watched. When a habitual criminal is put under such restrictions there is very little encouragement to him to commit crime, as his chances of escape are reduced to a minimum. At present when such an habitual leaves a station it takes the police all their time to find out where he has gone to, entailing no end of correspondence and a great deal of delay and trouble in ascertaining his whereabouts.

It would require fresh legislation, but I am of opinion it would simplify the system considerably if all habituals be brought under the restrictions mentioned above.

I annex reports furnished by the Police Magistrates of Galle and Balapitiya. Mr. Woodhouse reports :—

Jurisdiction.—The jurisdiction of the Police Court extends over about 450 square miles, bearing a population according to the last Census of about 170,000 souls.

Police Court Institutions.—5,092 cases were investigated in the police Court in 1902; 6,966 persons were charged, of whom 2,869 were convicted. Of these cases, 2,429 were under the Penal Code, and the rest under other Ordinances. The fines for the year amounted to Rs. 6,845·96.

Supreme Court Sessions.—There were only two sessions in 1902. Out of 42 cases committed, 22 resulted in convictions and 2 are pending. The following is a statement showing the results of cases committed to the Supreme Court :—

No. of Cases.	Offence.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.	No. of Persons awaiting Trial.
11	Murder	15	11	3	1
2	Attempt to murder	4	2	2	—
10	Robbery	25	2	23	—
2	Rape	2	1	1	—
1	Unnatural offence	1	1	—	—
1	Attempt to rape	2	—	2	—
1	Hurt to public servant	1	1	—	—
1	Theft	1	1	—	—
2	Forgery	2	2	—	—
2	Unlawful assembly	14	3	2	9
2	Uttering forged note	2	—	2	—
6	House-breaking	17	12	5	—
1	Riot and murder	5	2	3	—

District Court Sessions.—The following is a statement of cases committed to the District Court in 1902 :—

	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.	No. of Persons awaiting Trial.
January	4	5	5	—	—
February	8	12	6	6	—
March	10	16	14	2	—
April	7	15	5	10	—
May	8	13	6	4	3
June	11	25	10	60	8
July	11	27	3	10	2
August	6	13	7	8	—
September	3	3	2	1	—
October	6	6	4	2	—
November	5	7	4	1	2
December	10	11	7	2	4

Homicides.—There were 11 cases of homicide, as against 10 in 1901. As in 1901, 2 resulted in convictions for murder. Of the remainder, 7 ended in convictions for manslaughter, 1 in acquittal, and 1 is pending.

Knife Cases.—There were 121 so-called knife cases in 1902, as compared with 174 in 1901. The following statement will show the results of these cases :—

Number of—	Police Court.	District Court.	Supreme Court.	Pending.
Cases	113	7	1	—
Persons charged	167	19	1	—
Persons convicted	58	9	1	—
Sentenced to lashes	19	—	1	—
Acquitted	109	10	—	—

An appreciable reduction in the number of false cases under this head was noticeable towards the latter part of 1902, due no doubt to people finding out that lashes were being inflicted only in cases of unusual cruelty and brutality, or where the accused has been previously convicted of a similar offence.

Robbery.—There were 173 charges of robbery, of which only 15 turned out to be true. The figures for 1901 were 67 and 20.

Cattle Stealing.—Out of 155 cases, 134 were tried summarily in the Police Court, resulting in 14 convictions; and 4 in the District Court, all resulting in convictions. In 17 cases the offenders were reported unknown. In 1901 there were 97 cases, resulting in 20 convictions. In view of the great increase of this form of crime, I would suggest that Magistrates in this Province be authorized to exercise the powers given them under section 368 of the Ceylon Penal Code to lash in these cases.

House-breaking.—333 cases were reported in 1902, as against 209 in 1901. In 126 cases only were any accused charged at all, of which 31 resulted in convictions. The figures for 1901 were 39 and 10.

The suggestion made in last year's report that section 83 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be strictly enforced has been acted upon, and I am assured the results have proved satisfactory. This year should see a great reduction in this form of crime.

Vaccination.—The Medical Department has been unusually active in prosecuting under this Ordinance. There were 1,007 cases in 1902, as against 338 in 1901. The fines recovered under this Ordinance netted Rs. 887, as against Rs. 325 in 1901.

It is to be regretted that accused persons, very often women with children, should have to travel great distances, sometimes 30 or 40 miles, simply to plead guilty and pay a small fine. I think some provision should be made to enable Mudaliyars or Presidents to recover these fines.

Perjury.—There have been no convictions for perjury in 1902. There has, however, been no lack of false evidence, but witnesses are so clever that it is impossible to bring them under any provision of the law. It is remarkable that while Christians are forced to swear on their most sacred writings, Buddhists, Mohammedans, and Hindus, though they have oaths as binding, are permitted to give their evidence on a form of affirmation, which very few of them understand, and which, when understood, has no more binding force than a promise to tell the truth. A revision of the Oaths and Affirmation Ordinance is very desirable.

Cruelty to Animals.—232 cases were instituted in 1902, as against 119 in 1901, showing greater activity on the part of the officers of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Police and Inquirers.—Both the regular and their rural brothers have done their work admirably under the able guidance of Mr. Superintendent Thornhill. In scarcely a single case of serious crime have they failed to produce the offender. The Inquirers have been more largely availed of in 1902 at some additional expense to Government, and I trust that their work will not be in vain, for a prompt and careful inquiry into an offence at the spot, even if it does not result in the detection of the offender, cannot but have a beneficial effect in the long run.

Mr. Ekanayake reports:—

Balapitiya has held the first place in crime for the previous three years. I venture to think that it lost this distinction last year.

There was only one murder, as compared with three each for 1900 and 1901. Other crimes against person are much less than in the previous years. The total number of crimes in 1902 is 1,785, as against 2,017 in 1901; and the number of accused 2,407, as against 2,971 in 1901.

A very large proportion of the violent crime in this district is due to civil disputes, owing especially to infinitesimal division of property. The Partition Ordinance is very rarely taken advantage of, mainly owing to the difficulty in ascertaining all the co-owners, who are in many cases scattered through several Provinces. Recently a case was brought to my notice in which the plaintiff had spent six months in hunting up his co-owners, and has not succeeded fully, although he has over eighty in his list. I am convinced that a simple, inexpensive, and expeditious settlement of land disputes would be the most important preventive of crime in this district. The only murder last year was due to a civil dispute, and of the 21 grievous hurt cases 8 are due to civil disputes.

I have spent a large portion of my time each day in inquiring into petitions referring to civil disputes, and in a great many cases effected amicable settlements or cleared and simplified the issues. In all cases in which a breach of the peace was likely, I have freely bound over parties to keep peace. Over 150 persons have been so bound over last year.

Considering the ease with which arrack and toddy can be obtained, a surprisingly small proportion of crime can be attributed to arrack. I have not found a single case in which the crime can be traced to use of opium.

I have in cases of petty fights always punished both parties, as it is often a mere accident that these fights do not end more seriously. Hence the large number of cases of affray last year. When the cause of the quarrel is of a permanent nature, I have bound over the parties.

Cattle stealing is the chief crime in this district. The ease with which the cattle can be transferred to Kalutara District, where there is a ready market, is the chief incentive to this crime. Comparatively few cattle are brought into this district, except in transit from the south.

The majority of cattle stealing cases are true, but the evidence is mostly false. The chief difficulty in tracing stolen cattle is the cessation of headmen of all inquiry or effort beyond their divisions. If means could be devised of apprising the headmen along the route taken by the thieves of the thefts, there would be more cases of arrest of the stolen cattle. I would suggest that rewards be offered to persons intercepting stolen cattle or giving information leading to their capture, and that adequate batta be paid to headmen travelling outside their divisions if they succeed in capturing cattle.

In connection with this crime I must mention the services of Mr. G. E. Perera, the Inquirer into Crimes of Elpitiya, who has been during his short term of office as Constable Arachchi very active in his efforts to suppress this crime in his district, and has been instrumental in seizing several stolen cattle in transit, and has raided and arrested the stolen cattle of the chief cattle lifter of the place.

In the case of stolen cattle seized during transit, the difficulty is to find the owner, and though it is morally certain that the cattle are stolen, there is no legal evidence to convict for theft or retention of stolen property. The only punishment possible, viz., punishment of driving without permit and confiscation of the cattle, which falls within the Village Tribunal jurisdiction, seems to be hardly adequate. The finding of the owner is beset with

the difficulty that the accused can always induce their accomplices and regular receivers to produce vouchers to suit the cattle, the brands on the buffaloes being very difficult to decipher after a few years and easy to obliterate.

The police of the district has been fairly efficient, and generally the police officers have been fairly kept to the mark. It is necessary that police officers should be instructed on the importance of recording the complaint made to them at the earliest opportunity. It is the practice, which I have often to correct, to write the report after they come to the court, the case undergoing a considerable change in the interval. The headmen should be supplied with note books duly paged, in which they should be ordered to note the complaint as made originally, pending the fuller report after inquiry.

XV.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

There are three Village Tribunals in the Galle District, in Bentota-Walallawiti korale, Gangaboda pattu, and Hinidum pattu, the last two being in charge of one President, who visits Hiniduma once a month. I agree with Mr. Fowler that this arrangement is not satisfactory. The work of the Hinidum pattu is very light, and the Mudaliyar could easily attend to it in addition to his own duties. The Village Tribunal in Gangaboda pattu might then be abolished, and an Itinerating Magistrate appointed instead for the Galle and Balapitiya divisions. The returns of work done by the Village Tribunals appear in Appendix O.

XVI.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

The Village Committees throughout the Province did excellent work as usual. Appendix O shows the receipts and expenditure of the six Committees in the Galle District. The Committees have paid great attention to the opening and improvement of roads and building and repair of school bungalows. The Village Communities' Ordinance is well suited to the requirements of this Province, and has greatly benefited the rural districts. I have mentioned under head VI., "Sanitary Condition of the People," my suggestion that "principal villages" should be proclaimed under this Ordinance, and special sources of revenue set apart for their sanitation.

A list of works carried out by the Village Committee of Wellaboda pattu in 1902 is given in Appendix P.

XVII.—EDUCATION.

The Galle District is well provided with schools. The list includes—

Government Schools	39
Aided Schools	106
Unaided Schools	2

The Village Committees have gone to considerable expense in building and improving school bungalows and providing gardens.

XVIII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

There has been little advance during the past year. Tea is reported to have made no progress. The Mudaliyars' reports show a slight extension of cocoanut and cinnamon cultivation, but the figures are unreliable. The extent of land alienated was 2,437 acres, but probably half of this area had been previously cultivated, and was granted at half-improved value and certificate of quiet possession. It is probable that the area under cultivation did not exceed that of 1901 by 1,000 acres.

XIX.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

No cases were brought to my notice in which villagers had sold their houses or gardens. There were several cases in which villagers sold or leased lands to which they had no sufficient title, most of them being Crown lands containing plumbago.

XX.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

In the station nearly the whole of my work must be classed as routine. On circuit my attention was given to roads and resthouses, village works, inspection of lands, &c.

In August I visited the game sanctuary with the Assistant Government Agent. Deer and peafowl were seen in considerable numbers, and the way in which the deer trotted off to a little distance and stood to watch us ride past shows that the sanctuary is well watched, and that the deer are not molested. Pig were seen in large herds, and moved out of the way reluctantly as we approached. It would perhaps be as well to thin out the pigs, as all the available water is required for game. Some work has been done on the old tanks, but water is still scarce in the dry weather. The head watcher of the sanctuary has been granted the rank of Dadayakkara Arachchi.

XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Fowler left the Province in February after having administered it for two years.

In April a marine biology station was established at Galle, and Mr. Hornell was placed in charge of it.

In June the intended Coronation festivities were postponed owing to the serious illness of His Majesty. A service of intercession was held on the 28th.

In August the Coronation of Their Majesties was celebrated with great loyalty by all classes.

In November the punitive police were removed from Ambalangoda after being quartered there for nearly a year, and the Boer prisoners of war were removed from Urugasmanhandiya.

It has become a tradition to mention in the Administration Report the invaluable services of Mr. Hunter, Head Clerk of the Galle Kachcheri. This very efficient officer has been rewarded by promotion to the Kandy Kachcheri.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Acting Government Agent.

Galle Kachcheri, March 23, 1903.

APPENDIX.

A.—Lands sold and settled in the Southern Province during 1900, 1901, and 1902.

How disposed of.	1900. No. of Sales.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	1901. No. of Sales.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	1902. No. of Sales.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
Galle District.			A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sales ...	31	631	1,522 1 32·50	72,099 44	47 36	36	827	1,200 3 15	47,694 17	39 72	43	959	1,615 0 17	69,124 46	42 79
Half-improved value ...	—	41	42 2 34	915 26	21 43	—	39	50 2 34	736 0	14 51	—	116	94 0 32	3,150 48	33 45
Certificates of quiet possession ...	—	339	430 0 2	—	—	—	682	1,051 2 14	—	—	—	462	728 1 4	—	—
Total ...	31	1011	1,995 0 28·50	73,014 70	46 65	36	1548	2,303 0 23	48,430 17	38 69	43	1537	2,437 2 13	72,274 94	42 28
Matara District.															
Sales ...	27	322	1,565 2 37	34,870 0	22 23	21	368	1,115 1 37	33,299 0	29 85	45	615	1,822 2 15	39,792 50	21 83
Half-improved value ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15 1 36	446 25	28 83
Certificates of quiet possession ...	—	250	518 0 1	—	—	—	163	395 3 11	—	—	—	51	85 2 16	—	—
Total ...	27	572	2,083 0 38	34,870 0	22 23	21	531	1,511 1 8	33,299 0	29 85	45	678	1,923 2 27	40,238 75	21 84
Hambantota District.															
Sales ...	5	93	408 1 22	7,506 0	18 38	8	225	861 1 4·5	15,618 67	18 16	28	811	1,822 3 25	36,960 70	20 28
Half-improved value ...	—	11	34 1 23	430 0	12 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales under Sir H. Ward's Minute ...	—	4	31 0 12	4,667 0	150 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	2,178 2 5	91,864 0	42 17
Certificates of quiet possession ...	—	52	134 3 12	—	—	—	73	157 3 23	—	—	—	123	234 2 25	—	—
Total ...	5	160	608 2 29	12,603 0	26 59	8	298	1,019 0 27·5	15,618 67	18 16	28	1138	4,236 0 15	128,824 70	32 19
Grand Total...	63	1743	4,687 0 15·50	120,487 70	—	65	2377	4,833 2 18·5	97,347 84	—	116	3353	8,597 1 15	241,338 39	—

B.—Actual Revenue derived in the Southern Province from Land Sales during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Galle. Rs. c.	Matara. Rs. c.	Hambantota. Rs. c.	Total for the Province. Rs. c.
1893 ...	29,263 16	29,146 8	3,656 30	62,065 54
1894 ...	8,410 66	17,381 99	10,911 45½	36,704 10½
1895 ...	55,578 0	63,474 62	16,594 0	135,646 62
1896 ...	60,472 44	71,511 35	17,262 50	149,246 29
1897 ...	50,976 69	22,754 0	22,884 99	96,615 68
1898 ...	45,328 18	37,258 75	17,535 10	100,122 3
1899 ...	70,796 75	21,230 66	16,099 90	108,127 31
1900 ...	77,141 58	41,605 10	19,505 95	138,252 63
1901 ...	42,879 87	24,807 70	17,097 18	84,784 75
1902 ...	68,264 30	40,078 20	55,191 61	163,534 11

C.—Premia on Leases.

District.	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Galle ...	30,575 0	10,610 0	735 0
Matara ...	—	—	5,321 50
Hambantota ...	—	—	—
Total ...	30,575 0	10,610 0	6,056 50

D.—Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Southern Province in the Year 1902.

District.	Notices issued.		No. of Final Orders published.	Acreage disposed of.				
	No.	Acreage.		Declared Crown.	Sold.	Amount realized.	Declared Private.	Total settled.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Galle ...	19	1,762 3 6	8	1,609 3 2	—	—	14 1 31	1,624 0 33
Matara ...	312	27,268 1 18	306	26,697 3 4	196 2 25	2,307 50	1,559 0 37	28,453 2 26
Hambantota ...	9	2,832 3 16	25	9,378 2 27	—	—	46 0 20	9,424.3 7
Total ...	330	31,864 0 0	339	37,686 0 33	196 2 25	2,307 50	1,619 3 8	39,502 2 26

E.—List of Patients treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Southern Province during 1902.

Name of Hospital.	Total remained on December 31, 1901.	Total admitted during 1902.	Total treated in 1902.
Galle	70	1,782	1,852
Matara ...	44	1,044	1,088
Tangalla ...	18	308	326
Hambantota ...	18	296	314
Balapitiya ...	12	248	260
Deniyaya ...	26	508	534
Female Hospital, Galle ...	3	69	72
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	2	19	21
House of Observation ...	2	42	44
Jail Hospital, Galle ...	1	65	66
Do. Matara ...	1	12	13
Do. Tangalla ...	—	62	62
Do. Hambantota ...	—	1	1

Name of Dispensary.	Persons.	Total Visits.
Galle	7,659	15,512
Akuressa	3,994	8,669
Ambalantota	3,825	5,463
Baddegama	2,497	3,800
Batapola	2,358	4,689
Bentota	2,187	4,079
Beliatta	2,009	4,043
Beralapanatara	324	473
Dodanduwa	2,970	5,698
Hakmana	3,985	8,503
Hambantota	5,053	7,382
Hikkaduwa	3,205	6,040
Hiniduma	919	1,201
Imaduwa	3,817	8,744
Kirama	925	1,708
Katuwana	860	1,688
Katukurunda	1,813	4,672
Kamburupitiya	2,008	4,635
Kottegoda	3,122	4,792
Kotapola	629	859
Matara	6,655	11,204
Morawaka	401	569
Nagoda	3,272	5,299
Opata	255	372
Ranna	989	1,522
Tangalla	5,444	9,968
Talawa	614	793
Tissamaharama	4,591	6,531
Walasmulla	916	1,910
Wanduramulla	1,561	2,736
Weligama	5,983	12,784
Wiraketiya	1,168	1,589
Balapitiya	8,081	20,258
Deniyaya	1,481	1,711
Elpitiya	2,758	5,228
Udugama	5,366	7,855

F.—Estimated Population of the Southern Province and of each of the Districts of Galle, Matara, and Hambantota, with Birth- and Death-rates per 1,000.

Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Southern Province.					
1901	561,315	23,754	15,285	42·3	27·2
1902	569,944	25,686	14,544	45·0	25 5
Galle District.					
1901	260,686	10,365	7,141	39·7	27·3
1902	262,883	11,415	6,705	43·4	25·5
Matara District.					
1901	195,783	8,720	5,151	44·5	26·3
1902	200,269	9,431	4,945	47·0	24·6.
Hambantota District.					
1901	104,846	4,669	2,993	44·5	28·5
1902	106,792	4,840	2,894	45·3	27·0

G.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Sanitary Board of Health, Ambalangoda, for 1902.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
Balance on 31st December, 1901 ...	—	315 79	Value of two street lamps ...	360 0	
Amount realized by sale of opium rent	2,225 0		Printing charges... ...	48 13	
Stamp duty on licenses ...	1,312 79		Salaries of establishment ...	533 50	
Assessment tax collected for 1901	31 80		For scavenging the town ...	650 0	
Amount of unpaid money order ...	51 25		Amount paid to extra clerk for writing notices, receipts, &c. ...	62 0	
Assessment tax recovered in 1902	594 97		For supplying oil for lamps ...	236 34	
Costs recovered in distraining property	16 43		Hire for lighting six lamps ...	102 35	
Surplus amounts due ...	25 76		For cart stand at Ambalangoda ...	102 89	
Sundries	9 39		Surplus amount paid ...	25 76	
		4,267 39	Value of carbolic powder ...	20 0	
			For furniture to Local Board Inspector	20 0	
			Refund of tax recovered for 1900	26 12	
			Constructing a latrine at Patabendimulla	90 30	
			Repairs to the latrine at Patabendimulla	85 0	
			Crown Proctor for defending cases	51 25	
			Sundries	126 61	
			Commission for collecting tax for 1901	12 66	
					2,552 91
			Balance	—	2,030 27
Total ...		4,583 18	Total ...		4,583 18

H.—Homicide Return.

[In the cases marked (*a*) the injured person was conveyed to hospital and died there on the date given in column 3.]

No.	Village and Number.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.		1902.						
1	Tiriwanebokkagodella, 143, Hambantota District	Jan. 9	Jan. 9	Jan. 13	Jan. 11	Jan. 14	Committed	June 13	Convicted	Death	Knife.	Gain	No	This was a triple murder. The bodies were found thrown into the jungle on the old Badulla road. A Boer prisoner of war had seen the accused and the three deceased persons together before the murder, and was able to identify the accused amongst fifteen others
2	Udupillegoda, 153, Matara District	Jan. 11	Feb. 21 (*a*)	1st accused Jan. 11, 2nd accused Jan. 12	Feb. 22	Jan. 14	Committed	June 11	Convicted	1st accused sentenced to death, 2nd accused discharged	Gun	Anger, land dispute	No	The accused shot at the deceased, a woman, who was reaping the crop of a field, which was the subject of a dispute. The deceased died in hospital. The second accused was said to have abetted the first
3	Walpita, 196, Galle District	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Committed	May 23	Convicted	1st accused 10 years' rigorous imprisonment; 2nd, 3rd, and 4th 8 years' rigorous imprisonment each	Clubs and mamoties	Anger, land dispute	No	The accused (4) attacked the deceased with clubs and mamoties and killed him in the course of an altercation about the ploughing of a field, which was the subject of a dispute
4	Kudabedigama, 75, Tangalla, Hambantota District	Jan. 17	Jan. 17	Jan. 17	—	Jan. 18	1 accused committed, 1 accused discharged	Aug. 11	Discharged	—	Katty	Revenge	No	The accused waylaid and stabbed the deceased to death, in order to pay off an old score about cattle trespass
5	Ihala Obada, 66, Tangalla, Hambantota District	Jan. 20	Jan. 20	Jan. 20	—	Jan. 22	Committed	Aug. 7	Convicted	Death	Gun	Anger	No	The accused, who was incensed at deceased breaking into a granary and removing some kurakkan which he maintained was his own, shot the deceased with a gun
6	Gorakawala, 197, Matara District	Jan. 22	Jan. 23 (*a*)	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 23	1 accused committed, 1 accused discharged	June 17	Convicted	Death	Gun	Anger, to facilitate escape	No	The deceased happened to come up when the accused was stealing toddy from deceased's kitul tree, when accused fired at the deceased and killed him

7	Ihala Keembiya, 197, Galle District	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	2 accused committed, 8 accused discharged	June 10	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment each	Gun	Anger, land dispute	No	The dispute was about a field. A free fight having taken place, two men were injured, and the paddy they had reaped taken away from them. The Police Officer was called in, and while he was inquiring into the matter, a son of the deceased is said to have run up to the spot, when the Police Officer gave the accused a general order to attack. The first accused thereupon fired at the deceased and killed him on the spot. It is feared that the Police Officer was perfectly innocent, though he was found guilty by the jury, and he was sacrificed owing to his unpopularity with the deceased's relations.
8	Ulahitiyawa, 116, Tangalla, Hambantota District	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 17	—	Feb. 18	Committed	Aug. 8	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger, property dispute	No	The deceased had leased a land to the accused, and the deceased objected to the accused pulling up some "mun" plants, when accused stabbed the deceased.
9	Beralapanatara, 198, Matara District	Feb. 21	Feb. 21	Feb. 25	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Committed	June 12	Convicted	Death	Gun	Anger, property dispute	No	The deceased was going up a kitul tree to steal toddy, when accused, who was his younger brother, shot him dead.
10	Hingurekanda, 62, Tangalla, Hambantota District	March 7	March 7	March 7	—	March 9	Committed	Aug. 13	Acquitted	—	Knife	Revenge	No	The accused stabbed the deceased because he gave evidence against him in the Gansabhawa.
11	Kotamba, 48, Tangalla, Hambantota District	March 12	March 12	March 12	—	March 13	Discharged	—	—	—	Gun	Self-defence, and to protect property	No	The deceased was shot dead by the accused while in the act of breaking into his house. The deceased came armed with a "kris" and hand axe to steal, and kill if necessary. Accused was discharged on orders from the Attorney-General, presumably on the ground that under the circumstances accused's act was justifiable.
12	Karagoda, 168, Galle District	March 27	April 11 (a)	March 27	April 11	April 11	Committed	Oct. 22	Convicted	3 years' rigorous imprisonment	Mamoty	Anger	No	Deceased died in the hospital of injuries caused by accused with a mamoty for objecting to his removing some cocoanuts which deceased had picked.
13	Dampella, 40, Matara District	March 29	March 29	March 29	March 30	March 30	Committed	Aug. 15	Convicted	Death	Katty	Anger	No	The accused ran amuck and killed a man, a woman, and four children with a katty.
14	Aluttanayangoda Ihala, 203, Galle District	April 3	April 3	April 3	April 4	April 4	Committed	July 16	Convicted	Death	Gun	Anger, property dispute	No	Accused, having failed to obtain a conviction against the deceased's son for house trespass in connection with a house to which both parties claimed a title, shut himself up in the house armed with a gun and other weapons, and shot the deceased dead and injured her son as they approached, presumably to take possession of the house.

No.	Village and Number.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.	1902.		1902.						
15	Harumalgoda, 139, Galle District	April 6	April 7 (*a*)	April 6	April 7	April 7	Committed	Oct. 24	Convicted	3 years' rigorous imprisonment	Clubs	Anger and ill-feeling	No	The accused injured the deceased with a club when he was going through accused's land. Bad feeling appears to have existed between the parties owing to old law suits. The deceased succumbed in the hospital.
16	Wettambuwawa; 70, Tangalla, Hambantota District	April 13	April 13	April 14	—	April 14	Committed	July 5	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment each	Knife	Gambling quarrel	No	The deceased objected to accused gambling on his land, when the second accused held him and first accused stabbed him to death.
17	Dandeniya, 91, Matara District	April 23	April 23	April 23	April 24	April 24	Committed	June 14	Discharged	—	Katty	Anger	No	The accused mortally wounded the deceased, whom he found in his house carrying on illicit intercourse with his (accused's) wife.
18	Majuwana, 102, Galle District	April 24	April 24	April 24	April 25	April 25	Committed	Pending	—	—	Knife	Unknown	No	There appears to have been much bad feeling between the accused and the deceased's brother. The accused were said to have murdered the deceased in order to implicate the deceased's brother, whereas the accused maintained that the deceased's brother himself inflicted the fatal injury. The accused having been acquitted, the brother is now being put on his trial.
19	Babarenda, 91, Matara District	May 2	May 3 (*a*)	May 2	May 5	May 6	Committed	Aug. 4	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Club	Anger	No	An altercation having arisen between the deceased and his nephew about the removal of some pots at the accused's request, the accused intervened and assaulted the deceased with a club and killed him.
20	Dodanpahala, 95, Matara District	May 4	May 4	May 4	May 5	May 6	Committed	July 4	Convicted	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger, money dispute	No	The parties were brothers-in-law. They quarrelled over a rupee, and the accused stabbed the deceased in the chest.
21	Piyadigama, 99, Galle District	May 24	May 24 (*a*)	May 25	May 24	May 24	Committed	Oct. 22	Convicted	Death	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased was averse to accused, a habitual criminal, keeping deceased's sister as his mistress. They quarrelled about it, and accused stabbed the deceased in the abdomen and caused an injury, to which deceased succumbed in hospital.
22	Ketiyape, 172, Matara District	June 19	June 19	June 19	June 21	June 19	2 accused committed, 2 accused discharged	Dec. 1	Discharged	—	Clubs	Anger, land dispute	No	The deceased objected to the accused (4) taking jak fruit from a land to which both parties claimed a title, when the accused clubbed deceased to death.

23	Waharakgoda, 24, Tangalla, Hambantota District	July 21	July 21 (a)	July 21	—	July 22	Discharged	—	—	—	Club	Self-defence	Liquor	Deceased came to accused's compound drunk and abused him. In the course of the altercation deceased stabbed accused's cousin on the head. Accused came to the rescue, when deceased turned on him with knife in hand. Accused in self-defence struck deceased two blows on the head with a stick, and deceased succumbed to the injuries in hospital. The accused was discharged on orders from the Attorney-General, on the ground that his act was a justifiable one in self-defence.
24	Koholankala, 143, Hambantota District	Aug. 2	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Discharged	—	—	—	Gun	Revenge	No	The accused's mistress had left him and gone to deceased. Finding he could not persuade her to come back to him, accused threatened to do harm to the deceased if he persisted in keeping her. Subsequently, while on his way to work at Weligatta, 8 miles off, deceased was deliberately shot dead. There was no evidence of the actual commission of the offence, which must have occurred about midnight, but there was strong reason for suspecting the accused of the crime. There is practically nothing to actually connect him with it. Accused was discharged on orders of the Attorney-General for want of evidence.
25	Getamanna, 27, Tangalla, Hambantota District	Aug. 2	Aug. 2	Aug. 2	—	Aug. 2	Committed	Nov. 26	Convicted	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The parties, who were little boys, quarrelled over a popgun, and accused stabbed the deceased and caused his death.
26	Horagampita, 195, Galle District	Aug. 12	Aug. 12	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	1 accused committed, 3 accused discharged	Oct. 31	Convicted	3 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased and the third accused quarrelled near a footbridge, and in the course of the struggle both fell into the oya below. The first and fourth accused, sons, and second accused, nephew of the third accused, plunged in after them, and the first accused stabbed the deceased.
27	Katukoliha, 54, Galle District	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 2	Committed	Oct. 30	Convicted	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger, land dispute	No	The parties had quarrelled about an enclosure. On the night in question the accused went to the deceased's house ostensibly for the purpose of ascertaining if any one living there had taken a cloth of his, but really to embroil deceased in a quarrel. In the course of the fight which ensued accused was injured and deceased stabbed to death.
28	Miliduwa, 96, Galle District	Sept. 10	Sept. 13 (a)	Sept. 13	Sept. 13	Sept. 13	Committed	Nov. 14	Convicted	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger, money quarrel	No	Accused stabbed deceased in the course of a quarrel over some money, and deceased subsequently died of the injuries in the hospital.

No.	Village and Number.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
29	Pateweliwitiya, 186, Galle District	1902. Sept. 22	1902. Oct. 1	1902. Oct. 1	1902. Oct. 1	1902. Oct. 1	Committed	1902. Pending	—	—	Knife	Unknown	—	The deceased disappeared mysteriously on 22nd September. It was not till the 1st October that the body was found buried in the jungle with injuries over the ribs, apparently caused with a katty. The accused are supposed to have attacked him with a katty when he was stealing their toddy.
30	Galagama, 13, Tangalla, Hambantota District	Oct. 10	Oct. 10	Oct. 10	—	Oct. 10	Committed	Pending	—	—	Gun	Anger, land dispute	No	The accused shot two women dead for cutting pumpkin creepers from a land which the parties possessed in common.
31	Kosgoda, 16, Galle District	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Pending	—	—	—	Crowbar	Anger	No	In the accuseds' (6) absence the deceased and others went and built a hut on a land claimed by the accused and occupied it. When the accused got to hear of this they went and pulled down the hut, and in the course of the fight that followed fourth accused cracked the deceased's skull with a crowbar.
32	Kirinda, 134, Matara District	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Committed	Dec. 8	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased and his uncle were quarrelling because deceased was supposed to have damaged the plantation in his uncle's enclosure, when the uncle's son ran up with a knife and stabbed the deceased.
33	Ratgama, 45, Galle District	Nov. 19	Dec. 9 (*a*)	Nov. 20	Dec. 9	Nov. 20	Committed	Pending	—	—	Knife	Anger	No	The first accused's wife had left him and gone to her father's house. The first accused, finding he could not persuade her to come back to him, threatened to dash her child on the ground. The woman's father intervened, when first accused stabbed him in the chest, and second accused struck him with a club. The injured man died in the hospital.
34	Kataluwa, 153, Galle District	Dec. 9	Dec. 9	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Committed	Pending	—	—	Rice-pounder	Anger	Liquor	The deceased while drunk abused his brother's wife at her house, when his brother, the accused, clubbed him to death.
35	Talawa, 111, Tangalla, Hambantota District	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	—	Dec. 17	Committed	Pending	—	—	Gun	Anger, cattle dispute	No	The deceased and his stepson were out wild boar hunting, when they met the accused (3), who were out on a similar errand. An altercation took place between them about a bull which had been stolen from the accused, and the first and second accused fired at deceased simultaneously and killed him.

I.—Summary of Serious Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Courts of the Southern Province during the Year 1902.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.

B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.

C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.

D. Committed, District Court.

E. Committed. Supreme Court.

F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted, Police Court.

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A	B	C	D	E	F						Grand Total.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Section 296 ...	9	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	1	—	—	43
Section 297 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Section 298 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Section 300 ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Section 315 ...	66	63	1	5	—	—	5	8	19	4	117	288
Section 316 ...	5	1	—	25	—	—	—	5	4	1	4	45
Section 317 ...	2	2	—	12	1	—	—	—	2	—	5	24
Section 354 ...	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	22
Section 357 ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Section 364 ...	4	16	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	24
Section 302 ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	20
Section 365 ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Section 367 ...	64	49	4	10	—	—	7	4	12	50	26	226
Section 370 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Section 380 ...	62	233	—	29	—	—	3	—	14	3	10	354
Section 389 ...	15	3	—	2	—	—	3	6	—	—	6	35
Section 392 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Section 419 ...	21	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	36
Section 443 ...	5	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	37	1	51
Total ...	285	377	5	92	41	—	18	24	62	101	180	1,185

I.—Summary of Serious Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Courts of the Southern Province during the Year 1902.

N.B.—**A.** Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.
B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.
C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.
D. Committed, District Court.
E. Committed, Supreme Court.
F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted, Police Court.

	A Cases.		B Cases.		C Cases.		D Cases.		E Cases.		F												Grand Total.
											a Cases.		*b* Cases.		*c* Cases.		*d* Cases.		*e* Cases.		*f* Cases.		
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	
Police Court, Galle ...	161	32·9	141	28·8	—	—	46	9·4	18	3·6	—	—	6	1·2	15	3·06	14	2·8	40	8·1	48	9·8	489
Do. Balapitiya ...	29	20·9	34	23·7	1	·69	12	8·3	1	·69	—	—	6	4·1	6	4·1	11	7·6	17	11·8	26	18·1	143
Do. Matara ...	47	13·9	143	42·4	—	—	23	6·8	13	3·8	—	—	6	1·7	—	—	23	6·8	26	7·7	56	16·6	337
Do. Tangalla ...	40	21·1	51	26·9	4	2·1	10	5·2	8	4·2	—	—	—	—	3	1·5	11	5·8	18	9·5	44	23·2	189
Do. Hambantota ...	8	29·6	8	29·6	—	—	1	3·7	1	3·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11·1	—	—	6	22·2	27

J.—Village Return.

Statement showing the Number of Serious Offences reported to the Magistrate and decided within the Year, the Number found by him to have been committed in the different Divisions, the Number which have and have not been punished, and the Taxpaying Population of the Divisions.

Division.	Serious Offences reported to Court.	Found by Magistrate		Number of Divisions and Offences committed in each.		Total Offences.	Of these		Taxpaying Population.	Division with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been committed.	To have been committed.	Divisions.	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.		
Galle District.										
Bentota - Walallawiti Korale ...	36	12	24	25		—	—	—	5,018	Kumbalwela, &c., 91
				11	1	11	7	4	3,656	
				3	2	6	6	—	817	
				1	3	3	2	1	166	
				1	4	4	1	3	438	
Total ...	36	12	24	41		24	16	8	10,095	
Wellaboda Pattu ...	74	26	48	24		—	—	—	6,801	
				12	1	12	9	3	3,732	
				8	2	16	8	8	3,277	
				4	3	12	7	5	1,705	
				2	4	8	5	3	627	
Total ...	74	26	48	50		48	29	19	16,142	
Four Gravets ..	98	42	56	14		—	—	—	2,356	
				6	1	6	5	1	1,536	
				4	2	8	5	3	1,160	
				3	3	9	6	3	1,536	
				1	4	4	2	2	362	
				1	5	5	5	—	1,279	
				1	6	6	4	2	1,076	
				1	18	18	10	8	3,552	
Total ...	98	42	56	31		56	37	19	12,857	
Talpe Pattu ...	84	44	40	29		—	—	—	5,579	
				12	1	12	8	4	2,747	
				7	2	14	9	5	1,464	
				2	3	6	3	3	459	
				2	4	8	6	2	717	
Total ...	84	44	40	52		40	26	14	10,966	
Gangaboda Pattu ...	35	14	21	25		—	—	—	4,283	
				10	1	10	7	3	1,592	
				3	2	6	4	2	739	
				1	5	5	3	2	265	
Total ...	35	14	21	39		21	14	7	6,879	
Hinidum Pattu ...	5	4	1	14		—	—	—	1,343	
				1	1	1	—	1	89	
Total ...	5	4	1	15		1	—	1	1,432	
Matara District.										
Four Gravets ...	25	10	15	10		—	—	—	2,278	
				7	1	7	6	1	2,225	
				4	2	8	5	3	1,460	
Total ...	25	10	15	21		15	11	4	5,963	
Gangaboda Pattu ...	35	18	17	32		—	—	—	5,177	
				12	1	12	7	5	2,450	
				1	2	2	2	—	161	
				1	3	3	2	1	286	
Total ...	35	18	17	46		17	11	6	8,074	
Wellaboda Pattu ...	43	15	28	7		—	—	—	1,925	
				10	1	10	8	2	3,837	
				6	3	18	12	6	3,403	
Total ...	43	15	28	23		28	20	8	9,165	
Weligam Korale ...	42	18	24	38		—	—	—	6,950	
				16	1	16	10	6	3,573	
				4	2	8	6	2	938	
Total ...	42	18	24	58		24	16	8	11,461	

J.—Village Return—*continued.*

Division.	Serious Offences reported to Court.	Found by Magistrate		Number of Divisions and Offences committed in each.		Total Offences.	Of these		Taxpaying Population.	Division with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been committed.	To have been committed.	Divisions.	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.		
Kandaboda Pattu ...	44	18	26	14		—	—	—	1,906	
				15	1	15	12	3	2,956	
				2	2	4	2	2	481	
				1	3	3	3	—	169	
				1	4	4	3	1	320	
Total ...	44	18	26	33		26	20	6	5,832	
Morawak Korale ...	20	10	10	22		—	—	—	2,471	
				8	1	8	7	1	1,277	
				1	2	2	2	—	346	
Total ...	20	10	10	31		10	9	1	4,094	
Hambantota District.										
West Giruwa Pattu ...	134	74	60	54		—	—	—	8,522	
				25	1	25	17	8	5,667	
				8	2	16	13	3	1,401	
				5	3	15	12	3	1,955	
				1	4	4	4	—	315	
Total ...	134	74	60	93		60	46	14	17,860	
East Giruwa Pattu ...	7	4	3	28		—	—	—	2,147	
				3	1	3	3	—	422	
Total ...	7	4	3	31		3	3	—	2,569	
Magam Pattu ...	14	4	10	15		—	—	—	876	
				4	1	4	3	1	1,160	
				1	2	2	1	1	49	
				1	4	4	4	—	664	
Total ...	14	4	10	21		10	8	2	2,749	
Summary for the Southern Province	696	313	383	351		—	—	—	57,632	
				152	1	152	109	43	36,919	
				46	2	92	63	29	12,293	
				23	3	69	47	22	9,679	
				9	4	36	25	11	3,443	
				2	5	10	8	2	1,544	
				1	6	6	4	2	1,076	
				1	18	18	10	8	3,552	
Total ...	696	313	383	585		383	266	117	126138	

K.—Statement showing the Taxpaying Population and Number of Serious Cognizable Offences found by the Magistrate to have been committed, punished, and unpunished, in each Korale, with the Proportion of Offences to Taxpayers, and the Number of Taverns and Distilleries.

Division.	Total Taxpaying Population.	Total Offences committed.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Number of Offences per 1,000 Taxpayers.	Percentage of punished to Total Offences committed.	Number of Taxpayers to each Offence.	Taverns.	Distilleries.	Number of Taxpayers to each Tavern.
Galle District.										
Bentota-Walallawiti Korale ...	10,095	24	16	8	2·3	66·6	420·6	17	34	593·8
Wellaboda Pattu ...	16,142	48	29	19	2·9	60·4	336·2	14	10	1,153
Four Gravets ...	12,857	56	37	19	4·3	66·07	229·5	20	—	642·8
Talpe Pattu ...	10,966	40	26	14	3·6	65	274·1	10	—	1,096·6
Gangaboda Pattu ...	6,879	21	14	7	3·05	66·6	327·5	13	—	529·1
Hinidum Pattu ...	1,432	1	—	1	·69	—	1,432	1	—	1,432
Matara District.										
Weligam Korale ...	11,461	24	16	8	2·09	66·6	477·5	10	4	1,146·1
Four Gravets ...	5,963	15	11	4	2·5	73·3	397·5	4	—	1,490·7
Wellaboda Pattu ...	9,165	28	20	8	3·05	71·4	327·3	4	2	2,291·2
Gangaboda Pattu ...	8,074	17	11	6	2·1	64·7	474·9	14	—	576·7
Kandaboda Pattu ...	5,832	26	20	6	4·4	76·9	224·3	6	—	972
Morawak Korale ...	4,094	10	9	1	2·4	90	409·4	7	—	584·8
Hambantota District.										
West Giruwa Pattu	17,860	60	46	14	3·3	76·6	297·6	10	—	1,786
East Giruwa Pattu	2,569	3	3	—	1·1	100	856·3	5	—	513·8
Magam Pattu ...	2,749	10	8	2	3·6	80	274·9	3	—	916·3

K.—Return showing the Proportion of Serious Crime to Population in the several Mudaliyars' Divisions throughout the Province.

	Serious Offences per 1,000 Taxpayers. 1901.	1902.		Serious Offences per 1,000 Taxpayers. 1901.	1902.
Kandaboda Pattu, Matara ...	3·05	4·4	Morawak Korale, Matara ...	3·3	2·4
Four Gravets, Galle ...	5·4	4·3	Bentota-Walallawiti Korale, Galle ...	5·2	2·3
Talpe Pattu, Galle ...	4·8	3·6	Four Gravets, Matara ...	3·9	2·5
Magam Pattu, Hambantota ...	2·2	3·6	Gangaboda Pattu, Matara ...	2·4	2·1
West Giruwa Pattu, Hambantota ...	3·9	3·3	Weligam Korale, Matara ...	2·2	2·09
Gangaboda Pattu, Galle ...	4·8	3·05	East Giruwa Pattu, Hambantota ...	5·08	1·1
Wellaboda Pattu, Matara ...	4·3	3·05	Hinidum Pattu, Galle ...	3·05	·69
Wellaboda Pattu, Galle ...	4·2	2·9			

L.—List of Regular Police who distinguished themselves and received Rewards during 1902.

Date.	Rank, Number, and Name.	Station.	Amount received.
			Rs. c.
March 8, 1902 ...	P. S. 562, F. Ragel	Galle ...	40 0
March 24, 1902 ...	P. C. 1,384, Hinni Appu	do. ...	10 0
Do. ...	P. C. 1,620, Don Adrian	do. ...	100 0
May 6, 1902 ...	P. C. 1,317, Jandris	do. ...	15 0
Do. ...	P. C. 1,106, Mudiyanse	do. ...	10 0
May 7, 1902 ...	P. C. 1,142, Dorasamy (Punitive Police) ...	Ambalangoda ...	15 0
May 16, 1902 ...	P. C. 792, S. W. Jayman	Galle ...	25 0
Do. ...	P. C. 1,598, P. G. Perera	do. ...	25 0
June 25, 1902 ...	P. C. 1,466, T. Baban Appu	do. ...	10 0
July 12, 1902 ...	P. S. 693, B. Moses Perera	Matara ...	5 0
July 18, 1902 ...	P. S. 1,620, Don Adrian	Galle ...	10 0
Do. ...	do.	do. ...	15 0
Do. ...	P. S. 222, W. Botaju	Ambalangoda ...	15 0
July 15, 1902 ...	E. P. S. 1,021, J. Lockhart	Galle ...	15 0
Do. ...	P. C. 122, Cassim Abdul	do. ...	15 0
Do. ...	P. C. 258, Harmanis Appu	do. ...	10 0
July 19, 1902 ...	Sergt. Clerk 502, H. J. Mortimer	do. ...	50 0
July 22, 1902 ...	P. C. 330, Kanavadipulle	do. ...	15 0
August 23, 1902 ...	P. S. 222, W. Botaju	Ambalangoda ...	10 0
Do. ...	do.	do. ...	15 0
August 22, 1902 ...	P. C. 100, R. O. Zainudeen	Matara ...	5 0
September 11, 1902 ...	P. C. 1,002, L. H. D. William	Hambantota ...	10 0
Do. ...	P. C. 78, Sineris Silva	do. ...	10 0
October 17, 1902 ...	P. C. 406, D. Punchirala	Galle ...	15 0
November 5, 1902 ...	P. S. 222, W. Botaju	Ambalangoda ...	5 0
November 7, 1902 ...	P. S. 1,425, R. Sinnenpulle	Galle ...	25 0
Do. ...	P. C. 1317, Jandris	do. ...	15 0
Do. ...	P. C. 1,466, T. Babun Appu	do. ...	15 0
Do. ...	P. C. 790, S. M. Jayman	do. ...	15 0
Do. ...	P. S. 1,063, R. Miskin	do ...	15 0
Do. ...	P. C. 1,106, Mudiyanse	do. ...	10 0
Do. ...	P. C. 330, Kanavadipulle	do. ...	5 0
Do. ...	P. C. 876, Ukku Banda	do. ...	5 0
Do. ...	P. C. 1,466, T. Babun Appu	do. ...	5 0
Do. ...	H. P. C. 1,503, Don James	do. ...	5 0
November 8, 1902 ...	P. S. 621, A. Lewis	do. ...	20 0
Do. ...	P. C. 1,440, P. M. Eddi Singho	do. ...	15 0
November 21, 1902 ...	P. C. 122, Cassim Abdul	do. ...	15 0
November 29, 1902 ...	do.	do. ...	10 0
— ...	P. S. 621, A. Lewis	do. ...	10 0
— ...	P. C. 1,388, A. Rajah	do. ...	5 0
— ...	P. C. 1,440, P. M. Eddi Singho	do. ...	5 0
— ...	H. P. C. 45, P. Allaldeen	do. ...	15 0
		Total ...	680 0

M.—Statement of Rewards and Punishments of Regular Police, Southern Province, for 1902.

	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Number rewarded	14	29 ...	43
Number punished by reduction ...	—	2 ...	2
Number punished by fine	22	96 ...	118
Number punished by punishment drill ...	—	119 ...	119
Number punished by dismissal ...	1	6 ...	7

N.—Statement of Headmen who distinguished themselves and received Rewards during 1902.

Name.	Rank.	Division.	Amount of Reward. Rs.	c.
Galle District.				
Vitanage Don Ernolis de Silva	P. O., Uragaha ...	Bentota-Walallawiti korale ...	10	0
Hewahakuru Siyaneris	do. Magala ...	do. ...	45	0
Horawala Vitanage Don Kornelis de Silva ...	do. Mahagoda ...	do. ...	10	0
Edmund Sirimana	do. Kommala ...	do. ...	5	0
Devarakkottege Don Davit de Silva	do. Angagoda ...	do. ...	5	0
Nadoris Mendis Abeyasekera	do. Nape ...	do. ...	10	0
Don Davit Abeywardena	C. A., Bentota ...	do. ...	15	0
Charles de Silva Ratnayaka	P. O., Dangedara ...	Four Gravets ...	25	0
Elabodawattege Janis de Silva	do. Maitipe ...	do. ...	20	0
Nanayakkara Morawakkoralage Don Dias de Silva ...	do. Godakanda ...	do. ...	25	0
Gardiyehewawasan Gallege Suwaris de Silva ...	do. Bataduwa ...	do. ...	5	0
Theberis de Silva Jayasekera	C. A., Hirimbure ...	do. ...	15	0
Abraham de Silva Wickremasingha	do. Hapugala ...	do. ...	40	0
Lamahewage Don Kornelis de Silva	do. Galupiyadda ...	do. ...	25	0
Wirasuriya Muhandirange Melias de Silva ...	P. O., Dodanduwa ...	Wellaboda pattu ...	15	0
Agampodi Aris de Silva	do. Sinigama ...	do. ...	15	0
Manawaduge Udaris de Silva	do. Gonapinuwala ...	do. ...	35	0
Nonis de Silva Jayasuriya	do. Modarapatuwata ...	do. ...	5	0
Daluwatumullegamage Dowanhami de Silva ...	do. Batapola ...	do. ...	10	0
Sadris de Silva Waiddiyaratna	C. A., Ratgama ...	do. ...	55	0
Don Nonis de Silva Weerasuriya	P. O., Kataluwa Central...	Talpe pattu ...	25	0
Don Adiriyan de Silva Jayawickrema... ...	do. Magedara ...	do. ...	5	0
Dahanayaka Liyanage Thomas Gunesekera ...	do. Ahangama ...	do. ...	5	0
Don Nonis de Silva Abeysundera	C. A., Ahangama ...	do. ...	35	0
Bandarigodage Owinis de Silva	P. O., Pataweliwitiya ...	Gangaboda pattu ...	20	0
Kariyawasan Jalattantrige Mathes de Silva ...	do. Baddegama east ...	do. ...	15	0
Don Abias de Silva	do. Hammeliya ...	do. ...	25	0
Sirisugatadasa Jayasiriwardena	do. Ihala Keembiya ...	do. ...	10	0
James Dias Jayasekera	do. Diviture ...	do. ...	10	0
Patirage Don Andris de Silva	do. Boralukada ...	do. ...	15	0
Pussewelage Janis	do. Urala ...	do. ...	5	0
Telikadagamage Adirian de Silva	do. Ampegama ...	do. ...	10	0
		Total ...	570	0
Matara District.				
Don Peter Liana Gunawardena	P. O., Midigama east ...	Weligam korale ...	5	0
Kapugamage Don Johanes de Silva	do. Kamburugamuwa ...	do. ...	10	0
Hettitantrige Don Jacoris	do. Talaramba ...	do. ...	55	0
Don Juwanis Rupasinha	do. Watagedaramulla ...	do. ...	25	0
Adirian de Silva Abedira	C. A. No. 2, Weligam korale	do. ...	20	0
Regis de Silva Karunanayaka	P. O., Gandara ...	Wellaboda pattu ...	20	0
Mutamerenna Adiris de Silva	do. Talalla north ...	do. ...	10	0
Gamage Don Louis	do. Koramburuwana ...	Kandaboda pattu ...	25	0
D. A. Aberatna Wickremasinha	do. Narawelpita ...	do. ...	2	50
Vidanege Don Yakoris	do. Urapola ...	Gangaboda pattu ...	20	0
D. A. Palihakkara	do. Owitigamuwa ...	do. ...	20	0
U. P. Wijewimala Siriwardena	do. Kitalagama ...	do. ...	20	0
N. V. Mahadurage Babun	do. Naimana north ...	Four Gravets ...	5	0
M. Don Siman de Silva Karunanayaka ...	C. A., Four Gravets ...	do. ...	7	50
W. A. Don Davith	P. O., Wewahamanduwa ...	do. ...	7	50
Don Seadoris Rubasinha	do. Beralapanatara ...	Morawak korale ...	25	0
M. B. Don Juwanis	do. Nawangoda ...	do. ...	10	0
		Total ...	287	50
Hambantota District.				
Abeyedira Wagachchige Don Samel	P. O., Sinimodara ...	West Giruwa pattu	10	0
Ratnaweera Patabendige Andrias	do. Mawella ...	do. ...	10	0
Wanniarachchige Don Abraham	do. Kadurupokuna ...	do. ...	10	0
Don Mathes Wickramasuriya	do. Medaketiya ...	do. ...	10	0
Edirisuriya Arachchi Patabendige Don Christian ...	do. Hatagala ...	East Giruwa pattu ...	5	0
Weeraratna Mulanegamage Don Bastian ...	do. Pallemalala ...	Magam pattu ...	10	0
Weerappuligamage Don Mathes	do. Bundala ...	do. ...	10	0
Disneris Jayasinghe	do. Tissa ...	do. ...	10	0
Weligamage Don Bastian	do. Ranakeliya ...	do. ...	35	0
		Total ...	110	0

N.—Total Number of Headmen dismissed during the Year 1902.

Galle District	15
Matara District	9
Hambantota District	11
Total ...	35

O.—Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1902.

	Bentota-Walallawiti Korale.	Gangaboda Pattu.	Hinidum Pattu.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1902 :—				
Civil ...	29	6	6	41
Criminal ...	7	3	6	16
Instituted during the year :—				
Civil ...	1,430	359	73	1,862
Criminal ...	992	285	59	1,336
Total number of cases :—				
Civil ...	1,459	365	79	1,903
Criminal ...	999	288	65	1,352
DECISIONS.				
Breach of V. C. Rules, Criminal ...	509	231	54	794
Civil :—				
Money ...	1,417	350	76	1,843
Land ...	5	—	—	5
Criminal :—				
Assault ...	238	28	7	273
Theft ...	114	18	2	134
Malicious injury ...	36	3	—	39
Cattle trespass ...	79	—	—	79
Irrigation cases ...	3	—	—	3
Total Decisions :—				
Civil ...	1,422	350	76	1,848
Criminal ...	979	280	63	1,322
Amicable settlements under section 23, included under head "Decisions" :—				
Civil ...	223	10	3	236
Criminal ...	243	44	15	302
APPEALS.				
To Government Agent.				
Civil ... Confirmed ...	77	40	3	120
Civil ... Set aside ...	15	5	—	20
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	34	12	2	48
Criminal ... Set aside ...	1	6	2	9
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.				
Civil ... Confirmed ...	24	3	1	28
Civil ... Set aside. ...	6	1	1	8
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	12	—	—	12
Criminal ... Set aside ...	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1902 :—				
Civil ...	37	15	3	55
Criminal ...	20	8	2	30

Receipts of Gansabhawa Funds for the Year 1902.

Name of Pattu.	Balance brought forward from 1901.	Receipts during the Year.	Total Receipts.	Payments during the Year.	Balance.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Bentota-Walallawiti Korale ...	1,383 33	7,256 39	8,639 72	5,074 35	3,565 37
Wellaboda Pattu ...	—	5,354 26	5,354 26	5,351 86	2 40
Talpe Pattu ...	1,738 23	5,255 8	6,993 31	4,537 40	2,455 91
Four Gravets ...	226 23	793 71	1,019 94	666 89	353 5
Gangaboda Pattu ...	400 90	1,442 22	1,843 12	1,620 97	222 15
Hinidum Pattu ...	80 62	300 89	381 51	277 19	104 32
Total ...	3,829 31	20,402 55	24,231 86	17,528 66	6,703 20

Cases tried by Village Tribunals.

	Civil.	Criminal.
Bentota-Walallawiti Korale...	1,422	979
Gangaboda Pattu	350	280
Hinidum Pattu	76	63

Appeals to Government Agent.

	Affirmed.		Set aside.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Bentota-Walallawiti Korale ...	77	34	15	1
Gangaboda Pattu	40	12	5	6
Hinidum Pattu	3	2	—	2

Appeals to His Excellency the Governor.

	Affirmed.		Set aside.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Bentota-Walallawiti Korale ...	24	12	6	—
Gangaboda Pattu	3	—	1	—
Hinidum Pattu	1	—	1	—

P.—List of Village Committee Works for the Year 1902.

GALLE WELLABODA PATTU.

Weragoda Division.

Telwatta-Kiralagahawela road (2 miles) was repaired.
Weragoda-Ronnaduwa road (1½ mile) newly opened to 12 ft. Portion still left unfinished.
Weragoda-Metiwala road (1 mile) repaired.
Mitiyagoda-Metiwala road (1 mile) repaired partly.
Alutwala-Kalupe road (2 miles) improved.
Godagama (Kahawa) girls' school newly built on purchased site.
Weragoda boys' school kept in repair, tiles shifted.
Metiyagoda girls' school kept in repair.
Kajugaha Ambalama-Kahatapitiya road kept in repair.
Uduwaragoda-Kahawa road (half mile) improved.
Weragoda cattle pound.

Hikkaduwa Division.

Dodanduwa (Degalle)-Godabedda road (half mile) repaired and improved.
Dodanduwa (main road) Godabedda (half mile) was repaired.
Modara Patuwata-Walamulla road (1 mile) was repaired.
Walamulla-Dodanduwa road (half mile) was repaired and improved.
Patuwata-Tiranagama road (1 mile) was repaired and improved. Excessive rain has damaged a culvert.
Tiranagama-Pinkanda road (1½ mile) repaired and partly improved. Rain has caused some damage.
Narigama-Punchipatana road (1½ mile) improved and repaired.
Wewala-Nalagasdeniya road (1½ mile) repaired and improved.
Wawlagoda-Wewala road (1 mile) repaired.
Hikkaduwa-Hettigoda road (half mile) repaired.
Gonapinuwala-Dodankahawila road (2 miles) was badly damaged by rain ; repaired.
Totagamuwa-Kalupe road (2 miles) repaired and improved.
Werellana-Munugoda road (2 miles) partly improved.
Sinigama-Munugoda road (1 mile) repaired.
Malawenna-Pereliya road (2 miles) partly improved.
The Hikkaduwa girls' school was completed and given over to the school department. This relieved the Village Committee of payment of rent for a private building.
The work of putting up outhouses for the Hikkaduwa Village Committee court-house hall was commenced and some progress made.
The wall screening the rocks used as a latrine by women at Dodanduwa was not proceeded with for want of funds.
The Tiranagama Wewala-ela stream was cleared.
Wawlagoda public well : not complete.
The hackery stand at Hikkaduwa kept in repair.

Ambalangoda Division.

Watugedara-Waudaduwa road : two-thirds opened to 12 ft. The rest and the culverts have to be made, including a bridge across Madu-ganga (2 miles).
Balapitiya-Watugedara road : bridge completed with two ends of it filled in and walled. The road has to be thoroughly repaired and two culverts made (2 miles).
Keraminiya-Randomba road (1 mile) repaired and a large culvert made.
Randomba-Rukmalgahatotupola road : half a mile repaired.
Wilegoda-Watugedara road (2 miles) repaired, but badly damaged by the rain.
Maha Ambalangoda-Dawa road (1½ mile) repaired and partly improved.
Ketantota-Wilegoda road (1 mile) repaired.
Polwatta-Indiketiya road (2 miles) : nothing done.
Karandeniya-Magala road (3 miles) : nothing done.
Madakumbura-Talgahawatta road (1 mile) : nothing done.
Maha Edanda-Batuwanhena road (2 miles) : 1 mile complete ; the rest has to be made.
The Village Committee court-house was whitewashed and tiles shifted.
Porambe-Kaluwadamulla : 1 mile.
Dampota-ela stream : half a mile.

Madampe Division.

Henamulla-Kuligoda road (1½ mile) was partly improved and repaired.
Wellaboda-Kuligoda road (2 miles) was partly improved and repaired.
Kuligoda-Kulitota (1 mile) : nothing done.
Akuraleduwa (half mile) : nothing done.
Kuli-ela stream partly cleared (1½ mile).
Welle-ela stream partly cleared (1½ mile).
Indiketiya-Batapola road (2 miles) was improved.
Batapola-Etkandura road (3 miles) was repaired.
Batapola-Ronnaduwa road (2 miles) was partly improved.
A new girls' school was built and opened at Akurala. This has to be improved.
The boys' school at Akurala was repaired.

Ratgama Division.

Bopagoda-Pinkanda road (3 miles) : further portion was opened to 12 ft.
Ranapanadeniya-Hegoda road (3 miles) repaired. Much damage has been caused by rain.
Katudampe-Imbula road (1½ mile) repaired.
Gammeddegoda-Ganegoda road (1 mile) repaired ; a portion left.
Bussa-Ganegoda road (2 miles) repaired.
Pitiwella-Hegoda road (2 miles) improved.
Bussa-Hegoda road (2 miles) repaired.
Well at Udugalpitiya : not complete.
Village Committee's court-house was thatched and whitewashed.
Owekanda-Kapumulugoda road (1 mile) : nothing done.
Bopagoda-Kanattetotupola road (1 mile) : nothing done.

Ambana School.

The Ambana boys' school house was thatched and kept in repair
Kahaduwa-Horangalla road (2½ miles) repaired.
Waturawila-Rekadahena road (half mile) repaired.
Waturawila-Wattehena road (1 mile) repaired.
Kahaduwa-Ambana road (1½ mile) repaired.
Polgahawila-Pinikahana road (1 mile) repaired.
Kuttiyawatta-Polgahawila road (1 mile) partly repaired.

REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT.

Area, 501½ square miles: Population, 203,750.

I.—REVENUE.

THE figures for the last five years, exclusive of the Arrack Farm, credited in Galle Kachcheri are :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1898	127,468	1901	130,562
1899	130,915	1902	146,656
1900	149,618		

Rs. 74,882, the amount realized by the Arrack Farm, being added, the actual revenue of the district is found to be Rs. 221,538, an increase of Rs. 9,633 over that of 1901.

The main increases in revenue are in Land Sales, Rs. 20,592; Survey Fees, Rs. 1,427; Fees for Title Deeds, Rs. 667; Police Rates, Rs. 439; and Postage Stamps, Rs. 412. The great increase in Land Sales is proof that the district has more than recovered from the depression caused in 1901 by the fall in the price of plumbago and citronella oil.

The chief decreases in revenue are Rs. 6,461 in Arrack, Rs. 1,063 in Road Tolls, and Rs. 1,030 in Bridge Tolls, all due to less prompt payments than in 1901; Rs. 817 in Revenue Stamps; Fines (other Departments), Rs. 1,826, due to fewer road tax defaulters being fined; Judicial Stamps, Rs. 1,088; and Timber, Rs. 685.

A comparative statement of the revenue collected in the district during the years 1901 and 1902 is annexed :—

Heads of Service.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Licenses.				
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy	81,343 0	81,661 0	318 0	—
Opium	300 0	425 0	125 0	—
Sundries	—	127 0	127 0	—
Land Revenue.				
Incidental	4 0	38 75	34 75	—
Rents exclusive of Land.				
Road Tolls	19,781 43	18,718 5	—	1,063 38
Bridge Tolls	5,960 0	4,930 0	—	1,030 0
Stamps.				
Revenue (various Services)	24,544 55	23,727 24	—	817 31
Fines and Forfeitures.				
District Courts	335 0	241 0	—	94 0
Courts of Requests	95 0	70 0	—	25 0
Police Courts	3,612 44	3,401 46	—	210 98
Government Agents	60 0	61 0	1 0	—
Other Departments	2,727 0	900 16	—	1,826 84
Forest Department	1,935 25	1,542 57	—	392 68
Total ...	140,697 67	135,843 23	605 75	5,460 19
FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.				
Judicial Stamps	19,109 40	18,021 9	—	1,088 31
Survey Fees	4,169 20	5,596 90	1,427 70	—
Recoveries on Irrigation Works	6,624 19	6,623 87	—	0 32
Hospital Stoppages	84 25	57 45	—	26 80
Collections at Dispensaries	416 22	383 62	—	32 60
Medical Aid Dues	1,820 10	1,733 80	—	86 30
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	3,710 64	4,150 13	439 49	—
Value of Prison Labour	10 50	12 0	1 50	—
School Fees	148 42	276 17	127 75	—
School Books and Stationery	404 56	481 44	76 88	—
Fees for Title Deeds	836 80	1,503 82	667 2	—
Sundries	75 29	150 3	74 74	—
Sale of Drugs	70 47	110 68	40 21	—
Total ...	37,480 4	39,101 0	2,855 29	1,234 33
POST AND TELEGRAPH.				
Postage Stamps	594 0	1,006 41	412 41	—
RENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.				
Garden Rents	303 82	199 40	—	104 42
Rent of Lands	1,393 69	600 57	—	793 12
Total ...	1,697 51	799 97	—	897 54

Heads of Service.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
INTEREST.				
On Arrears of Revenue	93 96	227 61	133 65	—
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.				
Sale of Old Stores	7 50	3 55	—	3 95
Overpayments recovered	4 0	—	—	4 0
Unclaimed Deposits	1,305 50	1,495 43	189 93	—
Sundries	9 80	2 20	—	7 60
Total ...	1,326 80	1,501 18	189 93	15 55
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.				
Timber	5,052 72	4,367 57	—	685 15
Crops on Crown Lands	148 74	70 91	—	77 83
Sundries	6 48	0 35	—	6 13
Total ...	5,207 94	4,438 83	—	769 11
LAND SALES.				
Lands	24,807 70	40.078 20	15,270 50	—
Premia on Leases	—	5,321 50	5,321 50	—
Total ...	24,807 70	45,399 70	20,592 0	—
Grand Toal ...	211,905 62	228,317 93	24,789 3	8,376 72

The local expenditure was as below, being 16·8 per cent. of the gross revenue :—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	20,706 74
Other Charges	8,369 88
Pensions	8,324 73
Total ...	37,401 35

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

In Matara District, as in most parts of Ceylon, rice is the staple food of the people. It is supplemented and flavoured by cocoanut, breadfruit, jak, yams, potatoes, plantains, pumpkins, and other vegetables, fresh fish and salted fish, and in Matara town by fresh meat. About a half of the rice consumed is imported from India; the balance is grown by the people. Great attention is paid to paddy cultivation, and there are few fields, even of small extent, that are not cultivated at least once a year. The headmen estimate that 645,509 bushels of paddy and 54,468 bushels of other grain were produced during the year, but these figures are of doubtful accuracy.

In the hilly parts of the district, where the paddy lands are of comparatively small extent, chena cultivation, chiefly illicit, is carried on by the villagers. They live on the kurakkan, amu, meneri, and other fine grain and vegetables thus produced when the supply of locally-grown rice fails and the price of imported rice rises beyond their means. Owing to the difficulty of transport imported rice is dear in Morawak korale and Kandaboda pattu, the chief centres of illicit chena cultivation. Whenever the cultivation of fine grain is needed to supplement insufficient rice crops, I am prepared to grant permits for chenas on the vast extent of Crown lands, where the jungle is chena under ten years old.

The people along the coast live largely on fish, the supply of which was abundant as usual. Except in the remote parts of Morawak korale and Kandaboda pattu, the supply of food was plentiful and reasonably cheap. Rice varied in price from Rs. 3·75 to Rs. 4 per bushel. In the more remote parts of the district, to which the supply is precarious owing to difficulty of transport, the price rose at times as high as from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per bushel. In such places the necessity for chena cultivation is apparent. The price of paddy was from Re. 1·50 to Re. 1·75 according to the locality; fine grain sold at Re. 1·50, and cocoanuts at about Rs. 35 per 1,000.

The Mudaliyar of Weligam korale states that rice largely takes the place of currency in the payment of labourers at plumbago mines and citronella stills, and remarks that the employer frequently takes an unfair advantage of his labour force in obliging them to take payment in rice at his own price when they could purchase it cheaper elsewhere.

III.—IRRIGATION.

Only one meeting of the Irrigation Committee was held in 1902, at which votes were passed for the works to be undertaken during the year. Thereafter the work of the Committee was carried on by the circulation of papers amongst the members, who are the Mudaliyars and the Presidents of the Village Tribunals of the district.

The revenue of the Committee is derived from one-sixth share of the *huwandiram*, or fees, due to the irrigation headmen. These headmen, who are entitled to 1-48th share of the crop for their services in connection with irrigation and paddy cultivation, generously gave up one-sixth of their fees many years ago for the purpose of repairing the smaller tanks and carrying out other useful irrigation works. The result is that these works are executed without the cultivators having to contribute labour, as they do elsewhere in Ceylon. The irrigation headmen are entitled to great credit for their generosity, which has enabled my predecessors to carry out numerous small irrigation

works of the greatest utility. The Mudaliyars also deserve the thanks of the people for having initiated most of these works, and for the time they have freely spent in preparing and supervising them.

The revenue of the Committee for the year amounted to Rs. 2,387·62 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,215·80, the excess being met from the balance brought forward. The following works were carried out during the year :—

	Rs.	c.
A culvert on the Kananke road	119	96
Repairs to bund of Borala tank	200	70
Anicut at Paraduwa	772	90
Anicut at Dedduwa.	499	63
Distributing gate on Batuwita channel	119	75
Galmulla sea gate	535	50
Retaining wall near Kandarawala distributing gate	79	89
Repairs to Kumbalgama tank and approach road	150	0
Minor works, culverts, bridges, and anicuts	870	49
Total ...	3,348	82

Borala Tank in Weligam korale, which was originally in charge of the Central Irrigation Board, was afterwards placed under the Matara Irrigation Committee. The bund was repaired and raised.

Paraduwa Anicut.—This substantial granite structure takes the place of a native amuna, which was regularly washed away by floods. It irrigates a large tract of fields.

Batuwita Channel.—The new distributing gate supplies water to a large tract of fields in the Batuwita division of the Gangaboda pattu, and will ensure the regular cultivation of many other fields dependent on rain.

Galmulla Sea Gate, commenced in 1901, was completed early in 1902.

Anicut at Dedduwa.—This masonry anicut was completed about the end of the year. A large tract of paddy fields in the Naimbela division is benefited by it.

A few irrigation culverts were constructed, and the village elas and amunas were kept in order by the irrigation headmen. The principal irrigation works—tanks, anicuts, and channels—in the district are in charge of the Irrigation Department. They supply water to about 6,500 acres of paddy land, and were maintained in good order throughout the year. The whole of the irrigation interest due for the year (Rs. 6,623) was recovered without difficulty. Land for the spill of Denegama tank was formally acquired under the Land Acquisition Ordinance. Mr. Van Houten was appointed Sub-Inspector of Irrigation in July, and is making a thorough examination of the smaller irrigation works with a view to their proper maintenance and repair.

The following are the chief works proposed by the Mudaliyars for 1903. A meeting of the Irrigation Committee will be held shortly to decide which of these works shall be undertaken :—

Proposed Works for 1903.

Name of Work.	Estimated Cost. Rs.	c.
Gangaboda Pattu.		
Narangaha flood outlet, for constructing	400	0
Balukawela anicut, for constructing	600	0
Galudamalakumbura anicut, for constructing	500	0
Pamanalla anicut, for constructing	500	0
Meda Uyangoda anicut, for constructing	300	0
Irrigation culverts	500	0
	2,800	0
Weligam Korale.		
Higgoda anicut, for constructing	2,000	0
Three culverts, for constructing	350	0
	2,350	0
Wellaboda Pattu.		
Sea gate, Galmulla, for repairs	190	40
Pitadeniya channel, for repairs	15	0
Two culverts, Kekanadura road, for constructing	120	0
Two culverts, Diyagaha, for constructing	120	0
	445	40
Four Gravets.		
Main channel, Palatuwa to Nupe-ela, for constructing	200	0
Kandaboda Pattu.		
Pottewela tank, for a sluice	200	0
Bridge, Ganegodagam Village Committee road, for constructing ...	865	45
Two bridges, Ganegodagam Village Committee road, for constructing ...	900	0
One bridge, Ganegodagam Village Committee road, for constructing ...	432	72
Four culverts at Rs. 30 and three at Rs. 90	120	0
	2,518	17
Morawak Korale.		
Kadawewa tank, for repairing the bund	300	0

IV.—WORKS REQUIRED.

(1) A water supply for Matara.
(2) Extension of the railway from Matara to Beliatta and Tangalla in Hambantota District.
(3) A bungalow for the District Judge.
(4) A bungalow for the Police Magistrate.
(5) A system of drainage for Matara.
(6) More accommodation for carriages and a covered platform at the Matara railway station.
(7) A villagers' ward at Deniyaya hospital.
(8) A Government building for a Post and Telegraph Office at Matara.
(9) A cart road from Mulatiyana to Urubokka.
(10) Burial grounds for Dondra, Gandara, Dikwella, Akuressa, and Hakmana, where there are populous bazaars.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

A supply of pure water is a prime necessity for Matara, but the cost of any scheme suggested hitherto is far beyond the resources of the Local Board. Drinking water is at present obtained from wells in the town and carted about for sale. The best well is just now (end of January) nearly dry. It is to be hoped that Government will help the Local Board in this matter, and that the members of the Board will agree to raise the rate of assessment, which is at present only 2½ per cent., in order to provide at least part of the funds for this important work.

The extension of the railway from Matara to Beliatta and Tangalla would serve a population of about 104,000 in the Four Gravets, Gangaboda pattu, and Wellaboda pattu, and about 100,000 in West and East Giruwa pattus in Hambantota District.

A new iron bridge at Bandattara is to be built in 1904, and the renewal of the bridge at Polwattemodara on the main road to Galle has also been sanctioned, although rather late, as about 50 feet of this bridge collapsed lately while a cart was passing over it.

The opening of a cart road from Mulatiyana to Urubokka is much needed, to give an outlet to a large number of villages in Morawak korale and Kandaboda pattu. The improvement of the old road from Akuressa to Morawaka is a matter of almost equal importance. Both these works will, I hope, be pushed forward by the District Road Committee in 1903. The improvement of the Mulatiyana-Denagama road will also be taken up if funds permit. When the Mulatiyana-Urubokka road has been completed, one or two cross roads might be cut from it, as suggested by Mr. Fraser, Special Officer, to join the main road from Akuressa to Deniyaya. The proposed cross roads would open up a large extent of country at present without any outlet.

If Government will hand over to the Public Works Department the District Road Committee road from Kirinda, through Kamburupitiya, to Akuressa, the District Road Committee will be enabled to take over and greatly improve several important Gansabhawa roads in the same locality.

VI.—DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE WORK.

Single rate payments in 1902 were the highest on record. They were 36,205, as against 33,902 in 1901. In all 37,292 persons, equal to 88·79 per cent. of the men on the list, discharged their liability, either by paying single or double rate or by labouring six or twelve days, as against 35,361 in 1901. 2,519 warrants were issued, as against 3,410 in 1901, and 533 defaulters were brought up before the Chairman, who exempted the great majority of them on the plea of ill-health certified by the Medical Officer, Matara. 104 defaulters, who had no reasonable excuse for neither paying nor working, were fined. Of these, 42, equal to one per thousand, were committed to prison, being unable to pay the fine. The number fined in 1901 was 288, of which 69 went to jail. 3·35 per cent. of the men on the list were exempted, 4·13 per cent. had paid or laboured elsewhere, and 2·5 per cent. were non-effective. They are reported to have left their villages, and their present whereabouts are unknown. No division officer failed to deposit his collections within the proper time.

160¾ miles of road were kept up at an average cost of Rs. 145·43 per mile, and 10 miles of footpath at Rs. 21·50 per mile.

The Government grant of Rs. 1,000 for the improvement of the Mulatiyana-Urubokka road was spent in building a bridge and three culverts. It is unfortunate that this Government grant has not been continued for 1903.

After the sums necessary for the maintenance and improvement of existing roads have been voted, there is not much margin left on the District Road Committee funds for the construction of new roads.

In April it was decided by the Committee that all road work should be given out on contract, and that tenders should be invited. This was done in the case of a few works sanctioned after the Estimates for the year had been passed, but the new system has not had a proper trial yet. It will be continued this year, and I have asked the Mudaliyars to invite the minor headmen to come forward with tenders for the roads in their divisions. If I can get the minor headmen to take up these contracts, I believe the work will be done both cheaper and better than by outsiders, who have not the same command of village labour, nor the same inducement to do good work. Moreover, the legitimate profits on these contracts, instead of being monopolized by a few grasping contractors, will help to increase the scanty emoluments of our unpaid headmen, and will be spent in the villages.

Mr. A. Erskine, Superintendent of Minor Roads, was absent on furlough from 1st April, 1902, and Mr. V. A. van Cuylenburg was appointed to act for him. I annex the latter's report:—

> I took charge of the minor roads in the district from Mr. Erskine, who had gone on leave in April.
>
> The upkeep of the roads this year has been very trying, owing to the heavy rains, resulting in many floods, which caused great damage, especially to the Denagama, Mulatiyana, Kadduwa, and Naimana roads. The embankments at Ovilana, Radawela, and Pallawella were much damaged, and also the Dondra bridge, several large landslips occurring in the newly opened sections of this road. The section of the Kadduwa road between the Kamburupitiya junction and the 12th milepost was so badly damaged that I had to put in a stone foundation and gravel over same to make it fit for wheel traffic.

The new deviation at Motagedara on the Naimana road was breached owing to the culvert at the Matara end being insufficient to admit of the discharge of the large volume of water accumulated there. This was repaired, and now forms one of our best roads. The traffic on the Weligama-Telijjawila road has increased to such an extent (carters from Galle to Morawaka, instead of using the Galle-Akuressa road *viâ* Imaduwa, now go *viâ* Weligama) that I found it very difficult to keep this road in good repair, especially as the gravel *laid* down was of an inferior quality. In connection with this I would suggest that in future roads which have a heavy traffic on them should be repaired with metal or screened gravel.

A section of about half a mile of the Hakmana-Mealla road was laid with a rock foundation and metal over same, and has greatly improved it. The difficulty in procuring gravel for this road, and the substitute we use, "kudapas," makes the road so very heavy during the rainy season, that I would suggest that sections of this road be treated in the same way, say, quarter or one-eighth of a mile every year, if funds admit of our doing so.

In my opinion it is a pity that we had to give up the Ellewela road, as it passes through one of the most populous villages in the Kandaboda pattu (Narawelpitiya). More attention should be paid to the Kirinda road, which now forms the connecting link between the Gangaboda and Kandaboda pattus. Very little money was voted for this road for 1902, so that I was unable to bring it up to a proper state. I have increased the estimate for 1903, which I hope will bring the road to a better condition than what it is now.

A great boon was conferred on the villagers of Hinidum pattu by our clearing and opening out the "Opata road." It is largely used by the villagers who come in for their provisions, &c., to Morawaka. I found great difficulty in keeping up the temporary bridges over the large streams, as they were continually swept away by floods.

Certain sections of the Kotapola-Urubokka road, previously metalled, were picked and re-rolled by me, as the metal did not appear to be well consolidated. Metal was laid in the wheel tracks for over a mile. The gradient is so steep between the 2nd and 5th mileposts that it is very difficult to keep this road in good order. Sections between the 6th and 7th mileposts were damaged by floods, and have been repaired. The section between Beralapanatara and Urubokka will have to be taken in hand this year, for, as far as I can find out, no gravel has been used for repairs, the road being all natural formation. I would suggest in connection with this road that measures be taken to erect an iron railing or wing walls on each side of the Urubokka dam, as some serious accident is sure to occur if it be left in its present unsafe condition.

The Mulatiyana-Urubokka road is about the most difficult road in the district. The rock boulders met with along the trace are enough to make any contractor fight shy of taking up a contract. I would suggest that a start be made from the Urubokka end, say, so far as Dampahala, as the trace passes through very populous villages, and the cutting is far easier. As this road has not been cleared throughout for more than two years, I have made provision in this year's estimates for clearing, as I found it very difficult to go right through.

VII.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES AND VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

The receipts and expenditure for each Village Committee during 1902 were as under :—

	Balance on December 31, 1901.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance on December 31, 1902.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Village Committee, Four Gravets ...	23 16	872 71	563 27	332 60
Do. Weligam Korale ...	253 68	8,250 88	8,161 6	343 50
Do. Morawak Korale ...	268 90	2,694 1	2,378 82	584 9
Do. Gangaboda Pattu ...	622 27	4,114 86	2,991 20	1,745 93
Do. Wellaboda Pattu ...	166 90	7,947 80	5,569 42	2,545 28
Do. Kandaboda Pattu ...	114 21	3,950 0	2,513 80	1,550 41
Total ...	1,449 12	27,830 26	22,177 57	7,101 81

The following are the chief works carried out by the Village Committee of Gangaboda pattu during 1902 : —

(1) Construction of stables for the Molodduwa Gansabhawa.

(2) Construction of two masonry culverts on Kadduwa-Tibbotuwawa road and two culverts on Pitakatuwana-Aturaliya road.

(3) The erection of new foot-bridges over the Kirama stream at Werakawila and at Vitiyala.

The Wellaboda pattu Village Committee's chief works were the construction of outhouses for the Dikwella Gansabhawa and Kottagoda school at a cost of Rs. 320, and acquisition of land for a boys' school at Naotunna. Four new masonry culverts were also erected at Gandara, Dandeniya, and Dikwella at a cost of Rs. 100.

The Weligam korale Village Committee erected a new wing to the Mirissa school at a cost of Rs. 578·97. The town of Weligama was provided with a Horbury latrine at a cost of Rs. 400. The Marambe school, which was undertaken last year, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,000. Rs. 45 were voted by the Village Committee, and a sum of Rs. 155 was raised by voluntary subscriptions from the fishermen interested, for the purchase of buoys to demarcate the fishing limits of Weligama and Mirissa bays.

The Morawak korale Village Committee erected a new school at Morawaka at a cost of Rs. 900.

The Four Gravets Village Committee built five masonry culverts on the Wewa-ihalagoda, Malagoda, and Naimana roads.

The Kandaboda pattu Village Committee has commenced the construction of a school building at Pallawela at a cost of Rs. 950. The work has been given out on contract, and will probably be completed in June next.

Substantial repairs were effected to the Mulatiyana Village Committee bungalow at a cost of Rs. 200.

In addition to carrying out the works already mentioned, the Village Committees maintained 210 miles of Gansabhawa roads and footpaths, with their bridges, culverts, embankments, and edandas, and kept their schools, court-houses, and markets in a proper state of repair.

The chief works proposed for 1903 are the following :—

Name of Work.	Estimated Cost. Rs.	c.
Cattle farm at Sulutanagoda ...	547	0
Repairs to Wewahamanduwa bridge ...	200	0
Repairs to Talpawela bridge ...	160	0
Construction of a cattle pound in the Four Gravets	139	99
Construction of an ambalam at Malagoda ...	63	30
Repairs to the Uda Aparekka bridge ...	125	14
Repairs to the Hindeliya bridge ..	125	14
Construction of a double culvert at Dodampahala	120	0
Construction of five single culverts at Urugamuwa, Gandara, and Wattegama ...	210	0
Construction of a boys' school at Naotunna ...	1.732	50
Repairs to Kottagoda school ...	94	50
Construction of an ambalam at Kekanadura ...	240	0
Construction of an ambalam at Dikwella ...	240	0

Name of Work.	Estimated Cost. Rs.	c.
Acquisition of site and construction of a market at Kirinda	1,000	0
Public wells near the markets at Kamburupitiya, Tihagoda, and Kirinda ...	120	0
To convert Gansabhawa road from Godapitiya Gansabhawa to Kadduwa into a cart road ...	275	0
To improve and widen the footpath from Nadugala through Watagedara to Palatuwa	990	0
Construction of the remaining culverts and improvement of Kirinda-Getamana road	206	0
Construction of a school at Pallawela ...	950	0
Repairs to Deiyandara-Kirama road ...	64	0
Repairs to Kebeliyapala-Pananwela road ...	72	0
Building a new school at Kotapola ...	900	0

Under the head "Education" will be found a list of Village Committee schools in the district and their average attendance.

There are communal markets at the following places, which are maintained from Village Committee funds :—

Weligam Korale.

Kamburugamuwa
Denepitiya
Akuressa

Wellaboda Pattu.

Kotagoda
Aparekka
Dikwella
Ratmale

Gangaboda Pattu.

Tihagoda
Kamburupitiya

Kandaboda Pattu.

Hakmana

Cattle Farm.

Government has sanctioned the establishment of a cattle farm at Sulutanagoda, and has handed over the necessary land and a stud bull to the local Village Committee. Sanguine hopes are entertained by the Mudaliyar, Weligam korale, that he will be able to greatly improve the village breed of cattle. He is taking the keenest interest in the work, and is trying to induce the villagers to do the same.

Village Tribunals.

Revenue of the four Village Tribunals during 1902 :—

		Rs.	c.
Village Tribunal, Gangaboda Pattu		2,149	87½
Do. Weligam Korale		2,111	85
Do. Morawak Korale		1,300	0
Do. Wellaboda Pattu		4,198	81½
Total ...		9,760	54

Institutions during 1902 :—

	Civil.	Criminal.
Village Tribunal, Gangaboda Pattu	410	1,508
Do. Wellaboda Pattu	1,187	1,707
Do. Weligam Korale	400	793
Do. Morawak korale	708	943
Total ...	2,705	4,951

Decisions during 1902 :—

	Civil.	Criminal.
Village Tribunal, Gangaboda Pattu	408	1,501
Do. Wellaboda Pattu	1,190	1,764
Do. Weligam Korale	401	794
Do. Morawak Korale	705	949
Total ..	2,704	5,008

Appeals to the Assistant Government Agent :—

		Civil.		Criminal.	
		Affirmed.	Set aside.	Affirmed.	Set aside.
Village Tribunal,	Gangaboda Pattu ...	21 ...	4 ...	64 ...	6
Do.	Wellaboda Pattu ...	63 ...	30 ...	84 ...	13
Do.	Weligam Korale ...	28 ...	9 ...	54 ...	11
Do.	Morawak Korale ...	46 ...	19 ...	34 ...	7
	Total ...	158	62	236	37

Appeals to His Excellency the Governor :—

		Civil.		Criminal.	
		Affirmed.	Set aside.	Affirmed.	Set aside.
Village Tribunal,	Weligam Korale ...	10 ...	1 ...	5 ...	—
Do.	Morawak korale ...	1 ...	1 ...	3 ...	—
Do.	Gangaboda Pattu ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Do.	Wellaboda Pattu ...	18 ...	2 ...	14 ...	—
	Total ...	31	4	22	—

VIII.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The health of the people generally was satisfactory. The birth-rate rose from 42·81 to 46·28 per mille, while the death-rate fell from 25·29 to 24·27 per mille. 9,431 births and 4,945 deaths were registered.

At Weligama small-pox broke out in November in the most densely populated part of the town. The usual precautions were taken. The cadjan huts of the patients were burned, and in two cases tiled houses were unroofed and thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the Medical Officer, Dr. Wright. The patients were removed to a temporary cadjan hospital, and persons who had been in contact with them were sent to a segregation camp. The hospital and camp, which were outside the town, were guarded by police from Matara and Galle, and the infected houses, pending disinfection or burning, by watchers.

It was greatly to be feared at first that the epidemic would spread rapidly all over Weligama, a town of 6,000 inhabitants. The epidemic ceased, however, with the thirteenth case, and the death of only two patients, a child and an old woman. For this satisfactory issue from a grave peril the thanks of Government and the community are due to Dr. Wright, the Medical Officer, who spared no effort to stamp out the disease. In fairness to the headmen it should be stated that the Vidane Arachchi of Weligama, the Police Officer of Weligama, and the Police Officer of Kapparatota helped the Medical Officer and myself from the start.

A case of smallpox was detected at the Matara railway station, where a look-out was being kept for sick passengers. The patient with her mother was removed to a temporary hospital, where she recovered. The mother, who had nursed her daughter, unfortunately contracted the disease herself, and fell a victim to it owing to her state of extreme debility. These cases have been traced to Weligama. The usual precautions were taken by the Matara Medical Officer, Dr. De Kretser, and myself to prevent the spread of the disease, with the most gratifying success. The disease is supposed to have reached Weligama from Colombo. Some cases of dysentery, chickenpox, and fever occurred here and there as usual.

Dispensaries are provided for the people at Matara, Weligama, Kottagoda, Hakmana, Morawaka, Beralapanatara, Kamburupitiya, Akuressa, Kotapola, and Deniyaya, at which nearly 35,000 patients were treated in 1902. Dispensaries are wanted at Tihagoda, Rotumba, and Mulatiyana to bring European treatment within reach of all the villagers in the district.

The need for a villagers' ward at the Deniyaya hospital has frequently been pointed out by my predecessors. Tamil estate coolies have the first claim on the hospital accommodation, and Sinhalese villagers have often to be turned away for want of room.

Public burial grounds are a necessity near large villages like Dondra, Dikwella, Kottagoda, &c., where there are thickly populated bazaars. After inspecting twenty-one registered private graveyards in Weligama, I closed, for sanitary reasons, six of them in the heart of the town and on the main streets. The others are in less densely populated areas, and do not so urgently require to be closed. Burials are now prohibited in the more densely populated parts of the town by a Gansabhawa rule, the breach of which entails a fine of Rs. 10. The result of several prosecutions is that the people are now beginning to use the public cemetery outside the town, notwithstanding the strong objection of many Sinhalese to being buried alongside or anywhere near their brothers of alleged lower caste.

In Matara the Local Board has decided to double the number of public latrines, so as to provide separate latrines for males and females, in accordance with civilized custom, and to double also the number of latrine coolies in order to secure effective sanitation. Two new bathing kraals have been erected on the river, and two bathing pavilions are in course of construction at other places. A small salt water bath was completed at a cost of about Rs. 700 at the island for the use of women and children and men too feeble to withstand the breakers of the open sea. I regret to state that it is not much availed of as yet, but this is probably due to the want of a shed to dress in. The Local Board will provide this shortly.

The usual precautions against plague and other infectious diseases were observed throughout the district, and towns and villages were kept clean under the supervision of the Local Board and the Mudaliyars.

Except in Matara, the people have an abundant supply of pure water, and I have only to suggest the sinking of wells near the principal market places, wherever a supply of pure water is obtainable.

IX.—CRIME AND POLICE.

There is a bitter cry from the Mudaliyars about the prevalence of cattle stealing to an extent unknown before. They generally attribute this unfortunate state of things to the extreme difficulty of obtaining a conviction before the present Police Magistrate. After my own experience on the Bench for six or seven years, I cannot find fault with the Matara Magistrate for hesitating to convict on what, nine times out of ten, is false evidence. Only one Mudaliyar has admitted that cattle owners are themselves greatly to blame. They will not take the least trouble to look after their cattle, which are allowed to wander about, day and night, obstructing the roads, and feeding, whenever a chance presents itself, on the cultivation of the villagers. Thefts are generally committed at night, and the owners frequently do not discover their loss until a day or two later. So long as the people neglect to kraal their cattle at night thefts are bound to continue, and so long as they do not refrain from instituting false charges and supporting true charges by false evidence, Magistrates must be suspicious and inclined to acquit.

It is true that cattle stealing can be and has been suppressed by drastic measures, such as wholesale convictions, involving both innocent and guilty, and by the application of the lash, but I cannot conscientiously recommend this procedure.

I annex a memorandum on the subject of crime from the Police Magistrate, Mr. H. E. Beven, who is better qualified than I am to report on this subject, as he has investigated the cases throughout the year.

Mr. Beven, Police Magistrate, reports :—

Police Court Institutions.—The number of cases pending on the first day of the year was 97. During the year 2,481 cases were investigated by the Police Court, as compared with 2,812 instituted during the preceding year. 4,836 persons were charged, of whom 1,175 were summarily convicted in the Police Court and 172 were committed before the higher courts. The proportion of convictions obtained is 30 per cent., which, I think, is the normal average. The number of cases left pending at the end of the year was only 49. This, I think, is very satisfactory, considering that the number of monthly institutions average over 200 cases, and that only eighteen days a month are available to the Magistrate for their investigation.

Supreme Court Sessions.—There were two sessions, as usual, held in Matara during the year. 23 cases were committed, of which 11 resulted in convictions. The following statement shows the results of the cases committed :—

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons convicted and sentenced.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases pending.
Murder ...	10	12	4 Sentenced to death 2 Ten years' rigorous imprisonment ... 1 Seven years' rigorous imprisonment	5	—
Grievous hurt and robbery ...	1	1	1 Ten years' rigorous imprisonment ...	—	—
Hurt with knife and robbery	1	4	1 Fined Rs. 50 under section 315 ...	3	—
Forgery	1	1	—	—	1
Unnatural offence ...	1	1	—	—	1
Unlawful assembly ..	1	21	—	21	—
House-breaking and theft ...	1	1	1 Three years' rigorous imprisonment...	—	—
Uttering forged note ...	6	6	1 Four years' rigorous imprisonment...	5	—
Theft (old offender) ...	1	1	1 Five years' rigorous imprisonment ...	—	—
	23	48	12	34	2

District Court Sessions.—Sixty cases were committed to the District Court during the year and resulted as follows :—

Number of cases	60
Number of persons charged	135
Number of persons convicted	60
Number of persons acquitted	64
Cases pending	5*

* 11 accused.

Some of the convicts were old offenders, and others notorious village characters. The exemplary punishment they received on conviction in the District Court placed these undesirables out of mischief's way for a lengthened period. The percentage of convictions obtained in the District Court during the year is, I believe, higher than in previous years.

Homicides.—There were 11 cases of homicide during the year, the lowest figure recorded since the year 1899. Of these 11 reported cases, one was really a case of suicide, falsely reported as murder, and three resulted in convictions for manslaughter, so that the number of actual murder cases was only 7. This, I think, is the most satisfactory feature in the decrease of crime during the year which I have to record.

Another feature which I regard as satisfactory, and which is certainly curious, appears from a consideration of the distribution of these cases throughout the year. All save one occurred during the first half of the year. From the 22nd June up to the end of the year the Matara District enjoyed an entire immunity from murder, save and except for one case of manslaughter that occurred on the very border line of the Tangalla district, but just a few yards within the boundary, on the 17th November. Indeed, up to the time of my writing this report (February, 1903) no case of murder has taken place since June, 1902—quite a record for criminal Matara.

Knife Cases.—There were 149 cases, as against 161 in 1901. Of these, 51 resulted in convictions in the Police Court, 76 in acquittals, 13 were committed to higher courts, while the remaining nine were lettered A, *i.e.*, no offence committed, the injuries being held to be the result of accident. The percentage of convictions obtained may appear to be small, but it is really very satisfactory, for in the majority of cases the wounds are very slight—mere scratches sometimes—and are self or collusively inflicted.

The average of false cases is certainly not under 50 per cent. in this district. But the people are now beginning to recognize the futility of this particular species of false case. They so seldom get satisfaction, for they generally find that they have cut themselves in vain, and when they leave court they do so with a stigma attaching to them as unsuccessful prosecutors in a false knife case, which they will never be allowed to forget, especially when they have the hardihood to try the court with a second case of a similar nature! And a false knife case is really very easily detected. If the injury is self-inflicted and occurs on either arm, it is certain to be of a trivial nature and to tail *inwards*. If it occurs on the body, it is certain to tail *upwards*.

In the case of a collusively inflicted injury, *i.e.*, where the complainant gets a friend to cut him or to stab him to implicate the accused, the wound will generally be found implanted on the most inaccessible part of the body, for instance, the centre of the small of the back, but it will seldom be of a serious nature. Now, a native utterly loses self-control when he draws his knife, and to find a wound scarcely one-fourth of an inch in depth on a person's back as the result of an alleged stab caused by another in an uncontrollable fit of passion is scarcely natural.

After more than a year's experience in Matara, I have come to the conclusion that the idea so prevalent that the use of the knife is a matter of almost daily occurrence in this district is an exaggerated one. Of the 149 cases instituted during the year, probably not more than 80 were true. Except in one case, where a deliberate and premeditated use of the knife was proved, I avoided the infliction of lashes. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment, coupled with the prohibition of the use of the knife, are, I find, quite sufficient punishment in the majority of the cases.

Rape.—Six cases. All found to be false.

Robbery.—132 cases, as against 161 during the previous year. Most of these were trumpery, a mere exchange of blows coupled with a false charge of theft. As I remarked last year, robbery as an organized crime does not exist here. Only one bad case came to my notice. This was during the Dondra Fair. The accused waylaid a woman on her way back from the Fair and attempted to deprive her of her gold necklace. A male companion of the latter, however, ran up just in time to prevent this, but was very seriously stabbed in the *mêlée* that ensued. The accused was, I am glad to say, convicted in the Supreme Court, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

House-breaking very prevalent, but convictions few. Out of 186 reported cases only 8 were committed to a higher court. Under the existing conditions of life of the ordinary villager, no improvement of this unsatisfactory state of things can be looked for.

Cattle Stealing.—248 cases during the year. It is hard to break the native of his habit of indulging in this species of litigation. It has been a pastime with his fathers and forefathers, and it is only natural that he should inherit this strongly marked tendency. A large percentage are, however, true cases, but the evidence is usually "rotten." Seventeen convictions were obtained during the year, which I think is a fair average.

General.—All things considered, Matara is not nearly so criminal as it has been made out to be. In one species of crime it is certainly pre-eminent. I refer to the bringing of false charges, and for this the district is notorious. When the people are so accommodating that they can regulate their charges to fit in with the sittings of court, then the conclusion is irresistible that the majority of the cases are false.

For instance, during the Easter holidays there were no sittings of court for four or five days, not even for entertaining plaints, yet when the court sat on the first day after the holidays the number of institutions on that day did not exceed the usual *daily* average. Similarly, during the Christmas holidays no plaints were entertained from the 23rd to the 29th December (six days), yet on the 29th there were only three or four plaints! Again, it often happens that when villagers come to town in connection with a case already fixed for trial, they take advantage of their presence in court to put in a plaint on the same day. I have often remarked on this coincidence.

In spite of the prevalence of false cases, I am not of opinion that the fining of complainants is advisable. Love of litigation is hereditary with the people, and is the very breath of their nostrils. Wealth is only desirable in so far as it enables them to indulge in litigation, and the height of their ambition is to succeed in a case, especially if thereby their enemy is punished. If one party leaves the court with a sense of elation, then the unsuccessful party will do all in their power to be even with them. The result is a counter case, and if the previously unsuccessful party succeeds in this, the other party will after a short interval retaliate in a similar manner. The result is a series of cases and counter cases. I have had an actual instance of this from Midigama, where two opposing factions continued bombarding each other with false cases until they were tired of the pastime.

The best course is to give neither party cause to exult. Then nothing is left to rankle, and their ill-feeling dies a natural death. In all cases that are found to be false (except, perhaps, in some very flagrant case) it is quite enough to acquit or discharge the accused. If a counter false case is brought, do the same thing. Then both parties leave the court disappointed, and, I am afraid, very much disgusted with the Magistrate, but they bring no more cases! On the other hand, if the ill-feeling is fostered by successful litigation, the ultimate result will be murder or some crime of violence committed by the disappointed party. In short, everything should be done to break the people of their pernicious habit of litigation.

Besides this cause of crime, the next most prolific source is the infinitesimal division and subdivision of land, and the cumbersome method of possession. The breadfruit and jakfruit seasons are always marked by the number of crimes of violence that occur at the time of fruit plucking in disputes about the shares of the produce. Similarly, the ploughing season and the reaping season are always productive of much crime. Drink and taverns take a bad third place in the list of causes of crime.

Headmen.—In the majority of cases the headmen have performed their duties well. All the accused are, as a rule, brought up on the first date, and I have often been able to decide a case on the day of institution, having all the parties before me. It is seldom that, owing to the absence of the accused, I have not been able to conclude a case on the second date, which is a week after institution.

Establishment.—The officers have worked well, and the work has always been up to date. Mr. Claasz, the Chief Clerk, is a thoroughly experienced officer, and has been of much assistance to me.

Police.—The town of Matara was remarkably free from crimes of violence during the year. Not a single case of homicide, nor, as far as I can remember, any case of grievous hurt occurred within its limits. How far the police are responsible for this satisfactory state of things I am unable to say; perhaps their presence exerts a moral influence in the prevention of crime.

So far as the detection of crime is concerned, I am afraid the police have not been very useful. Several cases of house-breaking and theft occurred in the town; in fact on one night as many as four houses were broken into, but the police were unable to trace the offenders. In other respects, I mean in the prosecution of the numerous petty offences common to towns, the police did their duty satisfactorily, but they strike me as lacking zeal and energy. This may, however, be due to the paucity of their numbers. In one matter the police deserve great commendation. I refer to the supervision exercised over old offenders, whose previous convictions are always brought to my notice, and to the vigilance exercised in the arrest of accused who are "wanted." In several cases, some of over a year's standing, where the accused have absconded, the police have been instrumental in arresting and producing before me the absconding party."

It is satisfactory to learn from the Police Magistrate that the headmen in general did their duty, and in most cases promptly produced the accused before the court. The regular police need closer supervision and more frequent inspection by their superior officers.

X.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Matara District is a released area in charge of the Assistant Government Agent. Mr. A. Erskine, District Forester, went on leave on 1st April, and his place was taken and his work carried on efficiently during the rest of the year by Mr. W. H. Fernando, in addition to his own duties as Forest Ranger, Tangalla.

The revenue of the Department for 1902 was Rs. 5,910·14, and the expenditure Rs. 1,547·10. The following are the chief items of revenue:—

	Rs. c.
Sale of Timber	4,367 57
Fines, Forest Offences	1,542 57

The teak plantation at Kekanadura, about 20 acres in extent and thickly planted, was cleared of jungle about the end of the year. The unhealthy and stunted trees will now be removed gradually in order to give the good trees more space and light. Mr. Fernando reports that, although the trees are over twenty-five years old, their growth is by no means satisfactory, owing to their having been planted too thickly, and to the plantation having become overgrown with jungle. Twenty-five trees were sold from a small teak plantation, about 2 acres in extent, at Owitigama. They realized Rs. 377, at the rate of 75 cents per cubic foot. There are still 100 trees left in this plantation.

A bad case of illicit timber felling was detected at Dehigaspe in September last in a nedun forest, on the edge of which a carpenter had planted a large workshop and was turning out nedun furniture wholesale. On inspection by the District Forester and myself we found that 108 nedun trees had been felled, while only 76 had been paid for. The value of the timber illicitly felled was estimated at Rs. 150, and the local Vidane Arachchi, Police Officer, and Vel-vidane, without whose connivance the illicit felling could not have taken place, had to make good this amount to Government. The further felling of nedun trees was stopped, the forest being sufficiently worked for the present, and the carpenter was informed that no further permits to fell would be issued to him. Another case of illicit felling was discovered at Mahayayekele, where eleven hora trees were cut down without permit. The timber has been seized, and the offenders are being prosecuted in the Police Court.

XI.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Forty-five land sales were held throughout the year, and 1,838 acres of Crown land were sold, chiefly for plantations of cocoanut, arecanut, &c., and, to a much smaller extent, for paddy cultivation.

I do not give the headmen's figures as to the areas newly opened up in the different products as they are really not reliable. In addition to the 1,800 odd acres purchased from the Crown, the areas of cultivation have no doubt been extended, as usual, by the continual encroachments of the villagers on the adjacent Crown lands. From what I have learnt in the course of my work as Village Settlement Officer, I am inclined to believe that such encroachments are equal to, if they do not exceed in area, the land sold at the Kachcheri. Once a village has been duly settled, however, this game will be stopped, and future encroachments will have to be paid for in hard cash.

XII.—ILLICIT CHENA CULTIVATION.

About 350 cases, representing about 300 acres, were reported during 1902, this being only half the number of the previous year. As usual, most of the chenas were in Morawak korale and Kandaboda pattu.

I have already referred, under the head "Food Supply," to the necessity for granting chenas in the remote parts of the district where the paddy fields are of small extent, and where there are no roads on which the villager can earn enough to satisfy his simple wants. In such places the outturn of paddy is very small and quite insufficient for local needs, while imported rice is dear owing to difficulty of transport.

The sum of Rs. 1,042 was recovered during the year as compensation for forest offences, chiefly illicit chena cultivation. In 168 cases the cultivators who would not pay the moderate fine of Rs. 4 per acre were prosecuted in the Police Court, where 103 convictions were obtained. Cases for illicit felling of timber, illicit gemming, and illicit plumbago mining were also instituted, resulting in 20 convictions and 6 acquittals.

XIII.—EDUCATION.

The people of this district are well provided with schools, owing to the great educational activity of the various Christian Missions, the Buddhists, and the Village Committees.

A list of the schools in the district, with their average attendance, is annexed:—

Four Gravets.

	Average Daily Attendance.		Average Daily Attendance.
Pallimulla boys' school (Wesleyan)	50	Godagama mixed school (Church of England)	104
Pallimulla girls' do. ...	32	Nupe training mixed school (Church of England)	207
Matara girls' do. ...	30	Nupe industrial mixed school (Church of England) ...	70
Meddewatta girls' do. ...	43	Kadewidiya "Jinaraja school" (Buddhist) ...	196
Do. boys' do. ...	45	Weragampita mixed school (Buddhist)	83
Pamburana mixed do. ...	62	Naimana mixed school (Buddhist) ...	72
Talpewila girls' do. ...	20	Weliweriya Pali Pirivena (Buddhist)	—
Matara Fort girls' do. ...	58	Hittettiya Pali Pirivena do. ...	—
Weragampita mixed do. ...	54	Matara English high school, boys' (Catholic)	120
Matara St. Thomas's boys' school (Church of England) ...	105	Matara Vernacular girls' school (Catholic)	30
Matara St. Thomas's girls' school (Church of England) ...	38	Godagama Vernacular mixed school (Catholic)	50
Pallimulla St. Thomas's mixed school (Church of England) ...	74		
Gabadawidiya mixed school (Church of England)	71		
Walgama mixed school (Church of England)	119		

Weligam Korale.

Mirissa school, Anglo-Vernacular (Gansabhawa)	209	Talarambe mixed school (Wesleyan)	58
Denepitiya school, Anglo-Vernacular (Gansabhawa)	59	Mirissa girls' do. ...	23
Dampella school, Anglo-Vernacular (Gansabhawa)	87	Midigama mixed do. ...	73
Paraduwa school, Anglo-Vernacular (Gansabhawa)	92	Midigama mixed do. ...	45
Marambe school, Anglo-Vernacular (Gansabhawa)	60	Kamburugamuwa mixed do. ...	92
Maliduwa school, Anglo-Vernacular (Gansabhawa)	65	Weligama girls' do. ...	25
Sultanagoda mixed school (Wesleyan)	45	Weligama (English) mixed school (Church of England) ...	42
Malimboda mixed do. ...	51	Weligama (vernacular) mixed school (Church of England) ...	91
Denepitiya mixed do. ...	31	Weligama Siddharta mixed school (Buddhist)	318
Jamburegoda mixed do. ...	33	Denepitiya mixed school (Buddhist)	—
		Kananke mixed do. ...	—
		Mirissa girls' do. ...	72

Gangaboda Pattu.

Tihagoda boys' school (Gansabhawa)	112	Palolpitiya mixed school (Wesleyan)	34
Narandeniya boys' do. ...	150	Godapitiya mixed do. ...	53
Owitagamuwa boys' do. ...	60	Kamburupitiya girls' do. ...	20
Puhulwella boys' do. ...	76	Aturaliya girls' do. ...	12
Aturaliya boys' do. ...	51	Tihagoda girls' do. ...	10
Karagoda Uyangoda boys' do. ...	96	Talehagama boys' do. ...	33
Meda Uyangoda mixed school (Wesleyan) ...	41	Bandattara mixed do. ...	42
		Godapitiya mixed school (Buddhist)	70

Wellaboda Pattu.

Gandara boys' school (Gansabhawa)	163	Aparekka girls' school (Gansabhawa)	31
Talalla boys' do. ...	217	Dondra mixed school (Wesleyan) ...	145
Naottuna boys' do. ...	148	Gandara girls' do. ...	42
Naottuna girls' do. ...	46	Dikwella mixed school (Buddhist) ...	114
Motagedara boys' do. ...	81	Diwiyagaha mixed do. ...	67
Motagedara girls' do.	39	Dondra mixed do. ...	238
Aparekka boys' do. ...	92		

Kandaboda Pattu.

Denegama boys' school (Gansabhawa)	33	Ranchagoda mixed school (Wesleyan)	41
Pallawela boys' do. ...	30	Bamunugamuwa mixed do. ...	20
Deiyandara boys' do. ...	53	Makandura mixed do. ...	35
Gombaddala boys' do. ...	20	Kongala mixed school (Buddhist) ...	—

Morawak Korale.

Dehigaspe boys' school (Wesleyan)...	37	Deniyaya mixed school (Buddhist)...	—
Deniyaya girls' do. ...	12	Do. (Catholic) ...	33

XIV.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

I have been unable to get any definite information on this subject, but I believe there has been nothing unusual in the number of such sales, which in some cases included houses also. Occasionally lands are sold to which the vendors have insufficient title or none at all. This is especially the case with regard to Crown lands where plumbago has been discovered.

XV.—CATTLE DISEASE.

There were 203 cases of foot-and-mouth disease in Morawak korale. Twenty-one animals died, while the rest recovered.

XVI.—THE WORKING OF THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES AND VILLAGE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. J. G. Fraser, Special Officer, has written a report on this subject, to which reference should be made for full details. He informs me that, prior to 1902, 46,134 acres had been settled in this district. During 1902, 28,453 acres were settled by him, of which 20,698 were declared Crown, 1,559 private, and 196 sold to the claimants on special conditions. The total area settled up to the end of 1902 is therefore 74,587 acres.

Thirty-three villages in Morawak korale were settled by the Special Officer as regards forest and waste lands and lands cultivated for less than five years. The settlement of all other cultivated lands has been left to the Assistant Government Agent. This important work has taken a great deal of my time, which I could ill afford, having regard to my other numerous duties. The Settlement Officer has a large and highly trained staff to assist him, whereas I have a solitary junior clerk, in addition to my two land clerks, already overburdened with work in connection with land sales.

The settlement of the scores, sometimes hundreds, of gardens and fields in each village is a work the magnitude of which is not yet fully comprehended. It is a work which has to be done with the greatest care, so as to leave no possible ground for complaint on the part of the villagers, while, at the same time, the rights of the Crown are adequately protected. To do it thoroughly well will probably take up as much time as the settlement of forest and chena lands, the work now allotted to the Special Officer.

Moreover, re-surveys are frequently necessary to cut out Crown waste land, which has been tacked on to private gardens in the block survey, owing to the negligence and perhaps dishonesty of some of the minor headmen. Unlike the Settlement Officer, the Assistant Government Agent has no surveyor, and the settlement of the village is delayed from four to six months pending re-survey and re-advertisement. I have therefore recommended to Government that the Settlement Officer should complete the settlement of all the land in each village while he is on the spot with his surveyor, and Mr. J. G. Fraser has expressed his willingness to do this.

Mr. Macleod, before he left the district in August, had completed the settlement of three villages, and since then ten villages have been dealt with by me, and will be finally settled in a few months when the necessary re-surveys have been completed.

Two more villages have been advertised for sale or settlement during the first quarter of 1903. In making these settlements I keep in mind the wish of Government that they should be conducted in a liberal spirit, and I trust that the results of my labours will be satisfactory alike to the Crown and to the people.

XVII.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

I recommend that Village Tribunals be empowered to try cases for maintenance of wives or legitimate or illegitimate children, now decided in the Police Courts. In many cases the complainant is a very poor woman, who is unable to induce her witnesses to attend the Police Court and give evidence in her favour. She would have less difficulty in securing their attendance and evidence before the Village Tribunal, and I believe that the Presidents of these courts, with the assistance of their councillors, would find it much easier to administer justice in such cases than the majority of Police Magistrates.

XVIII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

My time is largely taken up with routine, especially inquiring into and reporting on innumerable petitions. These petitions were in many cases from dissatisfied claimants to Crown lands sold at land sales, of which 45 were held during the year. The Assistant Government Agent's work as a Village Settlement Officer, and the outbreaks of smallpox at Weligama and Matara, have already been referred to.

At the suggestion of Mr. Edirisinha, Assistant Provincial Registrar's clerk, my predecessor, Mr. K. W. B. Macleod, invited the villagers to register their marriages on payment of a fee of Re. 1·50, being half the usual rates. About 10,000 circulars were distributed through the registrars and headmen to unmarried couples throughout the district. The results of this marriage registration campaign were really wonderful. No less than 7,085 couples registered their marriages, as against 1,355 for the previous year, an increase of 5,730 marriages. Whether this happy result was due to the reduction of the marriage fee to the level of the road tax, or to the somewhat peremptory wording of the circular in Sinhalese, which was frequently taken to be an order, it is difficult to state. Probably it was due to both causes. This circular produced a large crop of petitions. In some cases persons who had separated from their lawful spouses applied for permission to commit bigamy by marrying their new partners, and were greatly disappointed when told that they could not marry again without a divorce.

XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The principal events of interest were :—

The celebration of His Majesty the King's Coronation throughout the district on 9th August.

The outbreaks of smallpox at Weligama and Matara already referred to.

The writer succeeded on 18th August Mr. K. W. B. Macleod, transferred to Colombo as Deputy Collector of Customs.

Messrs. G. N. Galbraith, J. M. Davies, and T. W. Roberts were successively attached to the Kachcheri as Cadets during the year.

Mr. A. E. A. Perera, Mudaliyar of Kandaboda pattu, died on 12th July, and was replaced by Mr. E. B. Gunatileka, Mudaliyar of Morawak korale.

Mr. T. A. Gunawardena was appointed to the vacancy in Morawak korale.

In concluding this report, I wish to place on record my appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. Chas. W. Bualtjens, Head Clerk of this Kachcheri.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Assistant Government Agent.

Matara, February 24, 1903.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1902.

Area, 1,013 square miles; Population, 105,000.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue credited at the Hambantota Kachcheri in 1902 was Rs. 274,498, as compared with Rs. 194,562 in 1901, Rs. 209,061 in 1900, and Rs. 238,976 in 1899.

2. The following comparative statement shows the principal items :—

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Salt ...	119,915 68	146,591 40	27,675 72	—
Road Tolls ...	5,407 87	4,446 0		961 87
Bridge Tolls ...	4,506 50	4,763 0	256 50	—
Stamps, Revenue ...	8,996 24	7,735 65	—	1,260 59
Stamps, Judicial ...	8,787 53	7,077 5	—	1,710 48
Fines for Forest Offences	4,284 53	9,766 6	5,481 53	—
Fines for Police Court Offences ...	5,246 68	3,442 42	—	1,804 26
Survey Fees ...	2,938 73	6,753 12	3,814 39	—
Deed Fees ...	554 20	2,734 12	2,179 92	—
Irrigation Recoveries ...	5,292 62	8,287 48	2,994 86	—
Timber ...	1,560 50	675 9	—	885 41
Rent of Lands ...	1,596 0	1,635 42	39 42	—
Sale of Crops on Crown Lands ...	1,567 3	951 93	—	615 10
Land Sales ...	17,903 58	55,191 61	37,288 3	—
Opium	5,125 0	2,425 0	—	2,700 0
Arrack	—	6,700 48	6,700 48	—

3. The improved salt formation and collection of the year, as compared with the poor outturn of the three previous years, allowed a larger sale, which accounts for the substantial increase in the salt revenue.

4. The decrease in Road Tolls is due to arrears, which were recovered and credited in January, 1903.

5. The small increase in Bridge Tolls is due to the Walawe toll having sold for what I think was rather more than its value for 1903. The renter settled within the year.

6. The decreases in Revenue and Judicial Stamps are explained by the fact that in the latter part of the year the vendors were supplied direct from the Treasury, as the Kachcheri vault was found to be too damp to allow of stamps being kept in it.

7. The large increase under Fines for Forest Offences is mainly due to fines in chena cases. Fewer cases were instituted than in last year, but as heavier fines were imposed the total recovered is larger.

8. Fines in Police Court cases vary with the disposition of the Magistrate. They increased in 1901, and have decreased in 1902.

9. The large increases under Survey and Deed Fees are very satisfactory, and are related to the greatly increased recovery under Land Sales, the extent of land sold and prices realized in 1902 being, I believe, a record for the district, and a convincing proof of its advancing prosperity.

10. I annex a statement of extents sold and amounts realized :—

Year.	Extent sold. A. R. P.	Settled on Certificates of Quiet Possession. A. R. P.	Settled on Half-improved Value. A. R. P.	Amount realized. Rs. c.
1898 ...	421 3 24	573 1 37 ...	1 3 38	... 5,435 0
1899 ...	304 0 21	81 1 5 ...	29 1 15	... 23,760 31
1900 ...	555 3 29	134 3 12 ...	34 1 23.	... 12,136 50
1901 ...	863 1 17	157 3 23 ...	—	... 15,098 25
1902 ...	4,001 1 30	234 2 25 ...	—	... 128,824 70*

*Represents purchase amount; only partly paid as yet.

11. The considerable increase in Irrigation Recoveries is the result of a strenuous effort to collect the revenue due within the year, and also to recover outstanding arrears. The recovery of the revenue under this head is a very tedious operation.

12. As transport could not be found for a considerable quantity of ebony felled and prepared in the forest, the sale of the previous year could not be repeated, hence the decrease under Timber. The wood will be placed on the market this year.

13. The decrease in Sale of Crops on Crown Lands is due to a decrease in the number of unlicensed chenas, and also to the fact that owing to unseasonable rains many chenas cleared had to be abandoned, as they could not be burned in proper time.

14. The opium revenue of the district is really increasing, the licenses for 1903 fetching Rs. 2,425, as against Rs. 2,110 in 1902, but in 1901 the amounts of the sales for 1900, 1901, and 1902 were credited together.

15. Towards the end of the year the collection account of the district arrack farms was transferred from the Galle to the Hambantota Kachcheri. For 1901 all the revenue under this head was credited at Galle.

16. The total recoveries on account of arrack revenue of the Hambantota District in 1902 were Rs. 23,402·59, as compared with Rs. 23,132·70 for 1901, Rs. 22,368 for 1900, and Rs. 20,515 for 1899.

17. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 73,851, as compared with Rs. 71,680 in 1901 and Rs. 51,690 in 1900, as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	20,079	26
Pensions	3,394	90
Other Charges	48,924	84
Special Expenditure for improvement of Salt Supply at Pitawatamodara ...	1,452	82*
Total ...	73,851	82

* A sum of Rs. 999·94 was also expended on this object from the vote for collecting salt.

18. As noted in previous reports, the present system of accounting does not allow of any true comparison between the revenue and expenditure of a district.

II.—SALT.

19. The following is the report of Doole Mudaliyar, the Superintendent of the Salt Department :—

I beg leave to submit my report on the working of the Salt Department for 1902. The following is a statement of monthly sales in 1902 :—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
January	4,971	July	3,941
February	4,879	August	6,815
March	4,719	September	6,966
April	4,089	October	4,227
May	4,603	November	6,058
June	4,330	December	6,608

The total quantity disposed of during the year is 61,627 cwt. and in 1901 50,749 cwt., showing an increased sale during the year of 10,878 cwt.

2. The salt district extends from Kudagajabawa on the east to Kottawattawa in Mahawilikalapuwa on the west, a distance of 98 miles. Within this limit there are thirty-seven lewayas and kalapuwas, but only ten yield salt worth gathering. These are Jamburakala, Karagam lewaya, Maha, Koholankala, Bundala, Kirinda, Palatupana, Palatupana Parappuwa, and occasionally, but very rarely, Malalakalapuwa and Embilakala.

3. Though often stated in some of my previous yearly reports, it may, being of interest, be repeated, that for a formation of salt three conditions must be adequately fulfilled :—A sufficiency of saline matter in solution in the water of the lagoons; a steady set of wind blowing evenly in one direction; and great and continuous solar heat to promote evaporation and crystallization. The effect of a fine formation precisely resembles that of an unbroken sheet of snow.

4. Appended is a table showing quantities gathered each year during the period from 1893 to 1902 :—

Year.	Cwt.	Year.	Cwt.
1893	189,562	1898	145,637
1894	110,545	1899	39,812
1895	118,344	1900	28,308
1896	6,894	1901	35,941
1897	1,642	1902	90,695

The total yield for the ten years is 767,380 cwt., with a yearly average of 76,738 cwt.

5. During the year there were collections from the following four lagoons, Palatupana producing comparatively the largest quantity :—

	Cwt.	lb.
Maha Lewaya	11,128	28
Kirinda Lewaya	1,151	3
Palatupana Lewaya	46,077	48
Bundala Lewaya	32,338	83

The salt harvest of 1902 yielded a quantity of 90,695 cwt., worth to the Government a little over Rs. 214,040. Since the harvest of 1898 there has never been such an outturn as was stacked during 1902.

6. Maha lewaya produced a quantity of 11,128 cwt. But for the introduction of sea water into the lewaya by the Pitawatamodara scheme, such a quantity could not have been stacked. A much larger quantity of sea water can be secured by further erecting a sloped approach of cement concrete in front and on the seaside of the wall, which is in course of construction. A vote of Rs. 2,000 was allowed for this purpose during the latter end of the year, but it could not have been fully utilized nor the work completed owing to the sea becoming stormy, rendering work at sea well-nigh impossible. A further vote has been requisitioned. When it is sanctioned, the proposed improvement will be carried out without further delay.

7. Kirinda lewaya being a small lagoon, salt never forms in any considerable quantities. All the salt that formed in it was secured in one day by suspending the Palatupana collections and bringing all its labour force to Kirinda. It was after a lapse of eleven years that it produced this small formation.

8. Palatupana lewaya again vindicated its well-earned reputation of being one of the most valuable Crown domains in the district, having yielded 46,077 cwt. A still larger quantity could have been gathered if there had been sufficient labour.

9. Bundala lewaya, the premier lagoon as it were, has for the last twenty years maintained its place. It holds the unbroken record in the annals of the salt administration of the district of having yielded in 1898 a quantity of 122,269 cwt., being the largest that has ever been produced by a lewaya. Though it has not produced the largest quantity during the year, yet 32,338 cwt. is not a bad mark. Year after year it contributes in this handsome way to the General Treasury.

10. Transport of salt from lewaya into store is still being done on contract and by carts. As much of the rice once brought by steamer to Hambantota to be transported by carts to estates in Kóslanda and other planting districts of Uva is now making its way by train to Haputale and Bandarawela, the services of the cartmen of Hambantota are more easily engaged. This fact and the present excellent condition of the Bundala road have to some extent facilitated removal.

11. In conclusion, I must state that the want of a sufficient number of gatherers at salt collections was again greatly felt. The daily average attendance of salt gatherers during collections at Bundala was 143 and at Palatupana 64. The number to the credit of Bundala might be passed as satisfactory, but the attendance at Palatupana collections was poor. If I had a daily average of at least 200 men in each of the above lewayas, a large quantity of salt could have been credited to the revenue. It has been found that the men of the far interior side of the districts do not so much understand the art of salt gathering as the men of the sea coast villages of this and the Matara Districts do. There are upwards of 150 hardworking and professional sort of gatherers at Dodanpahara and Dikwella and other villages on the sea coast of the Matara District. These men, who are well accustomed to salt gathering, never make it a rule to come to the lewayas, but come only whenever they care to. Besides it may be observed that these men have hardly any cultivation work in their villages. Gatherers are also to be found in the sea coast and other villages of the East and West Giruwa pattus and Magam pattu of the district. If the District Mudaliyars and headmen will exercise their influence and persuade them to come for salt collections, I am sure they can be turned out in large numbers.

20. As noted in my previous reports, and referred to by Doole Mudaliyar, the transport and labour difficulties in connection with the salt collection still continue.

21. The former is being met by the gradual improvement of the roads to the lewayas, and I have to report the completion in 1902 of the work of metalling the road to Bundala, a work mainly due to the direct intervention of His Excellency the Governor, and the interest he has taken in this important question, as shown by his paying it a special visit of inspection, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor.

22. There is still, however, very considerable room for improvements to the other roads.

23. The labour difficulty will always be felt with the present demand for other purposes, so long as we are dependent, as we have been, on factors beyond our control, such as weather and water supply.

24. I referred in my last report to the experiment I was about to try in order to have the latter factor more under command at the Maha and Koholankala lewayas. I am glad to be able to report in this that the experiment has been successful, and that by means of a low sea wall and sloped approach at the rocky ledge known as Pitawatamodara the supply of water to these two lewayas is now assured, and can be regulated at will.

25. The success of the experiment is proved by the fact that by its means alone a collection of 11,128 cwt. was made from the Maha lewaya, which, but for this work, would not have yielded an ounce of salt; and a second much larger formation, also secured by the work, was maturing for collection, when the setting in of the rainy weather completely destroyed it, and put a stop to all collecting operations for the year.

26. The total expenditure on this work was Rs. 2,452·75. A further small sum will be required to complete the sloped approach in the sea, work on which had to be suspended owing to stormy weather.

27. In comparison with the cost the advantages of the work are almost incalculable, as not only will a constant supply of salt water be assured, but by working the two lewayas alternately, as can easily be done, steady employment can be provided for the labour instead of the risk now offered. As these two lewayas are the nearest to Hambantota, within 2 and 3 miles, the advantages of their working from the point of view of transport also are most important.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY.

28. The year was a prosperous one, the rainfall being abundant and well continued, and cultivation of all kinds extensive. Very little paddy land was left untilled.

29. For this reason, and also because the burning of chenas was interfered with by the rain, the area chenaëd was less than last year, and the outturn very much smaller.

30. Under the large works of Tissa and Yodawewa, owing to the emptying of the tanks in connection with the scheme of development now in progress, one crop under each was lost, the cultivators being warned in time not to sow.

31. Under Walawe, owing to the insufficient removal of the silt from the channels, some difficulty was experienced in getting sufficient water for Maha; and the lands fed by the Lunama channel, which completely silted up, got none. This is not creditable to the Irrigation Department, in whose charge these channels are.

32. The food supply, however, all over the district was ample, and consisted chiefly of rice, fine grain, vegetables, fruit, and fish. The supply of fish was plentiful, and fresh fish could be obtained cheaply in all the principal bazaars, while large quantities were cured, much of it being carried to the Matara and Galle Districts by fishermen who came from those parts.

33. The following extracts are from the reports of the Mudaliyars on the subject:—

West Giruwa Pattu.

Food Supply, consisting mostly of rice, fruit, and vegetables in this district, was exceptionally good, more than enough, indeed, for its own consumption, though the

population, which amounted to 86,508 souls, was large. This circumstance has, I am happy to be able to say, been the means of making the year a prosperous one. The fish supply was also ample and abundant.

The number of acres cleared for dry grain, which consisted of el-wi, kurakkan, amu, meneri, Indian corn, gingelly, was 2,047, less by 4,095 than the extent cultivated during the previous year. This large decrease, which was due partly to copious falls of rain during the time jungles used to be felled and burnt for such cultivation, and partly to restrictions placed on the clearing of Crown chenas, coupled with the unprecedentedly favourable weather for growing paddy, drove the goiya to leave no land available for this industry uncultivated. Out of a total extent of 38,996 acres of mud land, as many as 27,329 acres have been cultivated with paddy, as against 16,397 acres in the preceding year, and the yield was 655,896 bushels. The yield of dry grain was 65,504 bushels. The number of acres cultivated with vegetables, which consisted mostly of sweet potatoes, yams, pumpkins, beans, onions, gram, and brinjals, was 3,767. The extent of land under cocoanut cultivation was 13,114 acres, and the approximate number of nuts collected was 39,467,000. The number of bushels of imported rice consumed during the year was 8,100 bushels, a consumption confined only to Beliatta and Tangalla, where strangers are resident. The prices of the different articles of food were :—

	Rs. c.
Country rice, per bushel	4 0
Coast rice, per bushel	3 75
Paddy, per bushel	1 44
Kurakkan, per bushel	1 0
Cocoanuts, per 1,000	37 50
Plantain bunches, per 100	40 0
Sweet potatoes, per cwt.	1 0
Indian corn, per 1,000	3 75
Mun (green gram), per bushel...	3 0
Pumpkins, per 100	25. 0
Amu, per bushel	1 0
Meneri, per bushel	1 0

East Giruwa Pattu.

The Food Supply of the People.—In Paranagam and Wewgam palatas kurakkan, sweet potatoes, and jak are the general food of the inhabitants, which are grown by themselves. In these two divisions there are few paddy fields, entirely dependent on rain water and consequently seldom cultivated. The other three divisions, viz., Modaragam palata, Kanuketiya Upper and Lower divisions, have enough of fields, most of which are dependent on Walawe river water and almost regularly cultivated twice a year.

Magam Pattu.

The residents of the Hambantota town generally receive their food supply from Colombo and Galle by steamers and dhonies, such as imported rice, curry stuffs, &c., excepting cocoanuts and plantains, which are included in the productions of this pattu. The population of Magam pattu, other than Hambantota residents, are using for their consumption locally-grown rice, fine grain, Indian corn, breadfruit, jak, and vegetables, besides fish from sea and lakes, which is caught sometimes in abundance.

Fishing boats, about 104 in number, arrived in the following places during the fishing season :—Godagamuwa, Hambantota, Bundala, Kirinda, Amaduwa, Pattanangala, and Pattana. The fishers are people of Galle, Matara, and Tangalla Districts, and their fish is partly sold then and there to the traders and partly cured by themselves and taken away to their villages ; also most of their cured fish is sold in Hambantota.

Country-grown rice and fine grain are plentiful for the population in Magam pattu, and abundantly transported to Tangalla, Matara, and Galle Districts. The prices of paddy per bushel, Re. 1·50 to Re. 1·75, and kurakkan per bushel Re. 1·25 to Re. 1·70. The acreage cultivated during the year with paddy for maha and yala was 6,216 acres, yielded 155,390 bushels. If paddy and kurakkan were not transported to other districts, the price would not probably rise to more than 50 cents per bushel.

This year rain was plentiful, and we never had since a couple of years so much rain as this year. Almost all the residing private lands were under cultivation, except a small extent of land in some villages not cultivated and left waste owing to the neglect of the proprietors in not keeping the bund in proper order and giving space for passing surplus water, and consequently their bunds were washed away. The yala cultivation of Tissa this year has been abandoned for want of water, as water was not stored in the tank owing to the tank bund being raised to a considerable height, and thereby an extent of about 2,000 acres of land was not cultivated, and the gross loss to the public will be about 10,000 amunams of paddy, equal to 60,000 bushels, the value of which could be estimated at Rs. 100,000.

Owing to the incompletion of Yodawewa bund and sluice the cultivation below Yodawewa has temporarily ceased, and thereby a large extent of land could not have been cultivated.

IV.—IRRIGATION.

34. I repeat the programme laid down in my previous reports, which is being steadily followed, with satisfactory results, viz.:—

(1) Steady and systematic improvement of the village tanks and working of the irrigation rules.
(2) The development to the full of Walawe and Tissa schemes now in progress.
(3) The examination and undertaking of new works, such as the Badagiriya tank, the Urubokka river anicuts, the Kehelwatta-Talawa channel, Pandikulam, &c.

35. *Village Tanks.*—More progress was made in 1902 with the work on these than in 1901, but, as in that year, the absence of Mr. Ferguson, the Chief Irrigation Inspector, during the most important season for work, was a heavy handicap.

36. The following is his report :—

Since writing my last report, lists of all the tanks in the district showing the extent owned by each landowner under them have been furnished by the Kachcheri.

The number of tanks in the whole district is 632. Of these, the West Giruwa pattu has 457, of which perhaps about 300 are of any appreciable size ; the East Giruwa pattu has 127, all capable of holding a good supply of water, if they do not already do so ; and the Magam pattu 48, all from the nature of their situation important.

The first part of the year was dry up to April, and after the yala cultivation was over it was too dry to do earthwork, and when I left to go with the Coronation Deputation early in May the weather during the time of my *locum tenens*, Mr. Rodrigo, became so wet, and filled all the tanks in the West Giruwa pattu to such an extent, that earthwork could not be cut from their beds, and the time was extended to the 30th September, so that when I returned in the middle of that month I found, owing to the rain still being heavy, the work undone. Where no excuses could be offered cases were instituted, some of which were still pending at the end of the year. There were two test cases in the East Giruwa pattu on tanks to which Walawe water was supplied, the people refusing to clear or do earthwork on the bunds of their tanks because they paid water-rate for the channel that supplied them ; but on the second occasion we came to an understanding, and they agreed to clear the bunds if time was allowed them, which was acceded to, and they cheerfully did the work in the prescribed time.

In three separate cases where applications were received to restore abandoned Crown tanks under the Government regulations to that effect, claimants came forward to claim the supposed Crown tanks, so that nothing could be done till these claims are settled.

I have to thank Mr. Jayawardana, the West Giruwa pattu Mudaliyar, particularly for the assistance he gave me throughout the year in tank work, also the President, Mr. De Silva, for getting absentee proprietors, whose addresses I did not know, to appear before him, and for the pains he took in the cases instituted.

At first there appeared to be some misunderstanding in the East Giruwa pattu when the test cases were on, but that was done away with, and I had every assistance from the Mudaliyars of East Giruwa pattu and Magam pattu and the Mohandiram of Magam pattu, who was authorized by Mr. Horsburgh to try certain cases. I have to thank Mr. Rodrigo also for the able way in which he carried on the work during my absence.

I have assessed the value of clearing work done this year at a very much lower rate than was the case last year, as last year all the heavy jungle was cleared from most of the tanks, and this year it was more a case of keeping after-growth down than of actual clearing.

The heavy rains at the end of the year led to the overflowing of several tanks, but the only one of any importance that was breached was at Pallattara, and that was speedily repaired. Advantage was taken of the rain in the West Giruwa pattu to sow every available little piece of paddy land, and in some cases high land, for maha. The scarcity of buffaloes alone prevented some of the larger tracts from being cultivated to their full extent. In this connection I have to propose next year a scheme for a better supply of these animals, partly from the capture of the wild ones in the eastern part of the district, where they are plentiful.

I annex the quantities of earthwork done and areas of tank bunds cleared according to the overseers' measurements, it being impossible for me to measure them owing to the water in the tanks. In some cases the amount of earthwork done merits the supplying of the tanks with pipe sluices, and in some instances stone sluices of the North-Western Province pattern. The overseers have done their work fairly well, and this year, the district being freer from fever than last, they had very little sickness.

Earthwork.

	Cubes.	Value. Rs. c.
East Giruwa Pattu	4,039 ...	4,039 0
West Giruwa Pattu	2,011 ...	2,011 0
Magam Pattu	3,507 ...	3,507 0
	9,557 ...	9,557 0

Clearing.

	Square Yards.	Rs. c.
East Giruwa Pattu	17,055 ...	170 55
West Giruwa Pattu	16,558 ...	165 58
Magam Pattu	4,100 ...	41 0
	37,713 ...	377 13

37. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Irrigation Fine Fund a most useful fund in connection with village tank work :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Irrigation Fine Fund.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
West Giruwa Pattu.		
To balance ...	... 1,052 18	
Irrigation fines ...	... 195 25	
		1,247 43
East Giruwa Pattu.		
To balance ...	... 187 43	
Irrigation fines ...	... 435 0	
Cattle fees, &c. ...	... 43 50	
		665 93
Magam Pattu.		
To balance ...	... 551 53	
Irrigation fines ...	... 103 50	
Cattle fees, &c. ...	... 120 93	
		775 96
		2,689 32

Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Pay of Irrigation Overseer of West Giruwa Pattu	180 0	
Pay of Irrigation Overseer of East Giruwa Pattu	180 0	
Pay of Irrigation Overseer of Magam Pattu	180 0	
Being refund of fines in cases ...	31 0	
Cost of irrigation rules ...	7 64	
Being value of iron hooks ...	8 0	
Paid Assistant Agent to be deposited under Headmen's Reward Fund ...	1 0	
		587 64
By Balance	—	2,101 68
		2,689 32

38. *Walawe and Tissa Schemes.*—In the report for last year I stated that "progress with these important works was not so satisfactory as it might have been." I regret to have to repeat this statement for 1902, so far as the Walawe works are concerned.

39. These works have not received proper attention either in upkeep or development. The clearing of silt from the existing channels was very imperfectly carried out, with the result that the cultivators experienced difficulty in obtaining water; while the clearing of the Lunama channel, completed only in 1901, was not done at all, and no water was able to pass down it for the maha cultivation.

40. The Oluwila channel, also completed in 1901, has not irrigated a single acre of land, because, as stated in my last report, "owing to the restoration of the Oluwila tank having been struck out of the estimate, no provision has been made for the water going down the channel being properly distributed to the fields." In its present state it is quite useless, and the money spent on its construction has been wasted. The original scheme and estimate framed by Mr. Cade should be carried out.

41. On the east bank of the river I have also no sufficient progress to report. The plans and estimates are apparently still uncompleted, though all necessary surveys and levels were finished in 1901.

42. The plans of the cadastral survey of that part of the country made in 1900 with a view to its settlement under the Waste Lands Ordinances were also not received.

43. As regards the Tissa scheme, matters are now in a more satisfactory condition.

44. Work on the development estimate was begun under Mr. Llewellin, who deserves great credit for the energetic manner in which he pushed on the operations.

45. The raising of the bund of Tissa, with the necessary alterations of sluices and spill, was completed, with the loss only of the Yala crop; while satisfactory progress was also made with Yodawewa and the large channel from Debarawewa.

46. The anicut at Ellagala was also raised, though, in my opinion, that is a superfluous work, as when the river is flowing full the present anicut sends down all the water required, while when the river is low the present anicut is seldom topped, and every drop coming down goes down the channel. The raising of the anicut may be necessary when the scheme on the west bank is worked out, but, if so, it should naturally form part of that scheme.

47. A commencement was made with the west bank scheme by starting a survey of that part of the country, but as, with the exception of the village of Wirawila, the land which it will serve is remote and uninhabited, and covered with heavy forest, this work could very well have stood over in favour of Badagiriya, which is much more urgent, and which has been asked for by the people who will benefit by it, and strongly urged by several Government Agents and Assistant Agents.

48. As in previous reports, I annex a statement of what is still required to extend the benefits of the Walawe and Tissa schemes :—

Walawe.

A. (1) Raising and strengthening the abutments of the anicut. A heavy flood in October, 1899, showed the necessity for this, but, though included in the improvement estimate and the work started, it still remains at present at a standstill.
(2) Providing spills and scouring sluices along the main channel.
(3) Completion of drainage of Beminiyanwila swamp.
(4) Restoration of Oluwila tank, into which the Oluwila channel should be led. The work at present is, in my opinion, incomplete and useless.

B. (1) Construction of a channel from the Liyangaha-ela anicut through the Magam pattu, with the necessary branch channels and restoration of tanks on the way. (Survey completed in 1901.)

Tissa.

A. (1) More distributing channels.
(2) Complete restoration of Yodawewa with proper spills, sluices, and distributing channels (in progress).
(3) Improvement of Debarawewa bund and spill, supplying proper sluices and distributing channels.

B. (1) Examination of the country and tanks to the west of the river with a view to irrigation from the Ellagala anicut. (Survey begun, but not so urgent a work as Badagiriya.)

49. I repeat my recommendation of the provision of proper outlet sluices or doors from the chief channels of both the Walawe and Tissa schemes. They should be supplied at every off-take.

50. *New Works.*—I regret to report that no steps have yet been taken towards undertaking the restoration of Badagiriya and its connected tank of Maha Ranawaranawewa. There can be no question that this scheme is a most urgent and promising one. It has been strongly urged by Messrs. Ievers, Murray, Fowler, and Brodhurst, while the Director of Irrigation has also, after personal inspection, been convinced of the advantage and necessity of its restoration. I trust that there may be no further delay in putting the work in hand.

V.—LEGISLATION.

51. I have no suggestion to make under this head.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

52. The new court-house at Hambantota, begun in 1901, was completed early in the year.

53. Work in the new T head to the Hambantota jetty was continued till interrupted by stormy weather, and is carried into 1903.

54. The large bridges Nos. 4 and 5 on the Tangalla road were completed.

55. Masonry wells were sunk at Uswewa and Angunakolapelessa.

56. The important work of improvement of the Weligatta-Bundala road, which consisted in converting it throughout from a gravelled to a metalled road, properly culverted, and carried on an embankment and bridges across the swampy ground at Pamaga, was at last completed early in the year, and inspected by His Excellency the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor. It has considerably facilitated the transport of salt from lewaya to store.

57. The section from Hambantota to Weligatta still requires considerable improvement, and the increased vote should be continued till this is effected.

58. The road from Weligatta to Tanamalwila was in bad order throughout the year, and requires special attention.

59. Some improvement was effected on the Tangalla-Hambantota road as the result of the efforts of Mr. Bucknall, the District Engineer, but the road is still far from being in good order.

60. The minor roads, being all gravel or natural surface, suffered severely from the long-continued wet weather. The traffic on some of these roads is very heavy, and cannot be carried by a gravel road in rainy weather.

61. I have recommended that the small section from Beliatta to Kahawatta, where the traffic is specially heavy, and quite destroys the road when wet, should be taken over by the Public Works Department and converted into a metalled road. I believe this has been accepted in 1903.

62. The fencing of the public drinking wells and tanks at Tangalla to preserve them from pollution was carried out in 1902.

63. The provision of a mast and lantern for Hambantota harbour was started towards the end of the year, but the work remained unfinished at its close.

64. Works still required are :—

(1) Continuation of the work of improving the principal roads, especially that part over which the salt traffic passes.

(2) Water supply to Tangalla. I regret to have again no progress to report with this important work. I trust that as soon as the services of Mr. R. W. Smith are available he may be placed in charge of this scheme.

(3) Water supply to Hambantota. The construction of the Magam pattu channel now under contemplation should, if continued to Hambantota, help to solve this increasingly serious question, but it will probably be found that a supply from Badagiriya tank will also be necessary, and this is an additional argument in support of its restoration, already admitted as desirable from an irrigation point of view.

(4) Addition to Tangalla hospital. This work was provided for in 1901, and again in 1902, but had not been started before the close of the year.

(5) A buoy in Hambantota harbour. This was provided for in 1902, but the work was not carried out.

(6) A new dispensary at Ambalantota, in lieu of the present building. This also was provided for in 1902, but nothing was done.

(7) Sinking wells. An annual vote should be allowed for some years to come.

(8) A grant in aid in Village Committee works. The Committees of this district, as will be seen from this report, are doing excellent work in opening up the country by village cart roads, in the earthwork of which village labour can easily be applied; but for the very necessary works of bridges and culverts and similar undertakings cash and skilled labour are required, and the funds in hand are insufficient to do all that is necessary in this respect. Government has recognized the necessity of rendering aid in this matter, and was good enough to allow me a sum of Rs. 2,000 in 1902, which was fully expended on the construction of a number of very necessary bridges and culverts. This grant should be continued as long as the necessity exists.

(9) Improved means of transport between the salt lewayas and the stores. I have referred to this fully in previous reports and in representations to Government.

(10) Extension of the railway to Beliatta at least. This is the trade centre of the West and East Giruwa pattus, with a population of over 94,000, steadily advancing in development and prosperity.

(11) Improvement of the Coast road east of Bundala. I beg to repeat my remarks in the report of 1900 on the need for taking up the section between Bundala and Kirinda.

VII.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

65. I re-state these from previous reports :—

(1) The carrying out of the necessary public works, including the large irrigation schemes.
(2) Vigorous administration of the Irrigation and Village Communities' Ordinances.
(3) A land settlement.
(4) Prompt dealing with crime.

66. The other sections of this report will show what has been effected along these lines in 1902 and what yet remains to be done.

67. The district is one of the most progressive in Ceylon, and the work of administration is correspondingly increasing. A larger staff is required to properly deal with the work.

VIII.—SANITARY CONDITION AND MEDICAL AID.

68. The district is a rural one, the only "towns" being Hambantota and Tangalla. Both are efficiently scavenged by small bodies of scavengers, and the provisions of the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, the Police Ordinance, and the rules under the Village Communities' Ordinance, so far as they apply to the cleanliness of compounds, removal of rubbish, whitewashing of houses, cleaning of wells, &c., are strictly enforced, the Mudaliyar and police making periodical rounds to see that they are obeyed.

69. In Tangalla public latrines have been provided by the Village Committee, and the markets have a special constable and sweepers to ensure their thorough cleanliness. On the whole, I consider the condition of the towns in this respect satisfactory.

70. The following extracts from the reports of the Mudaliyars show how they interpret their duty in this matter:—

West Giruwa Pattu.

> Happily the district enjoyed perfect immunity from sickness, there having been neither fever nor any other epidemic disease worth noticing. Bazaars were cleansed, sewers, pits, and cesspits in towns cleansed, and houses whitewashed—all as precautions against any epidemic. To add to all these sanitary measures, there were heavy downpours, and the three streams, Kahawatta-ara, Kirama-ara, and Urubokka-ara, which empty themselves into the sea at Sinimodara, Tangalla, and Ranna, respectively, have all kept flowing a great part of the year, affording every opportunity for bathing in and drinking good water.

Magam Pattu.

> The town of Hambantota is as far as practicable kept clean. I have on many occasions gone on town inspection and warned the people to keep their places clean and whitewashed. Headmen are ordered to be strict on the villagers in this matter. I am myself enthusiastic over this.

71. As regards water supply, however, the towns are in anything but a satisfactory condition.

72. Hambantota depends for its supply on a few shallow wells sunk in the sand hills. Where these fail the people must have recourse to the Walawe river, 8 miles away.

73. The water is slightly whitish in colour and smells somewhat, but I have no reason to believe that it is harmful to those who are accustomed to it.

74. Towards the end of the dry season the supply runs very low, in fact the wells become empty, save for a small trickle that can be seen coming in from the bottom of the sides. This is allowed to collect until it can be removed by means of a special kind of flat, wide-mouthed tin tied to the end of a string, or else by a cocoanut spoon. It is then strained through a cloth into the chatty in order to remove the solid matter brought up with it.

75. The town of Hambantota, therefore, depends on an insufficient supply of inferior water, and this cannot be improved by sinking more wells, as they all draw from the same source, viz., the water held in suspension in the sand hills.

76. To give the town a proper water supply it must be brought in from outside, and the only suggestions I can make are to carry on the proposed Magam pattu channel from the anicut at Liyangaha-ela right into the town, a perfectly feasible scheme, or at least as far as the upper end of the Karagan lewaya.

77. The alternative proposal is a supply from the Badagiriya tank, about 8 or 9 miles away, the restoration of which I have strongly recommended as an irrigation proposal.

78. The following paragraph is from my report of 1901:—

> A supplementary tank to Badagiriya, called Maha Ranawaranawewa, further up the river, has also been discovered by Mr. Ferguson and visited by me, and I am inclined to look to these tanks rather than to the Walawe river as the chief source of a water supply to Hambantota, the urgency of which need is a powerful argument for the early undertaking.

79. If the water supply of Hambantota is bad, that of Tangalla is no better or worse.

80. It consists mainly of two large wells situated within two small tanks in the middle of the town, which receive the drainage of the surrounding grounds. These tanks were fenced to preserve the water from pollution by cattle and otherwise only in 1902. The wells are surrounded by filter beds, which must now be practically useless as purifiers. There are a few other small public and private wells, more or less brackish and contaminated, which need not be considered. One of the large wells was analytically condemned in 1902 as unfit for use, the water being tainted with sewage, and the people were forbidden to use it.

81. I doubt if the other well is in a much better state, as only a road embankment separates them, but it is certainly insufficient for the needs of a town like Tangalla, and in 1902, after the closing of the other well, it ran practically dry, and the town was saved from a water famine only by timely heavy rain.

82. The improved water supply of Tangalla is a very old question. The Ambala springs have been selected as the source, and a trace of the channel into the town has actually been surveyed, but for one reason or another the work has never been put in hand. I think, however, that with half the present supply cut off, the closing of one of the two wells, the question is now sufficiently ripe to demand an early settlement.

83. The sanitary condition of the villages generally throughout the district is sufficiently good. There is no crowding of the houses, which usually stand each in its own garden or compound, while there is plenty of waste jungle or open land in the vicinity.

84. In the larger villages, where there are bazaars or markets, the Village Committee maintains special constables and sweepers to attend to their scavenging and sanitation, and the enforcement of the Ordinances already mentioned suffices for all reasonable requirements.

85. Their water supply is derived either from rivers, streams, tanks, or wells, and is, as a rule, sufficient, though not always perhaps of very good quality. Endeavour is being made to supply those villages which are worst off in this respect with good masonry-lined wells, and if the annual vote for this is continued, as it should be, the most necessitous cases will in time be relieved. I have introduced the principle of self-help in supplying wells, requiring the villagers where they are necessary to contribute the earthwork needed for their excavation. When all the necessitous cases cannot be supplied at once, those willing to help in the work should certainly have the preference.

86. With an abundant rainfall and plentiful food supply, the year was on the whole a very healthy one, notwithstanding the usual "fever season" in the Magam pattu.

87. There are two Government hospitals in the district, one at Hambantota and one at Tangalla. The former serves the Magam pattu with a population of 10,500, and is actually larger and better equipped than that at Tangalla, which has to serve a population of over 94,000. An additional ward at Tangalla was provided in the Supply Bill for 1902, but the work was not carried out. What is really required is an entirely new hospital built on modern lines.

88. The district is fairly well supplied with dispensaries at suitable points, but one is urgently required at Migahajandura in Magam pattu, and one should also be opened at Angunakolapelessa or Alutwewa, adjacent villages in East Giruwa pattu.

89. The precautions against plague were continued, and there was no outbreak of any disease during the year.

90. The annexed statement shows to what extent the people availed themselves of the medical aid provided:—

Hospital or Dispensary.	Patients treated. Indoor.	Outdoor.
Hambantota Hospital	314	5,053
Tangalla Hospital	326	5,444
Ambalantota Dispensary	—	3,825
Tissamaharama Dispensary	—	4,591
Ranna Dispensary	—	989
Beliatta Dispensary	—	2,009
Walasmulla Dispensary	—	915
Wiraketiya Dispensary	—	1,589
Talawa Dispensary	—	793
Kirama Dispensary	—	1,708
Katuwana Dispensary	—	1,688

IX.—CRIME AND POLICE.

91. For judicial purposes the Hambantota District is divided into two, under the jurisdiction of the Police Courts of Tangalla and Hambantota. The Tangalla court has jurisdiction over the West and East Giruwa pattus, and the Hambantota court over the Magam pattu.

92. The following statement shows the number of cases of serious crime committed in 1902 in each of these pattus, with its distribution among the villages, or rather headmen's divisions.

93. "Serious crime" has been taken to include the following offences, viz.:—

(1) Homicide.
(2) Grievous hurt.
(3) Hurt with dangerous weapon.
(4) Robbery.
(5) House-breaking.
(6) Arson.
(7) Rape.
(8) Abduction.
(9) Riot.
(10) Unlawful assembly.
(11) Serious assault.
(12) Theft of property over Rs. 100 in value.

Statement showing the Number of Cases of Serious Crime in the Hambantota District for 1902.

Divisions.	Serious Cognizable Offences reported to Court.	Found by the Magistrate: Not to have been committed.	Found by the Magistrate: To have been committed.	Number of Divisions and Offences committed in each: Divisions.	Number of Divisions and Offences committed in each: Offences.	Total Offences.	Of these: Punished.	Of these: Unpunished.	Total Taxpaying Population.	Villages with Eight or more Offences.
West Giruwa Pattu...	134	74	60	54		—	—	—	8,522	Nil.
				25	1	25	17	8	5,667	
				8	2	16	13	3	1,401	
				5	3	15	12	3	1,955	
				1	4	4	4	—	315	
	134	74	60	93		60	46	14	1,7860	
East Giruwa Pattu...	7	4	3	28		—	—	—	2,147	Nil.
				3	1	3	3	—	422	
	7	4	3	31		3	3	—	2,569	
Magam Pattu ...	14	4	10	15		—	—	—	876	Nil.
				4	1	4	3	1	1,160	
				1	2	2	1	1	49	
				1	4	4	4	—	664	
	14	4	10	21		10	8	2	2,749	

94. It will be seen from the above figures that the Tangalla court had to deal with 141 cases of serious crime and the Hambantota court with 14, of which the crimes found to have been actually committed were 63 in the Tangalla court and 10 in Hambantota, giving a total of 73 for the whole district, which cannot be considered to be a very alarming number.

95. When we examine the distribution of the crime further reason is discovered for considering that it is by no means prevalent.

96. In the West Giruwa pattu 60 crimes were committed in 39 divisions, while 54 divisions were entirely free from crime, also six divisions account for 19 crimes, or one-third of the total number.

97. In the East Giruwa pattu three divisions have one crime each, while the remaining twenty-eight are free.

98. The Magam pattu shows six out of its ten crimes, or three-fifths of the whole, committed in two divisions, while three-fourths of the total number of divisions are free from crime.

99. In no pattu has any division more than four crimes, and there are only two which have that number.

100. When these figures are compared with those of 1901, it is found that West Giruwa pattu had 60 crimes in 1902, as against 70 in 1901; East Giruwa pattu had 3 crimes in 1902, as against 13 in 1901; while Magam pattu had 10 crimes in 1902, as against 6 in 1901; or a total for the district of 73 in 1902, as against 89 in 1901—a very substantial reduction.

101. The proportion of punished crimes to unpunished and to the total population is also, I think, satisfactory, and is shown clearly in the following statement :—

Statement showing the Taxpaying Population and Number of Serious Cognizable Offences found by the Magistrate to have been committed, punished, and unpunished in each Pattu, with the Proportion of Offences to Taxpayers, and the Number of Taverns and Distilleries.

	West Giruwa Pattu.	East Giruwa Pattu.	Magam Pattu.
Total taxpaying population	17,860	2,569	2,749
Total offences committed	60	3	10
Punished	46	3	8
Unpunished	14	—	2
Number of offences per 1,000 taxpayers	3·3	1·1	3·6
Percentage of punished to total offences committed	76·6	100	80
Number of taxpayers to each offence	297·6	856·3	274·9
Taverns	10	5	3
Distilleries	—	—	—
Number of taxpayers to each tavern	1,786	513·8	916·3

102. The improvement in respect of the criminal habits of the people referred to in my reports of previous years would thus seem to be maintained, and some part of this improvement must be attributed to the good work done by the regular and rural police, who have acted energetically and co-operated heartily in dealing with offences occurring within their divisions.

103. The system of working described in previous reports was followed steadily, and has, I think, stood well the test of experience.

104. I wish to place again on record the good service rendered by Inspector Peries, and to note the names of Sergeants Johardin Sudar and C. A. Sourjah.

105. The following headmen received rewards for intelligent and zealous action :—

Statement of Headmen who distinguished themselves and received Rewards.

No.	Designation.	Division.	Nature of Work rendered.	Amount of Reward.
				Rs.
1	The Police Officer of Sinimodara	Nakulugamuwa ...	Arrest of a proclaimed offender ...	10
2	The Vidane Arachchi of Kahawatta Upper	Kahawatta Upper	Smart action in the prosecution of a criminal case	10
3	The Police Officer of Mawella ...	Nakulugamuwa ...	do. do. ...	10
4	Do. Kadurupokuna...	do. ...	Arrest of an offender... ...	10
5	Do. Medaketiya ...	Tangalla ...	Successful prosecution in a gambling case	15
6	Do. Katuwana ...	Katuwana ...	Smart action in Village Tribunal criminal case No. 15,990 ...	10
7	Do. Yaggasmulla ...	Marakada Upper...	do. do. No. 18,110	10
8	Do. Hatagala ...	Pahala Kanuketiya	Successful prosecution in a criminal case	5
9	Do. Pallemalala ...	Western Walakada	do. do. ...	10
10	Do. Bundala ...	do. ...	do. do. ...	10
11	The Vidane Arachchi of Tissa ...	Tissa Walakada ...	Seizure of illicit removal of arrack ...	20
12	The Police Officer of Tissa ...	do. ...	Successful prosecution of a criminal case for illegal sale of toddy ...	10
13	Do. Ranakeliya ...	Ranakeliya Walakada ...	Successful prosecution of two cases, one for illegal sale of toddy and the other for removal of arrack without permit	35

106. Rewards were also paid to the following constables of the regular police :—P. C. 1,002 L. H. D. William and P. C. 78 Seneris Silva, both of Hambantota.

107. Although, as shown above, serious crime generally was less in 1902 than in 1901, the number of homicides was alarmingly large, there being twelve cases, of which ten were culpable, as compared with eight in 1901 and five in 1900. Two of the murders—one of them a triple crime—occurred in the Magam pattu, generally so free from serious crime.

108. The annexed statement gives the circumstances and result of each :—

[For statement see pages E 52 and E 53.]

109. The murder and knife cases for 1902 are shown in the following return :—

Tangalla Police Court.

	Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Convictions obtained.
Murder	8 ...	5 ...	2
Knife	51 ...	43 ...	22
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2 ...	2 ...	1

Hambantota Police Court.

Murder	2 ...	2 ...	1
Knife	11 ...	11 ...	5

X.—Cattle Stealing.

110. This class of crime does not call for any special remarks as regards this district. It exists, but is not prevalent.

XI.—Cattle Disease.

111. Cattle were healthy during the year. The Mudaliyar, West Giruwa pattu, reports that many cattle in his division feed on citronella grass, which is supposed to preserve them from attacks of disease.

XII.—New Areas of Cultivation.

112. The steady extension of permanent cultivation going on throughout the district was well maintained during the year. The demand for land is increasing, and its value rising. The fact that 4,000 acres of land were sold within the year at an average of over Rs. 32 per acre speaks for itself. The native cultivator does not buy land at a high figure merely to leave it lying idle.

113. The Mudaliyar, West Giruwa pattu, reports considerable extension of cocoanut cultivation, while the Magam pattu Mudaliyar reports the opening up of new paddy land under the Tissa scheme.

XIII.—Chena Cultivation.

114. There was an increase of chena cultivation in 1901 owing to the restriction of paddy and other planting operations due to the drought. As 1902 was a favourable year for paddy and other permanent products, less recourse was had to chena, a favourable sign, as showing that the people are gradually becoming independent of this improvident method of cultivation. Many of the chenas also which were felled could not be burned owing to the heavy rain, and so remained uncultivated. Yet no distress resulted from this cause so far as I am aware.

115. In cases where chenas were considered necessary, owing to scarcity of paddy land or other means of subsistence, permits to chena Crown land were issued, and the restrictive pressure maintained in previous years was relaxed to some extent.

116. It would be most unwise, however, to revert to a system of general licenses by which any appearance of countenancing chena cultivation would be given.

117. As permits were given in necessitous cases when applied for, the Magistrate was asked to impose a slightly heavier fine on those who deliberately broke the law by chenaing without license and refused to pay compensation when demanded. In this way, though the number of cases is smaller than in 1901, the convictions are more numerous, and the amount of fines recovered is considerably greater.

118. The results of land sales in recent years, and the applications to purchase, which are being received in increasing numbers for ordinary waste high land, show that the demand is increasing and its value rising, and every acre thus disposed of is an addition to the permanent wealth of the country, which an acre of chena is not.

119. I annex statement of chena cases in the Tangalla and Hambantota Courts from 1897 :—

Chena Cases, Tangalla.

Year.	Institutions.	No. of Accused.	No. Convicted.	Amount of Fine. Rs.
1897 ...	1,003 ...	1,546 ...	578 ...	957
1898 ...	1,164 ...	1,659 ...	793 ...	1,859
1899 ...	2,172 ...	2,506 ...	1,058 ...	5,277
1900 ...	1,152 ...	1,505 ...	606 ...	2,205
1901 ...	2,606 ...	3,450 ...	1,266 ...	4,300
1902 ...	2,257 ...	2,855 ...	1,956 ...	6,067

Chena Cases, Hambantota.

1897 ...	7 ...	40 ...	3 ...	23
1898 ...	8 ...	32 ...	1 ...	6
1899 ...	11 ...	59 ...	14 ...	91
1900 ...	5 ...	31 ...	11 ...	150
1901 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
1902 ...	5 ...	41 ...	5 ...	113

XIV.—Waste Land Ordinances and Sales by Villagers.

120. Actual work in the land settlement of the district may be said to have begun this year when Mr. Fraser took up the inquiries into claims to the lands noticed by me in 1901 and issued

Homicide Return.

[In the cases marked (*a*) the injured person was conveyed to hospital and died there on the date given in column 3.]

No.	Village and Number.	Dates of					Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.								
1	Tiriwanabokka-godella, 143	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 11	Jan. 14	Committed	June 13	Convicted	Death	Knife	Gain	No	This was a triple murder. The bodies were found thrown into the jungle on the old Badulla road. A Boer prisoner of war had seen the accused and the three deceased persons together before the murder, and was able to identify the accused amongst fifteen others.
2	Kudabedigama, 75	Jan. 17	Jan. 17	Jan. 17	—	Jan. 18	1 accused committed, 1 accused discharged	Aug. 11	Acquitted	—	Katty	Revenge	No	The accused waylaid and stabbed the deceased to death, in order to pay off an old score about cattle trespass.
3	Ihala Obada, 66 ...	Jan. 20	Jan. 20	Jan. 20	—	Jan. 22	Committed	Aug. 7	Convicted	Death	Gun	Anger	No	The accused, who was incensed at deceased breaking into a granary and removing some kurakkan which he maintained was his own, shot the deceased with a gun.
4	Ulahitiyawa, 116...	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 17	—	Feb. 18	Committed	Aug. 8	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger, property dispute	No	The deceased had leased a land to the accused, and the deceased objected to the accused pulling up some "mun" plants, when accused stabbed the deceased.
5	Hingurekanda, 62	March 7	March 7	March 7	—	March 9	Committed	Aug. 13	Acquitted	—	Knife	Revenge	No	The accused stabbed the deceased because he gave evidence against him in the Gansabhawa.
6	Kotamba, 48 ...	March 12	March 12	March 12	—	March 13	Discharged	—	—	—	Gun	Self-defence, and to protect property	No	The deceased was shot dead by the accused while in the act of breaking into his house. The deceased came armed with a "kris" and hand axe to steal and kill if necessary. Accused was discharged on orders from the Attorney-General, presumably on the ground that under the circumstances accused's act was justifiable.
7	Wettambuwawa, 70	April 13	April 13	April 14	—	April 14	Committed	July 5	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Gambling quarrel	No	The deceased objected to accused gambling on his land, when the second accused held him and the first accused stabbed him to death.

8	Waharakgoda, 24	July 21	July 21 (a)	July 21	—	July 22	Discharged	—	—	—	—	Self-defence	Liquor	Deceased came to accused's compound drunk and abused him. In the course of the altercation deceased stabbed accused's cousin on the head. Accused came to the rescue, when deceased turned on him with knife in hand. Accused in self-defence struck deceased two blows on the head with a stick, and deceased succumbed to the injuries in hospital. The accused was discharged on orders from the Attorney-General, on the ground that his act was a justifiable one in self-defence.
9	Koholankala, Magam pattu, 143	Aug. 2	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Discharged	—	—	—	Gun	Revenge	No	The accused's mistress had left him and gone to deceased. Finding he could not persuade her to come back to him, accused threatened to do harm to the deceased if he persisted in keeping her. Subsequently, while on his way to work at Weligatta, 8 miles off, deceased was deliberately shot dead. There was no evidence of the actual commission of the offence, which must have occurred about midnight, but there was strong reason for suspecting the accused of the crime. There is practically nothing to actually connect him with it. Accused was discharged on orders of the Attorney-General for want of evidence.
10	Getamanna, 27 ...	Aug. 2	Aug. 2	Aug. 2	—	Aug. 3	Committed	Nov. 26	Convicted	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The parties, who were little boys, quarrelled over a popgun, and accused stabbed deceased and caused his death.
11	Galagama, 13 ...	Oct. 10	Oct. 10	Oct. 10	Oct. 10	Oct. 10	Committed	—	Pending	—	Gun	Anger and land dispute	No	The accused shot two women dead for cutting pumpkin creepers from a land which the parties possessed in common.
12	Talawa, 111 ...	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	—	Dec. 17	Pending	—	—	—	Gun	Anger and cattle dispute	No	The deceased and his stepson were out wild boar hunting, when they met the accused (3), who were out on a similar errand. An altercation took place between them about a bull which had been stolen from the accused, and the first and second accused fired at deceased simultaneously and killed him.

notices for the plans in hand, while the block survey party started work in the north-west of the Giruwa pattu, and will continue till the settlement is completed.

121. The advantages of such a settlement in this district, where there are so many long-standing disputes as to title between Crown and subject, and where the value of the Crown domain is so great and steadily increasing, cannot be over-estimated. I anticipate a marked advance in prosperity on the completion of the settlement.

122. A total extent of 9,378 acres was declared to be the property of the Crown, after amicable settlement with the claimants when any, while no references to court were found necessary.

123. The appeals in the Liniyanpatawa and Handunoruwa land claim cases, in which judgments in favour of the Crown were entered by the District Court in 1901, still remain undecided by the Supreme Court.

124. No authenticated cases came under my notice in which villagers had sold land to which they had no title.

XV.—GANSABHAWA AND VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

125. As in former years, I have continued to give particular attention to the administration of the Irrigation and Village Communities' Ordinances, being convinced that the principles and provisions of these Ordinances are specially suited to the natives of Ceylon, and form an admirable basis for their training in independence, responsibility, and self-government.

126. My endeavour has been to arouse the interest and to stimulate the initiative of the Committees in their work, making them feel that it is their concern, and that with them rests the responsibility for the improvement of their divisions, the suggestion of new works, and the wise administration of the labour and money at their disposal.

127. By means of the system of accounts kept in the Kachcheri I was able to exercise a complete supervision over their operations, and to control expenditure that was unnecessary or beyond their means, while by personal inspection and consultation when on circuit I could assist their decisions as to the works to be undertaken and the best means of carrying them out.

128. The interest of the general body of the public in the doings of their representatives was maintained by the annual publication in the vernacular of the full accounts in labour and money of each division.

129. As the chief headmen of each pattu are *ex officio* Chairmen of the Committees, the administration of the Ordinance is an excellent test of their ability.

130. I have again to repeat my praise of the excellent work done by Mr. Alfred Jayawardana, Mudaliyar of the West Giruwa pattu. I have made a special recommendation that he be promoted to the rank of Gate Mudaliyar, basing my recommendation mainly on the results achieved by him in his division by his energetic administration of the Village Communities' Ordinance.

131. All village works were maintained in good order during the year. Improvements have been carried out and new works undertaken.

132. In the Magam pattu the following works were carried out :—

(1) Commencement of a road from the Tissa bazaar to Helambagaswala and eventually to Andalla, shortening the journey from Hambantota to Tissa by about 3 miles.
(2) Opening a further 2 miles of the road from Ambalantota to Beragama.
(3) Maintenance of road to Suriyawewa.
(4) Maintenance of road from Dungasmulla to Magam.
(5) Maintenance of road from Landejulana to Udamattala.
(6) Maintenance of road from Walawe village to main road.
(7) Maintenance of road from Gonnoruwa to Kurundana.
(8) Maintenance from Landejulana to Pallemalala.
(9) Maintenance from Unatuwewa to main road.
(10) Maintenance of Beddawewa road.
(11) Maintenance of Badagiriya road.
(12) Maintenance of Anukkangala road.
(13) Maintenance of Bundala road.
(14) Maintenance of Udamalala-Keligama road.
(15) Opening and clearing channels to improve supply of the bathing tanks of Chippikulam and Kadukkulam at Hambantota, and clearing their bunds.

133. In the East Giruwa pattu a new Gansabhawa was built at Angunakolapelessa, and wells sunk at Uswewa and Angunakolapelessa. The village roads were maintained in fair order.

134. The following extract from the report of the Mudaliyar of the West Giruwa pattu will show how extensive are the works carried on by the Committees of his district :—

Village Committees.

Induced by the personal inspections made by the Assistant Government Agent from time to time of the several village works in the district, and the complimentary terms in which he has spoken of them, and superinduced, I should say, by the great importance and usefulness of such works, the villagers co-operated in maintaining them and in carrying out new works with increased energy and interest. The new works done have proved to be of equal, if not greater, importance and usefulness.

In limine I beg leave to point out, which I do with no little pride, that what "Local Boards" used to do for towns of equal or less importance elsewhere the Village Committees of this district have done, though on a small scale, for the town of Tangalla. The works they have already done for this important town are :—

(1) Lighting street lamps.
(2) Observing sanitation, following the Government regulations and enforcing Village Committee rules.
(3) Upkeep and supervision of public latrines.
(4) Providing ornamental garden seats.
(5) Keeping the esplanade free of weeds.
(6) Looking after the drinking wells and bathing-places.

The new works executed in the villages during the year are :—

(1) A road 12 feet wide and a mile in length from Eldeniya in this district to Urugamuwa in the Wellaboda pattu of Matara.
(2) A road 12 feet wide and three-fourths of a mile in length from Getamanna to Eldeniya.
(3) A road 12 feet wide and half a mile long from Nihuluwa to Panamulla.
(4) A road 12 feet wide and three-fourths of a mile in length from Getamanna to Dikwella.
(5) A road 12 feet wide and a mile in length from Mahahilla to Getamanna.
(6) A road 12 feet wide and 4 miles long from Kinchiguna to Julampitiya through Kandamaditta.
(7) A road 12 feet wide and 3 miles long from Walasmulla to Dewalagama through Natuwala.
(8) A road 12 feet wide and 4 miles long from Katuwana to Talwatta.

By the opening of these new lines of road the villages which had formerly to be approached by circuitous paths of several miles' distance have come closer to one another, and untraversed, unexplored country opened up, affording every facility for cart traffic. The other works done during the year are the construction of five bridges on the Wiraketiya-Gonadeniya road, the bridges on Bowala road, and a footpath to Daramitiara by voluntary labour ; and all these new roads were provided with temporary bridges without any pecuniary aid from Government or drawing any money from the Village Committee funds ; the completion of the road from Kotamba to Yatigalla and the cross road from Walasmulla to Ranna ; the repairs to the Kahandamodara, Palatuduwa, Pallatara, and Mandaduwa schools, and to the market buildings of Kirama, Wiraketiya, Ranna, and Tangalla ; and the repairs to the old roads appearing below :—

	Miles.
(1) Wiraketiya-Gonadeniya road ...	9
(2) Mandaduwa-Taluma road ...	8
(3) Panawela-Palugahawala road ...	5
(4) Mulkirigala-Okewela road ...	3
(5) Mandaduwa-Palle Julampitiya road ...	5
(6) Kinchigune-Handapangalagegoda road	6
(7) Uda Julampitiya-Pahala Obada road ...	4½
(8) Godigamuwa-Taluma road ...	4
(9) Ranna-Lunumagara road ...	3
(10) Ranna-Kahandamodara road ...	3
(11) Netolpitiya-Ranna road through Rekawa	6
(12) Netolpitiya-Wigamuwa road ...	3
(13) Vitaranadeniya-Wigamuwa road ...	3
(14) Modarawana through Wawwa-Panawela road	3
(15) Kaduruliyadda-Yatigalla road ...	4
(16) Natuwala-Kanumuldeniya road	2
(17) Koholana-Pahala Obada road ...	4
(18) Kirama-Ihala Obada road ...	4
(19) Walasmulla-Mahamaditta road ...	6
(20) Radaniara-Ihala Obada road ...	4
(21) Kirama-Murutehena road ...	4½
(22) Karamitiya-Watukanda road ...	2½
(23) Migasara-Uda Julampitiya road ...	5
(24) Warapitiya-Hulankanda road ...	4½
(25) Katuwana-Ihala Obada road ...	5
(26) Atuela-Kariwilakanda road ...	5
(27) Katuwana-Hulankanda road ...	3½
(28) Mimanakoladeniya-Ambagasara road ...	5
(29) Siyarapitiya-Hingurekanda road ...	2½
(30) Killewatta-Koholana road ...	5½
(31) Tangalla through Medaketiya-Henakaduwa road	1½
(32) Medilla-Rekawa road ...	2
(33) Medilla through Patayarawela to join the main road at Marakollia ...	1
(34) From the main road to Hambantota through Kuttandurekakkama and Palatuduwa to meet the minor road to Wiraketiya	2½
(35) From the general cemetery to Danketiya minor road	½
(36) Godawanegoda-Pipiriyagodella road ...	1
(37) From the teak garden at Tangalla through Tahanduwewa to join the village path to Kadurupokuna and Palapota ...	¾
(38) Parepokuna-Palapota road	4
(39) Ketaketiya-Moraketiyara road ...	3½
(40) Moraketiyara-Galagama road ...	2
(41) Sinimodara-Palapota road ...	2½
(42) Godellewela-Kadurupokuna road ...	1½
(43) Mahawela-Handapangodella road ...	2
(44) Nihaluwa-Kendala road ...	2½
(45) Walawela-Kavatota road ...	2½
(46) Pallatara-Walawela road ...	2½
(47) Pallatara-Beligalla road ...	1¾
(48) Getamanna-Kambarankagaspitiya road...	1¼
(49) Getamanna-Urugamuwa limit ...	1
(50) Godakumbura-Mahalella road ...	2
(51) Puwakdandawa-Dedduwawala road ...	4
(52) Palapota-Sinimodara road ...	¾
(53) Kudahilla-Palapota road ...	2
(54) From Palapota to meet the village path from Tangalla to Kadurupokuna ...	2
(55) Dedduwawala-Galagama road ...	2½
(56) Polammanuwa through Nalagama to meet the minor road at Kahawatta ...	5
(57) Beligalla-Etgalmulla road ...	3
(58) Nalagama-Aranwela road ...	2
(59) Palankada-Modarawana road ...	4
(60) Rajapaksawewa-Kadigamuwa road ...	5
(61) Cross road to connect Walasmulla-Ranna road	10
(62) Kottamba-Yatigalla road	6
(63) Kanumuldeniya-Dewalagama road ...	6
(64) Walasmulla to Mahamaditta ...	8

Of the several works which the Committees have in contemplation, and have taken preliminary steps for execution during the year 1903, are :—

A halting bungalow at Gonadeniya, to be used chiefly as headmen's bungalow. This building when ready for occupation will prove to be of immense use to the officers of all Departments—the Forest, the Irrigation, the District Road Committee, and Village Committee, and for all travelling work.

A bungalow at Julampitiya for similar purposes, that division being an isolated one, and not within easy reach or access from much frequented stations of the Assistant Government Agent. The extreme desirability of a halting bungalow in it has been keenly felt. The school which I have caused to be established here works with excellent results, thus proving it to be a great boon to the public.

The Committee proposes also to improve the halting ambalams on the boundary between Katuwana and Morawak-korale, in order that it may be, when necessary, utilized as a house for lodging and entertainment of travellers.

Steps have also been taken to open a road from Galagetiya to Yaggasmulla, encircling Ittademaliya, a distance of 5 miles. This road, when completed, cannot fail to be of great advantage to the villagers, the narrow ridges in paddy fields, which are occasionally submerged in rainy seasons, being the only means by which they can now get into their houses.

Public Markets.

The number of markets in full swing during the year was six. The heterogeneous articles of locally-grown produce exposed at these markets and the ready sale of them form an index to the high development of the country. All these buildings maintain the prestige attaching to them as self-supporting markets; they apply their resources to the payment of the salaries of their custodians and sweepers and of the expenses involved in the repairs to the buildings, and leave a surplus balance sufficient to justify the increase of similar buildings elsewhere, and we have not remained silent or passive. Active steps were taken to double the present number of markets by erecting one at Nihiluwa, one at Talunna, one at Nakulugamuwa, one at Godakumbura, one at Julampitiya, and one at Katuwana, and the work of these markets is fast progressing.

Annexed is a table showing the situation of the several existing markets and the revenue derived from the sale of rents of each of them during the year :—

	Rs.	c.
Tangalla market	291	0
Beliatta market	1,231	0
Walasmulla market	632	50
Wiraketiya market	402	0
Ranna market	65	50
Kirama market	62	0
Total ...	2,684	0

135. I annex the labour and money accounts of each pattu :—

Labour Accounts of the Village Committees for 1902.

Pattu.	No. of Men liable.	No. of Men commuted.	No. of Men worked.	No. of Men unaccounted
West Giruwa Pattu ...	17,991	2,614	11,997	3,380
East Giruwa Pattu ...	2,548	1,067	1,041	440
Magam Pattu ...	2,055	988	830	237
	22,594	4,669	13,868	4,057

Defaulters are being prosecuted.

136. Statement showing receipts and payments of Village Committee and Village Tribunal Funds for the year 1902 :—

Statement showing Receipts and Payments of Village Committee Funds.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
West Giruwa Pattu.		
Balance brought forward ...	—	1,862 54
Village Tribunal fines ...	2,059 88	
Commutation of labour ...	1,340 50	
Tangalla esplanade fund ...	163 75	
Market fund ...	3,824 50	
Refund of advance made on account of culverts in 1900 ...	275 0	
Miscellaneous ...	538 80	
		8,202 43
East Giruwa Pattu.		
Balance brought forward ...	—	761 89
Commutation of labour ...	991 0	
Miscellaneous ...	534 16	
		1,521 16
Magam Pattu.		
Balance brought forward ...	—	1,061 14
Commutation of labour ...	635 0	
Market fund ...	190 38	
Miscellaneous ...	386 74	
		1,212 12
Total ...		14,625 28

Payments.	Amount. Rs. c.
Pay of staff of President	540 0
Cost of lighting street lamps	165 0
Pay of constables and sweepers ...	1,235 0
Pay of caretakers and latrine cooly ...	335 25
Pay of clerks and messengers of the Village Committees	800 0
Pay of assistant Gansabhawa clerks ...	360 0
Pay of keeper of Village Committee printed forms	30 1
Construction of Gansabhawa court-house at Talawa	430 0
Construction of Gansabhawa court-house at Angunakolapelessa	400 0
Cost of bridge over main channel at Mahadeniya	229 30
Cost of bridge over main channel at Radeniara-ela	50 0
Construction of Village Committee roads at Beliatta, Wiraketiya, and Gonadeniya, and edanda over Kirama-ela	286 78
Cost of Gansabhawa furniture ...	180 58
Cost of stationery	203 9
Cost of printing cattle lists	77 12
Construction of market at Tissamaharama ...	179 62
Construction of Tangalla madama ...	20 17
Construction of Nakulugamuwa temporary school building	23 69
Construction of Nakulugamuwa school ...	950 0
Construction of fish market at Tangalla ...	100 0
Construction of bridge over Thanayan-ela ...	36 10
Repairing markets at Wiraketiya, Kirama, Beliatta, Tangalla, Ranna, Hambantota, and Ambalantota	479 70
Repairing schools at Tissa, Mandaduwa, Nihiluwa, Kahandamodara, Kirama, and Palatuduwa	250 42
Repairing Village Committee buildings at Kaluwana, Wiraketiya, Kahawatta, Ranna, and Kirama	439 68
Repairing Village Committee roads at Beliatta; bridges over Thanayan-ela, Radeniara, Wiraketiya, Gonadeniya; edanda over Kirama-ela and Beliatta	372 88
Pay of overseers.	429 0
Village Committee commission to headmen ...	204 75
Miscellaneous	496 91
	9,305 5
Balance	5,320 23
Total ...	14,625 28

137. There is only one Village Tribunal in the district, viz., that in the West Giruwa pattu, under the presidency of Mr. Silva, whose work as President it gives me great pleasure to commend most highly. His proceedings are characterized by great care and fairness. The small number of appeals shows that the decisions of the Tribunal are acceptable to the litigants, while the fact that only one judgment was set aside may be taken as a proof of their correctness. Mr. Silva has favoured me with the following report on his work :—

1. I have the honour to submit my report on the Village Tribunals of West Giruwa pattu for 1902.

As in last year, the question of amicable settlements has received the best attention of the Tribunal, and I believe even better results have been achieved this year.

2. There has been a considerable decrease in the appeals, as compared with those for last year; only one appeal has succeeded, the others have resulted in the Tribunal's decisions being confirmed.

3. The criminal institutions which are shown in the returns are swelled by Village Committee labour and school cases, which for 1902 number 671 and 230 respectively. About the end of the year Mr. Ferguson, Chief Inspector of Irrigation, started prosecutions in tank cases for failure to do earthwork and bund clearing; and the defaulters have been leniently dealt with. They are mostly absentee proprietors, whose gambarayas have failed to notify them of these requirements. The first few cases have opened the eyes of the proprietors, and they are now fairly well acquainted with the provisions of the irrigation rules. I have reason to believe that they now take to tank improvement work more readily and with much less compulsion.

4. The disposition of the Tribunal to deal leniently with the defaulters at the beginning, when the rules were but recently put in force, has been rightly interpreted. Things are looking more hopeful for the future.

5. The prosperity of the district is bound up with the restoration of the village tanks, which are dotted all over the division, and the rules for the enforcement of labour have not been put in force a day too soon.

6. The new departmental regulations with regard to village schools have done a deal of good in the improvement of school attendance. Given a good teacher who takes a sympathetic interest in his boys, education, which is the only agency, as far as I can see, for the amelioration of the district, should make rapid strides here.

7. While on the subject I should like to suggest that the operation of the Village Committee rule, which makes the sending of boys to school compulsory on parents and guardians, be extended to Mission schools. Village Committees have retired before Missionary efforts. I think we should second their efforts by giving them a helping hand, and the best way to help them would be in the manner suggested by me.

8. As regards the amendments of the Ordinance which I suggested in my previous reports, I beg to state that the experience of another year's working shows them to be very desirable. I would take this opportunity to urge consideration of the matter upon Government.

9. The question has been raised whether partition cases, where the interests involved are not over Rs. 20, are triable by the Village Tribunals. It would be desirable to obtain an authoritative ruling on this point. If these cases can be dealt with by the Tribunal, more beneficial results from the working of the Ordinance may be confidently expected for the poor classes.

10. In view of the fact that the Tribunals have the power of imprisonment—I say this subject to correction—without giving an accused the option of a fine in petty assaults and thefts, it may be necessary to make provision in the rules of procedure for a prisoner who has no bail to give to be let out pending decision in appeal. Can the Tribunal stop hard labour and remand him to jail in such a case?

11. In conclusion, I have to repeat my commendation of the zealous manner in which the headmen have, on the whole, co-operated with me in my work.

138. The following is a tabular statement of work done in the year :—

Work done in Gansabhawa.

Criminal.

Pending on January 1, 1902	136
Institutions during 1902	1,800
	1,936
Criminal convictions	136
Dismissals and acquittals	1,712
	1,848
Pending on December 31, 1902	88

Civil.

Pending on January 1, 1902	27
Institutions	544
	571
Disposed of	560
Pending on December 31, 1902	11

APPEALS.

	Civil.	Criminal.
To Assistant Government Agent.		
Affirmed	36	32
Set aside	1	—
To His Excellency the Governor.		
Affirmed	1	—
Set aside	—	—

XVI.—EDUCATION.

139. The West Giruwa pattu continues to advance in the number of its schools and the interest taken by the people in the education of their children.

140. The Wesleyans are the foremost in their attention to this subject. They have established schools in a number of villages throughout the pattu, and in 1902 they opened an English High School at Tangalla, where the training provided is the best obtainable in the Province, except at Galle.

141. The Romish and English Churches are also active, while the Buddhists are beginning to wake up.

142. The Gansabhawa schools provided by the Village Committees are doing good work, and provide specially for the wants of the more remote villages.

143. There has been no improvement in the backward state of the East Giruwa pattu, though I have no doubt an energetic Mudaliyar might do much to awaken the interest of the people in this matter.

144. In Magam pattu matters are in much the same state as last year. The sparseness of the population in the interior renders it difficult to get together a sufficient number of children.

145. The following statement gives the schools and average daily attendance :—

West Giruwa Pattu.

Gansabhawa Government Schools.

	Average Daily Attendance.		Average Daily Attendance.
Ranna	32	Kirama	40
Nakulugamuwa	285	Mandaduwa	65
Walasmulla	94	Julampitiya	30
Kahandamodara	46	Palatuduwa	80
Nihiluwa	114	Katuwana	20
Pallatara	57		

Voluntary Schools.

Sinimodara (Wesleyan)	45	Tangalla (Church of England)	40
Modarawana do.	35	Do. (Vernacular)	82
Kahawatta do.	70	Do. (Roman Catholic)	23
Sitinamaluwa do.	45	Do. (Buddhist)	166
Godigamuwa do.	35	Do. (Wesleyan) boys'	30
Bedigama do.	35	Do. do. girls'	7
Beliatta (Buddhist)	50	Do. do. vernacular	30
Moraketiyara do.	84		

East Giruwa Pattu.

Tawaluwila (Wesleyan)	—	Lunama (Wesleyan)	—
Welipotanwila do.	—	Hatagala do.	—

Magam Pattu.

Hambantota (Roman Catholic) mixed	46	Hambantota (Arabic) mixed	32
Do. (C. M. S.)	35	Do. do.	22
Do. (private) girls'	15	Migahajandura (Gansabhawa)	20
Do. (Arabic) mixed	47	Tissa do.	20

XVII.—FOREST WORK.

146. The South-Eastern Circle in charge of the Forest Department includes the northern and eastern half of the Magam pattu. The rest of the district forms a "released area" under the Government Agent and Assistant Government Agent. The released area is worked through a Forest Ranger, Mr. Fernando, and two watchers, assisted by the headmen. The Forest Department charge is worked through a Ranger, Mr. Barthelot, and three Forest Guards.

147. During 1902 the Assistant Government Agent was in immediate charge of both areas, the accounts of which were, however, kept separate.

148. The revenue from the released area was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Value of timber sold to Public Departments	321 52
Value of timber sold to private parties	531 30
Value of firewood sold to private parties	6 0
Royalty on stones and bricks	62 63
Value of chena produce	2,653 63
Sale of grazing rights	116 0
Compensation for forest offences	432 86
Total	4,123 94

149. The fines recovered in chena cases, amounting to Rs. 6,180, should also be taken as a credit due to the work of the forest staff.

150. Twenty-five telegraph posts were supplied to the Telegraph Department at cost price.

151. The expenditure in salaries and allowances was Rs. 1,640.

152. Mr. Fernando had to act, in addition to his own duties, as District Forester of the Matara District from 1st April, and deserves credit for the way in which he discharged his double duty.

153. Special credit is also due him for his intelligent and energetic action in the Abeyasekara timber case, No. 17,000, Police Court, Tangalla, in which he was paid a reward of Rs. 100 by the Magistrate. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 200.

154. The chief work in the Forest Department area was the continuing of the cutting up into compartments and enumerating the forest between the Wirawila and Tanamalwila road and the Kirinda-oya, and the extension of the 10-foot demarcation line along the northern boundary of the game sanctuary.

155. Endeavours were made to sell the standing timber in the enumerated compartments, but no satisfactory offers were received in reply to the calls for tenders. There were no sales at the Central Depôt of timber from this Circle.

156. The total revenue for the year was Rs. 489·55, as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Value of timber sold to Public Departments (paper credit)	249	26
Value of timber sold to private parties	223	24
Other sources	17	5
Total ...	489	55

157. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,194·25, of which Rs. 5,024·54 was salary, &c., of Mr. Moss, Assistant Conservator of the Eastern Circle.

158. There were two prosecutions, which resulted in convictions, and two compositions of forest offences.

159. The value of free grants for agricultural and village purposes was Rs. 747·05.

XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

160. The game sanctuary continues to be successful, and the water supply for the game during the dry season was improved.

161. *Licenses.*—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Value of Stamps in 1902. Rs. c.
To kill game ...	25	54	31	45	28	98 0
Do. elephants ...	5	15	8	9	7	700 0
Do. buffaloes ...	12	35	13	14	15	300 0
To capture buffaloes ...	—	—	10	45	25	50 0
	42	104	62	113	75	1,148 0
Firearms ...	63	335	385	158	72	90 0
Gunpowder ...	4	8	10	12	13	31 50
Cart	406	446	468	377	287	715 0
Liquor	4	4	4	4	5	700 0
					Total Stamp Duty ...	2,684 50

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Opium licenses, Hambantota ...	960 0	1,010 0	1,400 0
Do. Tangalla ...	510 0	535 0	710 0

XIX.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

162. There is an element of routine even in the constant travelling and varied duties that are the lot of the Assistant Government Agent of Hambantota. Perhaps the work most removed from routine was my visit of inspection in March to the game sanctuary. Much of the sanctuary was demarcated by a 10-foot cleared line. In the sanctuary I found game plentiful and fearless. Numerous herds of deer were seen ; one herd at Pottana I estimated at about 200 in number. Buffaloes seemed to be doing well. Absolute proof of the strict preservation and undisturbed state of the sanctuary was furnished by the behaviour of the sambur.

At one large open pool I came upon eight sambur lying and standing round it quite unconcealed, two fine stags being in the open in the middle of the shallow water. Nor did they betray any signs of fear at seeing us and hearing our voices. We showed ourselves in the open, talked to them, and had regularly to "shoo" them away, whereupon they took their departure in a very leisurely fashion, stopping and looking back every now and then. This experience was repeated at other pools, in one of which the sambur were cheek by jowl with a herd of buffaloes. The Pallepottana abandoned tank has been restored, so as to hold up water for the increasing number of game in the dry season. Two more tanks were similarly selected for restoration. The condition of the game and of the sanctuary is steadily improving.

XX.—EVENTS OF INTEREST.

163. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, visited Hambantota on the 22nd January, and inspected the Bundala road and Boer prisoners of war camp, leaving on the 24th January.

164. The number of prisoners of war at Hambantota was increased in February by some thirty men from Ragama, mostly foreigners. Adequate accommodation was provided for them. The news of the Boer surrender and close of the war was eagerly welcomed in camp, which was broken up in July.

165. The Coronation of His Majesty the King was celebrated enthusiastically throughout the district, where the news of his illness had caused widespread anxiety.

166. The topographical survey of the Magam pattu under the superintendence of Mr. Dyson Blair was completed in June, and should prove a most useful work.

167. Towards the end of the year a detachment of the Ceylon Light Infantry Volunteers was formed at Tangalla, Mr. W. Jayawickrama receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant.

168. Mr. Ferguson, the Chief Irrigation Inspector, went to England in May as a member of the Ceylon Coronation Contingent, and returned in September.

169. Towards the end of December I received seven partridges, which Mr. Ievers, the Government Agent of the Northern Province, was good enough to procure for me, and turned them out near the shore between the Koholankala lewaya and the Malallamodara. I have every hope that they may effect a permanent lodgment in the district.

170. On 18th August Mr. Allnutt relieved Mr. Murty as District Judge, Tangalla, and from 5th November till the end of the year Mr. E. G. Auwardt, Crown Proctor, acted for Mr. Allnutt, who was temporarily transferred to Diyatalawa Camp.

B. HORSBURGH,
Assistant Government Agent.

April 26, 1903.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1902.

I.—REVENUE.

RETURNS of the revenue of the Province in the prescribed forms have been forwarded to the Auditor-General. The revenue of the Province for the year amounted to Rs. 464,597·05, as compared with Rs. 448,120·69 for 1901, due in the Batticaloa District to increase in Customs imports and larger recoveries on account of Crown lands rented, and in the Trincomalee District to larger issues of salt to wholesale dealers.

The continued decrease under the head "Sale of Crown Land" is due to the policy of Government in deferring sale of lands under new irrigation schemes until completion of the works. The works both under the Lower Rugam anicuts and the works at Vakaneri will, it is expected, be completed before the end of the year. Nearly all the additional land irrigable under the former has already been surveyed, and will be brought forward for sale during the year, and a survey staff is now engaged surveying in detail the lands irrigable under Vakaneri. In the case of Unnichchai a good deal of levelling has to be done, but there also survey in detail will commence before long.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

Rice and fish were the staple articles of food, and both were plentiful and cheap throughout the year. The supply of locally-grown rice is more than sufficient for the population, but as large quantities are exported to other districts the poorer classes suffer at times, though never for long or with real distress.

The population of the Province by the Census returns for 1901, exclusive of estates, military, and shipping, was 172,978 persons, as compared with 148,365 at the Census of 1891; and the supply of home-grown paddy in 1902 1,636,823 bushels, having been 1,153,185 bushels in 1901.

Chena cultivation has been much restricted, but the produce of chenas still constitutes a considerable portion of the food of the people, and must continue to do so in some pattus, in default of some less objectionable livelihood which the chena villager can be induced to adopt.

Cocoanuts enter largely into the food of the sea-board population, and game into that of the people of the interior villages.

Fish is procurable at all seasons and in great abundance from the Batticaloa lake, lagoons, and rivers, besides the large quantity of sea fish caught by Sinhalese fisherman of the Southern and Western Provinces during the south-west monsoon.

Subjoined is a statement of the rice sent up-country during the last two years:—

Statement of the Quantity of Coast and Country Rice sent Up-country in 1901 and 1902.

	Coast Rice.		Country Rice.	
	1901. Bushels.	1902. Bushels.	1901. Bushels.	1902. Bushels.
Wambeek & Company ...	4,550	5,611	—	—
Native firms ...	26,200	14,000	25,040	6,000
Total ...	30,750	19,611	25,040	6,000

The quantity of paddy exported to Jaffna from Batticaloa during the year was 46,989 bushels, the quantity of Coast rice imported during the year having been 30,806 cwt.

III.—IRRIGATION.

Maintenance of Irrigation Works.—The maintenance of the following restored irrigation works was carried out during the year by the Irrigation Department:—

Batticaloa District.

Pullumalai tank.
Rugam tank.
Kadukkamunai tank.
Manalpiddi-aru anicut.
Pulukanavi tank.
Divulanai tank.
Tumpankeni tank.
Chadayantalavai tank.
Viragodai tank.
Naulla tank.
Panama tank.
Rotawewa tank.
Lahugalla tank.
Pattipolai-aru scheme (Amparai, Irakkamam, and anicuts).
Sakamam works.

Trincomalee District.

Ilakkantai tank.	Andankulam.
Allai tank.	Periyakulam.
Peruveli tank.	Kanthalai.

New Irrigation Works.

Vakaneri.—Nearly 300 Indian coolies were employed on these works under Mr. O'Brien for the last six months of the year, and during July, August, and September between 200 and 300 local coolies were secured for the work, the average of the latter labour during the other months of the year having been only about 50 coolies daily, owing to the employment of local labour during the greater part of the year on paddy and tobacco cultivation. Work during the year was confined chiefly to the construction of the main embankment of the reservoir, of which about one-third has been completed, but with the arrival of a further force of Indian coolies this month it is expected that the embankment will be completed this year. The spill has been excavated and completed; and in the northern channel 426 cubes of hard rock were blasted and removed and the 12 miles of service roads connected with the works have been completed.

Unnichchai.—The service road was completed, with the exception of the decking for the bridge over the Mavalai-aru, and seventeen new culverts were put in it during the year. The bungalow for the Irrigation Engineer has also been completed. For the foundations of the spill wall 500 cubes were excavated. The whole line of bund and a width of 65 feet of jungle for about 1½ mile for the northern channel were cleared.

Tembittiya.—Satisfactory progress was made during the year with the earthwork, and what little remains, viz., the main river breach, awaits the completion of the sluices and spill wall. Want of masons retarded the work until November, when a detachment of pioneers was sent from Rugam, after which satisfactory progress was made. Difficulty was experienced in procuring carts for transport.

Pullumalai.—The bund and spill wall were repaired effectively and made water-tight, necessitated by erosion of the toe of the bund, due to leakage behind the spill wall.

Rugam Anicuts.—Work is only possible from May to October, owing to the desirability of keeping the Rugam sluices open for paddy cultivation during the north-east monsoon, but even during the south-west monsoon months, owing to leakage from Rugam tank keeping up a constant flow of water under the river surface, the excavation in the foundation of the anicuts was rendered more expensive and difficult. Materials were prepared, including wedging of stone, breaking of metal, &c., and the moulding and burning of bricks, in the early part of the year.

At Kumukkaddu anicut the whole of the concrete foundation was laid, and one abutment and a portion of the other were built. The pitching and part of the foundation of the Sankulakulam anicut were put in. The Virakkadu anicut cylinder foundation was pushed on and forty cylinders were built, some of which have been sunk to the required depth. Owing to scarcity of labour work has not yet begun on the Kidavadipalam anicut. Scarcity of carts for transport and deficiency of labour caused delay and inconvenience. Timber for sheet piling and the greater portion of materials for work during the present year were prepared.

Sakamam and Vammiyadi.—Very little was done during the year in strengthening the bund of Sakamam, all the available labour having been employed on Vammiyadi. A service road 2 miles long was opened from Sakamam to Vammiyadi, and the whole of the earthwork of the bund of the latter reservoir completed. The masonry on both the northern and southern spill walls was practically completed, as also that of the sluice, but the north-east monsoon set in early, and in November unusually heavy rains effected a breach in the new earthwork of the bund and carried away the sluice.

The breach at Vammiyadi has since been repaired, though not without great difficulty in procuring labour. Mr. Hallilèy recommends that the southern spill wall be removed and rebuilt on a site further down on rock and lengthened, thus providing better escape for flood water.

The completion of the new irrigation works referred to above, as well as the construction of the additional reservoir at Kondavedduvan to supplement the Amparai reservoir and the Pattipolai-aru scheme, affords an ample programme for the immediate future, and the Maha Kandiyakaddu scheme inland, between Divulanai and Amparai, is under investigation with a view to further irrigation development later on.

Minor Irrigation Works.

There are some 150 village tanks in the Batticaloa District, only one of which exceeds a 6 feet head of water; they irrigate some 7,000 acres of land only, as compared with the 47,677 acres irrigated under the large restored irrigation works, with which they are entirely unconnected, depending as they do for their supply of water solely on "munmari" or "vanam" rainfall, and are maintained in order by the villagers themselves under communal rules under the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889. The villagers are supplied with cement pipe sluices at cost price whenever applied for by them.

During the year, at the instance of the Director of Irrigation, the village tank staff was reduced to one Sub-Inspector for the Batticaloa District and one for the Trincomalee District, the services of the Chief Inspector and one Sub-Inspector being transferred to the North-Central Province, where they were required for more important work.

The Sinhalese village tanks in the Trincomalee District really belong to the village tank system of the North-Central Province, and are worked on different rules from those of the Tamil tanks in the Batticaloa District; a number of them are fine old tanks of from 10 to 15 feet head of water, some containing stone "bisokotuwas," but the population under them is decreasing and unable to keep them in proper repair; their case has been submitted to Government.

Return of Work on Village Tanks in the Batticaloa District, 1902.

Pattus.	Number of Tanks on which Work was done during the Year.	Earthwork.			No. of Cement Pipe Sluices supplied.			
		Total Quantity required in Cubes.	Quantity done up to 1901.	Quantity done during 1902.	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.
Bintenna	2	700	250	100	—	—	1	—
Rugam-Eravur	1	500	75	100	—	—	—	—
Koralai	1	500	75	100	—	—	—	—
Manmunai North	3	600	300	140	1	1	—	—
Manmunai South	4	1,400	50	85	—	—	1	—
Eruvil-Porativu	32	8,275	105	200	1	—	—	—
Karaivaku-Nintavur	25	1,610	175	200	1	—	—	—
Sammanturai	3	1,700	200	150	3	—	—	—
Akkarai	33	11,000	100	180	1	1	—	—
Panamama...	4	980	200	100	2	—	—	—
Total ...	108	27,265	1,530	1,355	9	2	2	—

Statement of Expenditure on Maintenance of Minor Irrigation Works during 1902.

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Work.	Amount of Estimate or Amount available.	Expenditure.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.
94 ...	April 4, 1902 ...	For maintenance of Hogalawewa tank ...	33 0 ...	33 0
95 ...	April 4, 1902 ...	For maintenance of Maha-oya tank ...	114 0 ...	114 0
		Total ...	147 0	147 0

Statement of Expenditure on Repairs, Improvements, &c., on Minor Irrigation Works during 1902.

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Work.	Amount of Estimate or Amount available.	Expenditure.	Balance unexpended.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
187	July 6, 1898	For transporting and inserting cement pipe sluices to village tanks, Bintenna	36 50	—	36 50
218	Nov. 26, 1900	For transport of pipe sluices to village tanks, Batticaloa and Kalmunai Districts	441 16	439 55	1 61
205	Sept. 12, 1901	For inserting cement pipe sluices to village tank bunds in Bintenna and Panama pattus	96 4	57 94	38 10
210	Sept. 26, 1901	For manufacture and transport of cement pipe sluices, Trincomalee District	292 80	289 16	3 64
218	Nov. 16, 1901	For manufacture of cement pipe sluices for village tanks in Koralai, Eravur, and Panama pattus ...	2,022 70	2,022 23	0 47
228	Nov. 18, 1901	For repairing of old stop-plank sluices in Karaivaku pattu	154 27	142 60	11 67
17	Feb. 15, 1902	For insertion of three kalingulas for village tanks at Eruvil and Akkarai pattus	1,842 0	73 68	1,768 32
96	April 9, 1902	For well and fence at Sub-Inspector's quarters at Panama	84 75	19 7	65 68
113	April 23, 1902	For addition of wing walls, &c., to old sluices at Karaivaku pattu	273 20	269 90	3 30
121	May 3, 1902	For removing the damaged wing wall and constructing another in its place for a kalingula at Makilur Periyakulam at Eruvil pattu	80 66	69 72	10 94
123	May 31, 1902	For repair of the bungalow at Maha-oya for the quarters of the Sub-Inspector at Bintenna	50 0	50 0	—
158	Sept. 26, 1902	For manufacture of special vertical pipes for Trincomalee District	175 0	175 0	—
		Total ...	5,549 8	3,608 85	1,940 23

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Game and Firearms Ordinances.—The following amendments of the law are urgently needed in the interests of game protection :—

(1) Amendment of Ordinance No. 10 of 1891 by the grant to the police headmen of power of search of premises for the meat, hides, and horns of game where the delay in obtaining a search warrant from a Magistrate would defeat the object of a search. A clause giving headmen power of search similar to that given to them under the Salt Ordinance would be of great advantage, while providing against abuse of the power.

Police headmen already possess the power of arresting offenders charged with the commission of non-cognizable offences under certain circumstances, but even unqualified power of arrest would not be of much advantage in the case of armed offenders in a remote forest who can resist arrest, and cannot readily be made answerable for any violence which they might commit in such resistance; whereas the power of search indicated would strike at the receiver of the venison, who can be more readily dealt with. The amendment also of sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Ordinance by

the addition of the words "hides and horns" after the word "meat" would make the sub-section complete and facilitate conviction in the Police Court.

(2) Amendment of section 17 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1901 by the grant to all "public servants," as defined in the Ceylon Penal Code, of power to call for the production of gun licenses, and to arrest without warrant any person possessing, carrying, or using an unlicensed gun; the definition suggested would include Government surveyors, irrigation and forest officers, who are the classes of Government officers who have most opportunities of bringing unlicensed gunholders to account.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

Batticaloa District.

The public works most required are :—

(1) European ward in Civil Hospital, Batticaloa, promised in Estimates of present year, but subsequently omitted.
(2) Causeway between the Fort and Kalladi (or *viâ* Buffalo island), with drawbridge for passage of steamboats, ballams, &c.
(3) Shallow canal for ballams between Sengaladi and Natur lake. (It has been demonstrated that no canal is required in this locality by paddy agriculturists or cocoanut landowners, but a canal navigable by ballams would form a very convenient and popular alternative route from Batticaloa to Valaichenai during the annual repairs on the Coast road, and would, I understand, enable the Assistant Conservator of Forests to re-open a firewood depôt in Batticaloa, a great want, by means of the access which would be afforded to firewood jungles in the Koralai, Eravur, and Rugam pattus, and by the cheap transport of firewood to Batticaloa.)
(4) Reduction of the level of Periyakallar causeway to admit of more rapid exit of flood water from the lake.
(5) New salt stores, Batticaloa.
(6) Leper Asylum at Kalmunai.
(7) New Police Court and lock-up, Kalmunai.
(8) Permanent quarters for Fiscal's Marshal, Kalmunai.
(9) Quarters for Office Assistant to Government Agent.
(10) Completion of cart road from Pottuvil to Muppane, to connect Uva with an additional port and facilitate opening up of intermediate country.
(11) Improvement of road from North Coast road *viâ* Vakaneri to Gallella on Mahaweliganga, and thence to Minneri, to act as feeder for the Northern Railway and facilitate opening up of intermediate country.
(12) Transfer of following minor roads from the District Road Committee to the Public Works Department :—
  (*a*) Valaichenai to Kalkuda port, 3 miles (urgently required).
  (*b*) Paddiruppu, 16th mile on South Coast road, to ferry of same name, ½ mile. (This is in fact portion of the new proposed Public Works Department road from Paddiruppu to Pullumalai on the Badulla road.)
(13) A new resthouse at the port of Kalkuda, similar to the excellent one designed by Mr. Tomalin and constructed last year by the Public Works Department at Kalmunai.
(14) New resthouse about 35th milepost on South Coast road, instead of the old one at Karunkodditivu, which at present involves a 14-mile stage from Kalmunai.
(15) Ampalams on Valaichenai, Panichchankeni, and Verugal-aru rivers.
(16) Outdoor dispensary buildings at Kokkaddicholai, Nintavur, and Katiraveli.

Trincomalee District.

(1) Gravelling of road from Verugal-aru to Kiliveddi.
(2) Provision of steam ferry boat between Muttur and Trincomalee.
(3) Bridge over Verugal-aru to connect the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts.
(4) Metalling Nilaveli road, 8 miles, for salt traffic.
(5) Causeway over Upparu near Kiniyai.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Colonial Surgeon has kindly furnished me with the following information regarding the sanitary condition of the Province during the year :—

The health of the Province during the year 1902 was on the whole satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any epidemic. Two or three deaths from suspected cholera were reported from Tampalakam, but these on investigation proved to be from other diseases. Beyond a few cases of chickenpox, no cases of infectious diseases were reported.

The diseases which prevailed mostly were as usual malarial fevers, parangi, and leprosy. Malarial fevers prevailed throughout the Province, and more or less throughout the year, but mostly during the first and last quarters, and did not assume an epidemic form. The type of the disease was generally mild. Parangi prevails chiefly in the Batticaloa District—in Kalmunai, Maha-oya, Akkaraipattu, and other villages. The Trincomalee District is comparatively free from this disease. Leprosy also is a disease which is confined to the Batticaloa District—in Batticaloa, Kalmunai, and Akkaraipattu—and is scarcely to be met with north of Batticaloa. A large number of cases were examined and reported upon by me. I am not in a position to state if this disease is increasing. The cases examined by me were generally of a mild type, and the subjects were mostly Moors. Other diseases, such as bowel and chest complaints, were also prevalent, but not to any great extent.

The dispensary at Nilaveli was closed and one opened at Tiriyai. A dispensary was also opened at Nadukadu. The district is well supplied with hospitals and dispensaries, both permanent and itinerating, and good work was done at all of these.

66,583 patients (1,653 indoor and 64,930 outdoor) were treated during the year in the Government hospitals and dispensaries of the Province.

The Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission, reports regarding the working of the dispensary under the Lady Doctor as follows :—

Statistics.

Place.	Patients.
Town dispensary	2,938
Visited in homes	1,887
Accouchements	33
In-patients	22
Eravur	1,298
Kattankudi (Government dispensary)	1,351
	7,529

The Medical Lady now resides at the dispensary, which is very convenient for her work. Her patients include representatives of all nationalities and faiths, to whom she ministers with absolute impartiality.

The priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Mission dispensary at Puliyantivu reports as follows :—

Thirty patients come on an average every day, the greatest part of them for malarial and other fevers, sore throats, coughs, colds, gastralgies, diarrhœa, sprains, wounds, and diseases of the skin. Generally, serious cases are remitted to the hospitals; still some cases of pneumonia were treated with success this year.

Plague Precautions.—The plague hospitals, segregation camps, and medical officers' quarters, &c., were kept in good order and in readiness for emergencies. 11,115 rats were killed during the year in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee towns, where also boutiques and houses were whitewashed and drains kept clean and in good order, cleanliness having been enforced also by the Board of Health in the five sanitary rate villages in its charge and by the Vanniahs in outlying villages.

VII.—MURDER AND SERIOUS CRIME.

Five cases of murder and attempt to murder were reported in the Batticaloa District during the year, of which particulars are subjoined :—

Homicides.

On 8th March, 1902, at Navatkuda, a young bride, Kannapper Vairi, was stabbed to death by a disappointed suitor, Manuel Sinnavan, because she refused to elope with him. The accused was tried for murder, and was convicted and hanged.

On 9th March, 1902, at night, Murukapper Arumukam was shot dead in the neighbourhood of a garden occupied by Poker Ahamadulevvai at Periyanavaladi. This man and Ibralevvai Mammadutampi were tried for murder, but were acquitted. It was believed that information that Arumukam had made improper proposals to the wife of Poker Ahamadulevvai had been given by her to her husband.

On 29th July, at Kattankudi, the skull of Ahamadulevvai Sekulevvai was fractured by Kader Saibu Ibrahim with the rudder of a canoe. The deceased having reported that some Crown timber was in the possession of this accused, a quarrel ensued, in which three other men joined the accused. Sekulevvai was brought after the assault to the Batticaloa hospital and died the same day. Ibrahim was tried on the capital charge after the other three accused had been discharged by the Magistrate. A plea of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was accepted in the Supreme Court, and Ibrahim was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

On 29th September, at Kalmunai, a poor woman jumped with her infant child into a pipe well at night; next day both mother and child were found dead, death having been due to suffocation. Increasing poverty appears to have been the cause of the woman's suicide, and she probably thought it best that her infant child should die with her.

Attempted Murder.

On 30th June, at Manjantoduvai, a man called Kattar Seenitampi was stabbed in the abdomen by Nagapper Tampimuttu during a fight between the two men. Owing to disputes about money matters, the parties were angry with one another before the fight. The accused has been committed for trial before the Supreme Court on the charge of attempting to murder. The case is pending.

One murder case was reported during the year from the Trincomalee District, namely, the shooting at night of a servant of the Kandaswamy temple in Trincomalee, the accused in which is awaiting trial before the Supreme Court.

Cases in which the Knife was used.

During the year fifty-three cases in which the knife was alleged to have been used were reported in the Batticaloa District, of which sixteen proved to be false and eight instituted by mistake of law or fact; one case is pending for trial before the Supreme Court; in four other cases the accused were convicted and in two cases acquitted in the District Court; and in fourteen cases the accused were convicted and in eight cases acquitted in the Police Court. In the Trincomalee District there were four such cases reported, in two of which the accused were convicted in the Police Court and in two acquitted.

The following cases were tried by myself as Additional District Judge during the year :—

	Convictions.		Acquittals.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Riot	—	—	1	11
False evidence	1	1	—	—
Concealment of birth ...	1	1	—	—
Grievous hurt	3	4	1	5
Grievous hurt with dangerous weapons	6	11	—	2
Robberies	1	2	2	7
Theft	5	13	2	5
Cheating	1	1	—	—
House trespass and house-breaking...	2	5	2	5
Escape, &c.	1	1	—	—
	21	39	8	33

As regards serious crime generally, the Tamil population do not contribute much, the Moorish population being responsible for most of the serious crime in the Batticaloa District, though the latter really only stands twelfth out of thirty-one judicial divisions of the Island on the Solicitor-General's geographical list of serious crime for 1901.

VIII.—HEADMEN AND POLICE.

Headmen.

It cannot, I fear, be reported that the headmen co-operate vigorously with the authorities in the prevention and detection of crime, but the police headmen are now under strict orders regarding the reporting of serious crime in their villages direct to the Magistrate; their crime reports are regularly examined on circuit, and a system of checking the Kachcheri copies of these with the Police Court Register is about to be introduced, which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.

None of the headmen distinguished themselves particularly during the year in the detection of crime, though minor rewards were granted to several for arrest of criminals in troublesome and deserving cases.

Police.

The regular police consists of one Inspector, four sergeants, and thirty-four constables, of whom two sergeants and nineteen constables are stationed at Batticaloa, which might with advantage be raised to the strength recommended by the late Inspector-General of Police on completion of the new barracks and station, more especially in view of the tendency of the people to riots occasionally in connection with temple disputes and other religious matters. In the discharge of their duties as Treasury guards and patrols, in prevention and prosecution, and police duties generally, the regular police gave tolerable satisfaction during the year.

A few of the nine rural constables discharged their duties well, the rest indifferently; they are now being assigned more definite duties in connection with the progress and prosecution of cases of crime reported by the Police Vidanes, by means of which it is hoped to make them more serviceable than they have hitherto proved.

IX.—CATTLE STEALING.

Only thirty-eight cases of theft of cattle were reported in the Batticaloa District during the year, of which twenty were referred to civil remedy, five dismissed as false, one committed for trial before the District Court resulting in conviction, six dismissed for want of evidence, and in four the offenders are unknown, the two remaining cases being still under investigation. In the Trincomalee District eight cases were instituted, in all of which the accused were acquitted.

X.—CATTLE DISEASE.

The Batticaloa District was free from cattle disease of any consequence during the year. In the Trincomalee District 161 cases of anthrax were reported, of which 107 terminated fatally.

XI.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Subjoined is a statement of Crown lands sold and granted during the year, from which it will be seen that the total extent alienated during the year was more than in 1901 :—

Return of Lands sold and granted in the Eastern Province during 1901 and 1902.

	1901. A. R. P.	1902. A. R. P.
Batticaloa District.		
Sold { Waste or high land... ...	210 2 19	252 1 28·75
Sold { Paddy land	1,667 3 15	1,487 2 27
Half-improved value	20 1 3	1 0 0
Certificates of quiet possession ...	91 2 29·48	112 1 26
Total ...	1,990 1 26·48	1,853 2 1·75
Trincomalee District.		
Sold { Waste or high land... ... } Paddy land ... ... }	481 3 14	1,085 0 29
Half-improved value	—	0 1 2
Certificates of quiet possession ...	79 0 14	88 2 13
Total ...	560 3 28	1,174 0 4
Grand Total ...	2,551 1 14·48	3,027 2 5·75

XII.—CLAIMS UNDER THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES OF 1897, 1899, AND 1900.

The "Pottanaiveli claim," the first of the two claims referred to in the report for 1901, was inquired into, commencing from 17th January, but the inquiry came to a standstill owing to one set of claimants changing ground and asking for the survey of all the land recited in their deeds, instead of the survey of a smaller extent of land to which they had at first limited their claim, and the Surveyor-General has been asked for a fresh survey.

The second claim referred to, namely, the "Padaiyandakulam claim," which was proposed to be treated as an "unoccupied" land within the definition of section 24 (*c*) of the principal Ordinance No. 10 of 1887, for the reason that it had not been in the uninterrupted occupation of some person for a period exceeding five years next before notice given, has been withdrawn from treatment under the Waste Lands Ordinances, and will be dealt with in the ordinary way in the District Court, if necessary.

XIII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

Chena cultivation was greatly restricted during the year, and though every effort was made to induce the chena villagers to avail themselves of the liberal terms of Circular No. 59 of 5th June, 1901, to restore the small abandoned tanks in the forest, not a single villager could be induced to come forward and benefit thereby. During the latter part of 1901 I traversed the whole of the Bintenna south pattu, where these tanks chiefly lie, inspecting nearly every hamlet in the forest and endeavouring to induce the people to undertake the work, but the reply everywhere was the same: "We have worked on the tanks so far solely because of the chenas allowed during the first two years of the work; now that the chenas have come to an end in the third year, we don't want to work any more. We don't care for paddy land, and would not take a present of it." This was the universal feeling, and it shows how hopeless it is to expect to convert these people into paddy proprietors, whatever chance there may be of converting them into paddy cultivators under their more wealthy compatriots, who might purchase irrigable lands under such schemes as the Mahakandiyakattu and Wattawalakandiya schemes, the former of which is now being examined with this object in view.

XIV.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

There is no reason to believe that there have been frequent sales of land by villagers, including houses and fields. Ordinary sales take place between villagers, and the notaries before whom they are transacted are particularly careful, since the judgment of the Chief Justice, in respect to the necessity on their part to quote prior registration of transactions affecting lands, to see that titles are good, and that there is no fraudulent collusion between parties to conveyances.

XV.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

Now that the topographical survey plans for the Province have been completed and that a new Conservator of Forests has been appointed, it is hoped that, after he has had time to form an idea of how best to preserve our valuable species of timber for State purposes, a start will be made in due course in the Eastern Province in the legal demarcation of such "reserved forest" as may be decided on. It seems clear that all areas over which satinwood, ebony, and the more valuable species grow gregariously might be blocked out as "reserved forests" at once, the question of how far large areas over which such species only grow sporadically should be converted into "reserved forests" being dealt with subsequently.

Comparative Statement showing Timber sold at the Central Timber Depôt, Colombo, on account Eastern Province.

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Batticaloa District	27,571 31	46,940 15
Trincomalee District	16,573 12	10,342 62
Total for the Province ...	44,144 43	57,282 77

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, Forest Administration, Government Agent's Released Areas, Batticaloa District, for 1901 and 1902.

REVENUE.	1901. Amount. Rs. c.	1902. Amount. Rs. c.
Royalty on timber felled by private parties ...	594 64	673 16
Royalty on firewood ...	44 20	35 45
Royalty on other produce ...	19 20	686 90
Proceeds sale of timber illicitly felled on Crown land ...	929 27	570 33
Fines and forfeitures ...	578 50	513 65
	2,165 81	2,479 49
Value of timber issued to Public Departments (Conservator's Circular No. 27 of November 16, 1899) ...	199 1	195 41
	2,364 82	2,674 90

EXPENDITURE.	1901. Amount. Rs. c.	1902. Amount. Rs. c.
Salary of Forest Ranger ...	360 0	390 0
Allowance of Forest Ranger...	199 92	199 92
Cooly allowance of Forest Ranger	—	98 50
	559 92	688 42

There has been a falling off in local sale of timber by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Eastern Circle, which he states is due—

(*a*) To the value of standing timber sold to a contractor in compartments having not been paid in full during the year, the contract running up to March, 1903;

(*b*) To the Public Works Department buying hardly any timber; and

(*c*) To very little timber having been purchased from local depôts by private parties.

Firewood Depôt.

The re-opening of a firewood depôt is urgently needed in Batticaloa, not only in the interests of the general public in the town, but also because of the large quantities now required by the local Steamboat Syndicate and by the Public Works Department for the lake dredger, it being impossible for either the Assistant Conservator of Forests or the Government Agent to efficiently protect the interests of Government under present circumstances with the reduced staff of Forest Guards placed at their disposal. The abolition, too, of the lake patrol formerly maintained by the Forest Department has thrown on the remaining staff heavier work in the prevention of theft of Crown timber than it can be expected to perform.

XVI.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Almost the whole of the Government Agent's time is occupied with routine work. In August I snatched time from it to climb "Westminster Abbey" and inspected the portions of the Batticaloa District lying to the east and north of it, and in September I inspected the western boundary of the Province, where it abuts on the North-Central Province between the Verugal-aru and Gunner's Quoin. The strip in the North-Central Province on the east of the Mahaweli-ganga should apparently belong to the Eastern Province, and it is not clear why the natural boundary, the Mahaweli-ganga, which has been followed further south, should have been deliberately abandoned here by retaining this strip in the North-Central Province.

SAM. HAUGHTON,
Government Agent.

Batticaloa, March 8, 1903.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1902.

Area of District	1,165	square miles.
Population at Census, 1901	28,891	
Population of Town (within Local Board limits)	10,216	

I AM glad to be able again, in this my seventh year as Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, to furnish a favourable report on all points.

The health of the population both in the town and in the villages has been good. There has been no epidemic of any sort. Employment for labour has been plentiful, and crops very good. A slight outbreak of anthrax was brought into the district by cattle from the North-Central Province, but it was rapidly stamped out before it had spread very far.

We had an exceptionally heavy north-east monsoon, which began earlier than usual, the rainfall in November having amounted to 27·20 inches.

The revenue, which I thought had reached its culminating point in 1901, has made another great leap, rising from Rs. 177,458·13 in 1901 to Rs. 221,084·06 in 1902; but this great rise is due to exceptional circumstances, namely, a deficiency of salt in Hambantota, which has led to my selling large quantities for export to the Southern and Western Provinces.

The principal wants of the district, viz., (1) railway communication, (2) severance from Batticaloa, (3) more capital and population, remain unsatisfied; but a start has at last been made towards improved communication with the northern villages, new court-houses have been built for the Village Tribunals, and a new dispensary has been opened at Tiriyai. Plans and estimates have been approved for a supply channel from the Verugal river to Allai tank, and only the question of the method of repaying the cost remains to be settled, so I hope the work may be shortly commenced. A new channel under Kanthalai tank was also commenced during the year, but the progress has been slow, and there has been a delay in the matter of land acquisition. There has therefore been progress in the district, but not half as much as I should like to see.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

I repeat from my report for 1901 the table of revenue since the year 1890 as follows:—

Year.	Rs. c.	Year.	Rs. c.
1891	126,043 49	1896	149,770 17
1892	139,064 69	1897	161,871 49
1893	139,527 68	1898	159,849 27
1894	141,882 6	1899	153,599 22
1895	147,839 76	1900	152,446 31
Total ...	694,357 68	Total ...	777,536 46
Average for Five Years ...	138,871 53	Average for Five Years ...	155,507 29

1901 ...	177,458·13
1902 ...	221,081·06

The increase is more than 24 per cent. on the revenue of 1901, and 43 per cent. beyond the average for the previous five years. But, as I said before, the circumstances are altogether exceptional: still I can take to myself much of the credit for the increase, as the salt collection at Nilaveli would have been abandoned but for my exertions during the past few years; and this district would have been unable to come to the rescue of the other salt-producing districts, as it has done during the past few months.

The revenue from *Customs* has fallen from Rs. 32,491 in 1901 to Rs. 29,902 in 1902, and has nearly gone back to the figure for 1900. *Port Dues*, however, show an increase of Rs. 1,378, due partly to steamers bringing naval and military stores and partly to schooners coming for salt. *Arrack* stands at the same figure as last year, but will show an increase in 1903. *Salt* has increased from Rs. 29,037 in 1900 to Rs. 44,488 in 1901 and Rs. 86,540 in 1902. *Timber* shows a decrease from Rs. 13,127 to Rs. 12,273, but is far above the average. However, this is really no test, as the larger proportion of the timber revenue of this district is collected in Colombo at the Central Depôt.

Land Sales, with the connected survey fees and deed fees, show a satisfactory increase, and the revenue from the source would be still higher if I could get the survey plans more quickly, as there is steady demand for land in the district.

EXPENDITURE.

The accounts are kept by the Hon. the Treasurer, and will be shown in a statement at the end of the Provincial Reports.

A supplementry vote of Rs. 10,000 had to be taken on account of salt to meet the expenses of the collection, but this is amply repaid by the increased revenue.

A sum of Rs. 4,000 was also allowed for two ferry boats for the new Coast road, but the boats have not yet arrived from the Government Factory, and a commencement of the road was made on a special vote of Rs. 500.

A special vote of Rs. 3,000 towards the cost of Village Tribunal Courts has enabled me (with the aid of village labour) to construct three permanent courts of brick and tile with cemented floors, a great improvement on the old tumble-down mud huts in which justice was formerly administered.

SALT.

I annex the usual return of salt revenue for the year 1902, from which it will be seen that a gross revenue of Rs. 86,540·07 and a nett revenue of Rs. 70,451·09 was made on an expenditure of Rs. 16,088·98, equivalent to 438 per cent. profit. In 1901 the percentage (when there was no collection) amounted to 600 per cent., and in 1900 (with smaller sales and cost of collection) the percentage was 143 per cent. An average struck between these three, viz., 427, will probably give a fair estimate of the profits on the salt monopoly. The balance of salt in store on the 31st December, 1901, was 32,113 cwt., and the balance on 31st December, 1902, was 45,850 cwt., including 14,000 cwt. unweighed, showing an increase of 13,737 cwt. in stock :—

Return of Salt Revenue of the District of Trincomalee for the Year 1902.

Cwt.	qr.	lb.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
—			Establishment, Fixed and Provisional	1,195	0	4,032	0	0	Sold by retail at Trincomalee at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	9,515	52		
—			Contingencies other than collection	7,263	56	32,630	0	0	Sold by wholesale at Trincomalee at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	77,006	80		
37,205	0	0	Cost of manufacture at 17¾ cents per cwt.	6,603	83	100	0	0	Sold by wholesale at Trincomalee at 17¾ cents per cwt. ...	17	75		
115	0	17	Wastage in transit from Nilaveli to Trincomalee store at 17¾ cents per cwt. ...	20	41							86,540	7
73	1	2	Wastage in Trincomalee store at 17¾ cents per cwt. ...	13	0				Deduct charges ...	—		16,088	98
525	2	0	Wastage in Nilaveli store at 17¾ cents per cwt. ...	93	28								
—			Commission to salt retailers ...	899	90								
			Total ...	16,088	98	36,762	0	0	Nett Revenue ...			70,451	9

LAND SALES.

There has been some recovery in the revenue derived from Land Sales during the year, as the Surveyor-General sent me a number of plans which should have come in 1901, but towards the close of the year the number of plans received has fallen off, and the revenue is less than I hoped it would be.

The following statement shows the revenue from 1891 to 1902. From this it will be seen that the revenue from this source was higher in the five years from 1895 to 1899. The high revenue in 1897 and 1898 was due to the sale of large lots for cocoanut cultivation :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1891	2,879	1897	20,185
1892	5,723	1898	16,354
1893	9,521	1899	15,471
1894	7,632	1900	10,079
1895	15,818	1901	8,840
1896	12,573	1902	11,553

There is still a considerable demand for land, as shown by the large amount held in deposit on account of survey fees, which at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,600, or the equivalent for about 1,850 acres.

As soon as new plans are received the lands are quickly bought, but during the year I have had to work largely on old plans, with small results. Altogether 1,464 lots aggregating 7,520 acres were advertised for general sale ; and of these, 267 lots aggregating 1,085A. 0R. 29P. were sold, viz., 838A. 0R. 3P. of paddy land realizing Rs. 14,125·36, or Rs. 16 per acre, and 247A. 0R. 26P. of high land realizing Rs. 3,628·40, or Rs. 14 per acre. In addition to these, 132 lots aggregating 659A. 1R. 32P. were advertised for default of paying instalments. For the greater number of these the arrears were paid up, but a few reverted to the Crown. 127 lots aggregating 88A. 2R. 13P. were granted on certificates of quiet possession.

In addition to the regular land sale work, I found that for a number of lots sold in 1869 no title deeds had been issued, as the deed or stamp fees had not been paid. These lots were advertised as default lands, resulting in the recovery of the overdue fees in most cases. This to a great extent accounts for the rise in "deed fees" from Rs. 394 in 1901 to Rs. 986 in 1902.

Under Sir Henry Ward's Minute Rs. 3,882·50 were recovered for lands sold in 1902 and Rs. 3,993·25 for lands sold in previous years.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Work has been carried out under the "Circle" system, the Assistant Conservator having control over the North-Eastern Circle, which lies partly in the North-Central Province and partly in this district. The principal areas included in this Circle are :—

(1) The Kanthalai block, a triangular area between the Anuradhapura and Kandy roads, with the Province boundary as its base. This has been proclaimed a "reserved forest" during 1902.

(2) The Chundankadu block in the Tampalakam and Koddiyar pattus, including all lands south of the Kanthalai irrigable area and south-west of Allai tank and west of the Batticaloa road. This area has not yet been proclaimed, as the northern boundary has not been accurately defined.

(3) The northern block, including the whole of Kaddukkulam pattu west. This also has not been proclaimed, as the villages within the block have not yet been demarcated. The eastern boundary is a line of demarcation running from Velveri on the Anuradhapura road as far as Amarivayal at the south-west corner of the Kokkilai lagoon.

The remainder of the district, which is, roughly speaking, a strip of land 7 miles in width from the sea coast, with the addition of the irrigable lands under Kanthalai, is called the "released area," and is worked by the Assistant Agent, with the assistance of a Ranger.

The Assistant Conservator is allowed to cut any valuable timber in the "released area," and the work of the Assistant Agent consists mainly in the supply for local use of common and small round timber for building purposes, fence sticks, and minor forest produce.

I annex a report by the Ranger of work in the "released area." The total revenue, including fines for forest offences, amounted to Rs. 1,371·94, and the expenditure (salary and travelling allowance of the Ranger) amounted to Rs. 590 :—

Report on the Released Area of the Forests under the control of the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, for the Year 1902.

Area.—The area of the released forest, which lies under the control of the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, is about 525 square miles. This includes the villages and private jungles.

Boundary.—It is bounded on the north by Kokkilai lake and Paraiyan-aru ; east by sea ; south by Verugal-ganga, the road from Verugal-ganga to Kiliveddi, and the demarcation line which runs from Kiliveddi to Kandy road ; and on the west by reserve forests belonging to North-Eastern Circle.

Surveys.—Nil.

Prosecutions and Compositions.—There were forty-two cases of forest offences dealt by the Assistant Government Agent, and a sum of Rs. 276, which includes the fine imposed on the delinquents as well as the proceeds sale of confiscated forest produce, was credited in the Trincomalee Kachcheri, besides six prosecutions in the Police Court during the year.

Plantations.—Nil.

Roads and Paths.—Nil.

Buildings.—Nil.

Timber, &c., sold from Depôt.—Nil.

Timber, &c., sold on Payment of Royalty.—The following statement shows the value of sales of different kinds of forest produce under the above heading during the year :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Timber	589 45	Shed horns	137 50
Alampal	55 56	Honey and wax ...	100 0
Bark	33 55	Firewood	0 60
Cane	16 23		
Clay	100 0	Total ...	1,095 94
Stone	63 5		

A sum of Rs. 589·45 was recovered during the year on account of royalty on timber of common kinds, such as seevintai, uluvintai, nedunarai, and kanukkompu, and required for local use. The issue of licenses for felling valuable timber and the supply of firewood for the Trincomalee town were left with the officers of the Forest Department.

Free Grants.—Permits to fell timber were issued to Assistant Government Agent's, Public Works, and Irrigation Departments under Circular No. 27 of 16th November, 1899, to the value of Rs. 588·54, and fence sticks of the nominal value of Rs. 3,444·19 were cut by villagers for fencing gardens, fields, &c.

Abstract showing Total Value of Produce sold or granted Free.—The total value of produce sold on payment and granted free of royalty amounts to Rs. 5,128·67 for the year.

Statement of Trees felled.—Thirty satin, twenty-ranai, two palai, and six velam trees were felled during the year by the Government Agent's and Irrigation Departments and by private parties.

Value of Timber in Depôt.—Nil.

Revenue credited in the Treasury.—The total amount of revenue credited in the Kachcheri during the year amounted to Rs. 1,371·94, which includes the fines for forest offences and the proceeds sale of the confiscated forest produce.

Expenditure disbursed.—The amount of expenditure during the year is Rs. 590. Of this, Rs. 390 is the personal emoluments and Rs. 200 the travelling allowance of the Forest Ranger.

Outstandings due to the Department.—Nil.

Outstandings due by the Department.—Nil.

Sample Plots.—Nil.

Statement showing Abundance of Seed and Seedlings.—Nil.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests has supplied me with the following information as regards his operations in this district:—588 logs of ebony weighing 143½ tons were felled from the Kanthalai block and the *released area* south of the Kandy road; 213 logs of halmilla, ranai, satin, and palu, containing 3,822 cubic feet, felled from the *released area.* The sales of timber realized Rs. 19,057·29, of which—

	Rs.	c.
Credited in the Trincomalee Kachcheri	8,714	67
Credited in Colombo	10,342	62
Total ...	19,057	29

GAME.

Game seems as plentiful as ever, elephants, buffaloes, sambur, spotted and red deer, and peafowl are met in almost every jungle throughout the district, while teal, snipe, and flamingoes add to the sport and food supply of the district. It seems to me that snipe are not quite so plentiful in the Tampalakam tract of fields as they were last year, but this may mean that we have not such keen sportsmen in Trincomalee as formerly. Bears and leopards are plentiful, and the latter must cause much havoc among the sambur and chital.

Ten game licenses were issued between January and May for the end of last season, and thirty-three between September and December for the new season. The period of the close season was shortened by two months. I was not aware of this till I received early applications for licenses. Of the game licenses issued, thirteen were to Europeans. Five licenses to shoot buffaloes were issued, and ten licenses to capture buffaloes.

Sixty-four guns were newly licensed, and five renewal licenses were issued. The new Firearms Ordinance has not been proclaimed in this district. Two elephant licenses were issued, and two were shot. From the Customs returns I find that only 21½ cwt. of salted meat were sent coastwise to Colombo and 90 cwt. of sambur and deer horns. As the latter are presumed to be "shed" horns, I treated them as "forest produce," and recovered a royalty of Rs. 137·50 at the rate of Re. 1·50 per cwt.

LEGISLATION.

I would again draw attention to my former reports recommending that a law be passed legalizing the election of managers of Hindu temples where there is no trust deed regulating the succession of managers. Fresh legislation will also be necessary to protect the new industry of cultivating pearl oysters in protected areas.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

The principal roads leading to Dambulla and Anuradhapura are in good order, and steady progress has been made in the work of converting wooden platforms into iron bridges.

A special improvement has been effected by raising a causeway between the 2nd and 3rd mileposts on the Kandy road, thus reducing the slopes of the hills on either side.

There are other hills which ought to be reduced by cutting down the summits and easing the slopes, viz., those between 2nd and 3rd mileposts, near the junction of the Anuradhapura road; between the 6th and 7th miles, where it is possible that a slight deviation might cut off two hills with a dip between; and again near the 9th mile there are two very steep though short hills which ought to be reduced.

The section of the Coast road between Kiliveddi and the Verugal river is still unimproved, though a large estimate was sanctioned rather late in the year for the work.

The new jetty at Mutur is still "settling," and the new section of road is still but little used as the villagers have not yet settled in the lands along the roadside, though most of the lots have been sold.

The North Coast road to Nilaveli was very much cut up towards the end of the year by the unusually heavy salt traffic which was thrown upon the road during the rainy season between October and December. As there is every prospect of this traffic increasing, the section as far as the 8th mile should be metalled at once.

Buildings.

The public buildings have been kept in a fair state of repair. The new jetty was completed in 1902, and is a good substantial building, longer than the old jetty, and a portion near the root has been covered in by a galvanized iron shed. A larger crane is much required at the end of the jetty for the removal of heavy goods from the cargo boats. It is impossible with the existing small crane to land a horse box from the steamer.

Quarters for the Assistant Collector of Customs are to be acquired, and the land was surveyed in July, but as the plan was not received before the close of the year the vote was allowed to lapse.

A small resthouse, probably the cheapest ever built, was erected at Kuchchaveli at a cost of Rs. 765·20, in place of the old building which collapsed in 1901. It consists of a single room and half-walled hall with verandah on three sides, bathroom, storeroom, and kitchen, and is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the few travellers who frequent this road.

Two new Village Tribunal Courts were erected at Ichchilampattai and Madawachchiya in place of the old wattle and daub buildings. Towards the cost of these the Government contributed a sum of Rs. 3,000, and the balance was paid from subscriptions by the villagers. Owing to the severe weather in the last three months of the year, the completion of these buildings was delayed.

New North Coast Road.

A commencement has at last been made with this important improvement. The Government made a grant of Rs. 4,000 on account of this work, but owing to some discussion about the execution

of the work this sum was devoted to the construction of two iron boats to be built at the Government Factory for use at the ferries. These boats have not yet been received.

Meanwhile, I personally surveyed a new trace leaving the old road at Nilaveli, near the first ford over the Irakkikandi-aru, along high ground leading nearly to the mouth of the river, where there is a good site for a ferry. Thence the trace proceeds northward, skirting Kumpurupiddi village along its eastern limits and in a direct line to the Salappai-aru. North of Kumpurupiddi it passes over a bed of gravel, which will be utilized in gravelling the whole section. At Salappai-aru it joins the new section which I opened along high ground from Kuchchaveli. This section has already been formed and about two-thirds gravelled, and I hope to complete the gravelling in 1903.

I also prospected a new line from Kuchchaveli to Tiriyai, but have not laid out the trace until I could examine carefully the crossing of the Kodikkaddi-aru. The new trace passes entirely over high ground, and avoids all the fords and swamps which rendered the old trace impassable in wet weather.

The Provincial Engineer and the District Engineer inspected the trace as far as Kuchchaveli and made a favourable report, which resulted in a small grant of Rs. 500 being made in 1902 to enable me to make a start with the work. With this grant I first acquired a small extent of private land where the new trace branches off from the old road, and cleared to a width of half a chain all the jungle and trees, rooting out the latter, for a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile, as far as the river crossing.

During the present year I have been allowed a vote of Rs. 4,000, and with this vote I hope—

(1) To complete gravelling the Kuchchaveli-Salappaiaru section.
(2) To build two culverts near the cultivated lands of Nilaveli.
(3) To cut side drains and form the road of the section from Nilaveli to Irakkikandi river.
(4) To open up (rooting out all stumps) the section from Irakkikandi-aru to Salappai-aru.

When the boats arrive it will then be possible to take carts through from Kuchchaveli to Nilaveli and Trincomalee without a single ford, though of course the road will be heavy until the whole is formed and gravelled. I also hope to survey a perfect trace from Kuchchaveli to Tiriyai preparatory to opening up that section in 1904. Of course, with an annual vote of only Rs. 4,000 the work must be slow, but a good start has already been made at a very low cost.

Minor Roads.

The means at the command of the District Road Committee are so small that little can be done on the minor roads beyond merely keeping them open for traffic, but there has been considerable improvement on all the roads by the removal of boulders, roots of trees, and other obstructions on the longer lines of roads, while the shorter sections have been gravelled and otherwise improved.

There is a very large amount of traffic on the Tampalakam-Kovilkudiyiruppu road, and the bridges on this section are troublesome, the abutments of the oldest bridge being completely undermined and requiring reconstruction. As this road carries the traffic of upwards of 2,000 acres of paddy land irrigated by Kanthalai tank, the Government should give a grant in aid towards the cost of iron bridges.

Money is also required for the restoration of the old Dutch road from Kiniyai into Tamankaduwa, which has been abandoned and is now overgrown with jungle. As some of the best paddy lands of the district at Tineriveli, Kandalkadu, Nellichena, &c., lie along the course of this road, I am anxious to get it restored for the benefit of the Kiniyai villagers.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation seems to be at a standstill as far as this district is concerned. The Irrigation Engineer lives at Topawewa, which is outside this district, and as he has important work at Minneri he rarely visits this district. His assistant has been here once or twice to report on the improvement of the channels at Andankulam, but each time he has been called away suddenly, and I have seen no results of his work. The Irrigation Inspector, Mr. Buttery, was lent to the Irrigation Engineer for work on the Kanthalai channel, but the work done is next to nothing, and now the whole work of the village tanks is thrown on the Sub-Inspector.

Kanthalai Tank has been full to overflowing for many weeks now, but the Director of Irrigation has ordered that the Per-aru sluice is not to be opened for irrigation purposes, and so the villagers are deprived of their water supply. There is said to be a small leak in the Per-aru sluice, but I am convinced that it is of no importance, and that there is no reason why water should not be issued.

In the Kedumadavu sluice there is a more important leak under the tunnel, and water comes up between the stones even when the sluice gates are closed. This displacement of the stones I attribute to the roots of trees which grow on the bund close to the sluice. I do not think that any trees should be allowed to grow on bunds within 30 yards of any masonry work. In this case, too, I think there can be no risk from water flowing through the sluice into the tunnel. It would reduce the pressure of the water and counteract the pressure *from below*. The work on the channel has been unaccountably delayed. When I went to see it in December all I could see was a few feet of shallow channel such as a gang of 50 coolies might have cut in a week. This was at the lower end of the channel, and the land required for the first mile has not even been acquired. The salary paid to Mr. Buttery must have been more than the value of the work done. Owing to the delay in constructing the channel I have been unable to sell any more lands at Kanthalai. The crops grown at Tampalakam irrigated by Kanthalai tank have been enormous, estimated at 131,736 bushels. There are now 637 acres at Kanthalai and 2,249 acres at Tampalakam irrigated by Kanthalai tank.

Allai Tank also filled to overflowing, and with its twin tank *Peruveli* was successful in irrigating a vast area of paddy land, from which large crops were raised. But here again there has been long delay in the matter of the construction of a supply channel, which is urgently required to bring down water from the Verugal river during the up-country rains of May, June, and July, when the river is usually in flood. The delay at present is due solely to a question of the *method* of repayment of cost. The terms which the villagers suggest are, in my opinion, *more favourable to Government* than those suggested by the Director of Irrigation, as under those terms the cost would more quickly be repaid, but they are unwilling to pay a rate *in perpetuity* of Re. 1·50, which would more than repay the cost of repair and maintenance. They offer instead Rs. 2·22 for ten years, followed by a rate of 50 cents in perpetuity, and this, I consider, should be accepted. If the work is successful,

there can be no doubt that it would lead at once to a very considerable extension of paddy cultivation. I have had to refuse to sell any more land under Allai tank *as irrigable*, as the water supply is insufficient.

Andankulam and Periyakulam also filled to overflowing and gave sufficient water for the fields cultivated, but the channels of Andankulam are unsatisfactory, and neither tank is worked to its full capacity.

Illakantai shows an increased area under cultivation, as a considerable extent of land has recently been sold. It is, however, a poor tank, and was not worth the original cost of construction.

Many tanks in the district for which I have asked for funds are larger than Andankulam, Periyakulam, and Illakantai, and much better worth the cost of restoration.

Minor Works.

There are several tanks capable of irrigating Crown land in the neighbourhood of populous villages which I am anxious to see restored, but, though I have appealed time after time for more than six years, I have never been able to secure a hearing. The villagers are willing to buy the land and to repay the cost of the work, which would not be great.

PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

I fear that the proposal for a railway from Trincomalee to Kurunegala must now be considered as indefinitely postponed, only to be revived when the deliberations of the Commission now sitting in Madras for the consideration of the question of uniting Ceylon with India by rail for military purposes are made known. At the same time the question must be kept in view when other suggestions regarding transport facilities are made.

I have already referred to the commencement of the North Coast road, which will make traffic possible at all times of the year.

I have had to postpone cases in court, as there was no possibility of parties or witnesses travelling between Pulmoddai and Trincomalee, and for weeks together the Medical Officer was unable to communicate with the apothecary at Tiriyai.

The scheme which I referred to in my report for 1901 for shutting out the salt water from the area in the south-east corner of the Tampalakam pattu is well worthy of examination. There are large tracts of paddy land which might be made irrigable, and which are now ruined by the inroads of salt water, which might easily be dammed out.

Aid to the small remnant of Kandyan Sinhalese in the way of restoration of tanks is a great want. The population is steadily dying out, as shown by the Census returns. They have fine tanks and excellent paddy lands, but without assistance they cannot restore their tanks sufficiently quickly to get the full benefit of irrigation. A very small sum is required, and would be of incalculable benefit.

Failing a railway, communication by sea should be encouraged, and with this object in view I consider that the port dues collected in Trincomalee Harbour should be reduced to a minimum. We have no expensive harbour works to pay for, and I cannot see why ships frequenting Trincomalee should contribute towards the cost of the Colombo Harbour. If the weekly coasting steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company could be induced to call at Trincomalee on its way from Madras to Colombo and *vice versâ*, we should have communication with the southern ports of India, and passengers could reach Colombo by sea in 1½ day, without the detention at Island ports, which makes the Island steamer voyage so lengthy and tedious.

In view of the failure of the Batticaloa motor car service it seems hopeless to think of motor cars between Trincomalee and Matale until further improvements have been invented in the machines; but with light rails laid on the roads and the introduction of gasoline cars as used in Canada and the United States, the journey between Trincomalee and Matale might be made in comfort in about eight hours.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

There was a short but sharp outbreak of anthrax among the cattle of the Kaddukkulam pattu east and west, introduced by cattle of the North-Central Province. Prompt measures were taken to stamp out the disease, and in less than two months the district was reported free of infection. I annex a statement of the number of cattle attacked, with results:—

Statement of Cattle infected with Anthrax in Kaddukkulam East and West of the Trincomalee District during 1902.

Division.	Number Infected.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Recoveries.
Kaddukkulam East	101	69 ...	32
Kaddukkulam West	60	38 ...	22
Total ...	161	107	54

It will be seen that two-thirds of the animals attacked died, and one-third recovered. This is a better result than is usually shown in cases of anthrax. There were no cases of rinderpest or hoof-and-mouth diseases.

The cattle registers show 7,936 buffaloes and 10,706 neat cattle, an increase of 66 buffaloes and 802 neat cattle when compared with the figures for 1901.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The Trincomalee District is able not only to support itself in the way of locally-grown food stuffs, but to export paddy as well as dried fish to other districts. It is, however, still compelled to import the products of the cocoanut. Salt produced in this district has been exported to Badulla, Batticaloa, Galle, Beruwala, and Bentota, as well as to the inland villages in Matale and Anuradhapura Districts. Rice is imported for the consumption of the town population to the amount of 26,829 cwt.

from beyond the seas and 1,027 cwt. coastwise. This is equivalent to 47,355 bushels. On the other hand, the district has exported coastwise 15,903 cwt. of paddy and 689½ cwt. of rice.

The weather was most favourable for paddy cultivation, and the crop now being harvested is probably the largest ever grown in the Trincomalee District. The decline of the tobacco industry has led to a vast increase of paddy cultivation, and very high wages are paid at harvest time to secure sufficient labourers to reap the crops. The actual outturn is given as 457,987 bushels from 12,280 acres of land, or 37 bushels per acre. Of this amount 131,736 bushels were the produce of 2,663 acres situated at Kanthalai and Tampalakam and irrigated by Kanthalai tank, showing a return of 49 bushels per acre. That this return is not excessive is shown by the following actual measurements made this year :—

Name of Field.	Village.	Acres.	Bushels.
Samanturaivayal ...	... Tamblegam ...	1 ...	61
Pichchaivelivayal ...	... do. ...	1 ...	67½
Suriyanpallam ...	... Kanthalai ...	1 ...	53
Perattuvelivayal ...	... do. ...	1 ...	46
	Total ...	4	227½

Average per acre, 56⅞.

In the Koddiyar pattu the average yield is given at 34½ bushels per acre, partly irrigable and partly munmari, the average having been brought down owing to the ravages of the paddy bug in some of the fields. The yield is shown as varying from 6¾ bushels at Peruveli, where a great part was abandoned, to 52 bushels at Kiranveli irrigated by Anaitivu tank. In the Kaddukkulam pattu the only crop entered as *very good*, showing a yield of 45 bushels and upwards per acre, is that of Tiriyai, with a yield of 25,110 bushels. The poor Sinhalese villages of Kaddukkulam pattu west, as usual, come in at the tail of the list, but I do not believe that the crops were so bad as reported.

The prices of rice and paddy have gone back to their normal level, viz., Rs. 4·37 and Re. 1·25 per bushel respectively, and the prices of other food stuffs are annexed :—

Average Prices of Provisions, Arrack, and Tobacco.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Wheaten flour, per lb. ...	0 12	Salt, per lb.	0 2
Wheaten bread, per lb. ...	0 12½	Tobacco, manufactured, per lb....	3 60
Butter, fresh, per lb. ...	1 25	Tobacco, raw, per lb. ...	0 35
Butter, salt, per lb. ...	1 25	Rice, per bushel ...	4 37½
Cheese, per lb.... ...	1 25	Paddy, per bushel ...	1 25
Coffee, per lb.	1 0	Peas, per bushel ...	3 75
Tea, per lb.	1 0	Arrack, per gallon ...	6 50
Sugar, per lb.	0 15		

As regards cocoanuts, the district is still dependent on imports coastwise, 1,459 cwt. of the nuts having been imported, 844 cwt. of copperah, 9,251 cwt. of cocoanut oil, and 18 cwt. of poonac. I hope that in a few years the tables will be turned, and that the Trincomalee District will be able to export cocoanut produce instead of importing it. The returns furnished by the headmen show that, while there are only 96,450 bearing trees in the district, there are 104,100 plants under eight years old, some of which are just coming into bearing.

Of dried fish, the district exported coastwise in 1902 as much as 8,568½ cwt., in addition to the quantity transported by land. The value of this quantity is entered as Rs. 72,899·50.

Dried meat (venison) amounted only to 21½ cwt., representing less than twenty animals killed for the sake of meat for export, from which the Game Protection Society may take heart, though of course a larger number was slain for home consumption.

Of fine grain, there is practically none grown in the district, as chena permits are granted only to Veddahs. A considerable quantity of fine grain is imported from the North-Central Province, while the Customs returns show 952 cwt. of "other grain" imported from abroad (principally gram) and 228 cwt. imported coastwise.

It may seem strange that plantains grown in Jaffna can compete with those locally grown, but no less than 1,000 cwt. were imported coastwise.

There is a plentiful supply of fresh fish caught in the sea and lagoons, and game adds to the food supply as well as the sport of the district.

SANITATION AND HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

Every care is still being taken to keep out the plague and other epidemics from the town of Trincomalee and the villages. Up to 1891 not a single decade passed without an outbreak of cholera in Trincomalee, and our cemeteries show the ravages caused by cholera in the garrison as well as among the native population. But since 1891 Trincomalee has been quite free from cholera. There is a permanent infectious diseases hospital at the end of Orr's Hill at a safe distance from the town but easily accessible both by land and by water, and in the same grounds a temporary hospital, which can be burnt down after use, was erected for plague patients in case of an outbreak. Sites for plague hospitals have also been cleared near the most populous villages, and materials for the erection of sheds can be collected at short notice.

Great care has been taken in opening up drains in the town, which for years have been choked by silt, and in spite of the heavy rains between 6th October and 31st December, during which period no less than 52·12 inches of rain were registered, the town was never flooded as it was during the years 1896 and 1897, when I first came to the district.

The decrease in tobacco cultivation within the town limits is also beneficial to the health of the people, and the number of deaths has gone down from 424 in 1901 to 373 in 1902.

There have been no epidemics of any kind during the year. The annexed list shows the number and locality of hospitals and dispensaries, with the number of patients treated. A new dispensary was opened at Tiriyai, 32 miles north of Trincomalee, in place of one at Nilaveli (9 miles from Trincomalee). It was only opened in November, 1902, but has already been much patronized. I was in hopes

that the apothecary would be able to itinerate to Madawachchiya for the benefit of the Sinhalese villagers of Kaddukkulam pattu west, but arrangements for this have not yet been completed :—

			No. of Inmates.
Trincomalee Town ...	1	Government Civil Hospital	331
Do. ...	1	Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	—
Do. ...	1	Outdoor Dispensary	5,699
Muttur	1	Government Outdoor Dispensary ...	2,214
Toppur	1	Do. ...	770
Tiriyai*	1	Do. ...	549
Nilaveli (closed on 31st December, 1902) ...	1	Do ...	496
Tampalakam ...	1	Do. ...	1,322
Kiniyai	1	Do. ...	783

* This dispensary has only been opened a short time in place of one closed at Nilaveli.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The very full report of the Superintendent of Census makes comment on the Vital Statistics unnecessary, and I will only observe that the decrease in the town population, as shown by the Census and the Vital Statistics of 1901, seems to have been checked. In 1901 the deaths registered were in excess of the births by 32, the figures having been 392 births and 424 deaths. In 1902 the figures were 412 births and 373 deaths, giving an increase of population (independent of migration) of 39. The town population is, however, very migratory, and fewer Tamils come from Jaffna for tobacco cultivation than in former years, and the numbers on the division officers' rolls, 3,326 in 1902 against 3,374 in 1901, seem to indicate that the town population is still on the decrease owing to migration.

Outside the town there is a steady increase, and that a rapid one, as shown by the Census, the births numbering 678, against 569 deaths. During the past two years the Sinhalese villages have shown an excess of births over deaths, so, unless the villagers are migrating into the North-Central Province, I hope the depopulation of that division is now at an end.

VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

I annex a statement of work done in the Village Tribunal during the year. The President continues to give satisfaction, and his decisions are generally good. Appeals were taken in 22 cases, and in only one was the judgment set aside. One appeal was taken to the Governor and Executive Council, resulting in the decision of the Assistant Agent being affirmed :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1902.

	Koddiyar Pattu.	Kaddukkulam Pattu.	Tampalakam Pattu.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1902 :—				
Civil	58	88	11	157
Criminal	24	37	13	74
Instituted during the year :—				
Civil	1,084	290	544	1,918
Criminal	240	220	118	578
Total number of cases :—				
Civil	1,142	378	555	2,075
Criminal	264	257	131	652
Breach of V.C. Rules:—				
Criminal	63	65	18	146
DECISIONS.				
Civil :—				
Money	1,064	347	539	1,950
Land	3	3	—	6
Criminal :—				
Assault	136	122	72	330
Theft	32	21	16	69
Malicious injury ...	1	1	4	6
Cattle trespass ...	14	24	13	51
Total Decisions :—				
Civil	1,067	350	539	1,956
Criminal	246	233	123	602
Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions":—				
Civil	240	141	84	465
Criminal	88	77	39	204
APPEALS. *To Government Agent.*				
Civil ... Confirmed ...	9	2	—	11
Civil ... Set aside ...	—	—	—	—
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	5	6	—	11
Criminal ... Set aside ...	—	—	1	1
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.				
Civil ... Confirmed ...	1	—	—	1
Civil ... Set aside ...	—	—	—	—
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	1	—	—	1
Criminal ... Set aside ...	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1902 :—				
Civil	75	28	16	119
Criminal	18	24	8	50

CRIME.

This district is usually very free from crime, but during the last few months it has seemed to me that there has been more crime than usual. Two cases of homicide were reported. The first was an unfortunate affair, in which a Corporal in the Royal Artillery was charged with kicking a native and rupturing his spleen (already much enlarged), but the evidence was so contradictory, pointing, if anything, to an accident (a fall in trying to get over a fence), that the accused was acquitted and discharged. The second appears to have been a cold-blooded murder by shooting, the motive being obscure, but the case is still *sub judice*. A case of bigamy was also discovered, but the natives place so little value on registration that they regard this as a very trivial offence. One case of robbery is also committed for trial before the Supreme Court.

In the District Court 5 cases with 7 persons accused were tried, resulting in 4 acquittals and 1 conviction. The acquittals were all cases of grievous hurt, two with dangerous weapons; but in all the cases the evidence was unreliable, and in most of them the injured persons were the offenders. The one conviction was a case of robbery. Other cases, however, of grievous hurt towards the close of the year resulted in convictions early in 1903.

In the Police Court 182 persons were brought up in 167 cases charged with cognizable offences. Of these, 75 were convicted, 92 acquitted or discharged, 2 committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and 13 for trial before the District Court.

Of the knife cases, one accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment (affirmed in appeal); one was a trivial case, resulting from a drunken brawl, and the accused was fined Rs. 20; a third case, also trifling, was compromised, and the injured man declared the wound was accidentally inflicted; the fourth case was found to be false. One man admitted that he branded his victim with a red hot nail, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

All the cases of cattle stealing were doubtful cases or civil disputes, and there were no convictions. In petty cases 213 persons were fined, 13 were imprisoned, and 1 bound over to keep the peace. Two juveniles were sentenced to whipping.

HEADMEN AND CRIME.

The headmen have done good work in the prevention and detection of crime. In every case where a crime has been committed the headmen and rural police have at once proceeded to the spot, arrested the accused, and brought up the necessary witnesses, so that a case could be heard at once before the witnesses could be tampered with. As usual, the Sinhalese villages have been entirely free from crime.

REGULAR POLICE.

The Police Magistrate informs me that he is not satisfied with the work of the regular police. In one murder case they certainly failed signally, and one constable has been dismissed for neglect of duty, if not actual complicity, in that case. From what I have seen of them departmentally I think they have done their best according to their lights in other cases, and undoubtedly they have prevented crime by nipping in the bud street quarrels, which might have become more serious but for their intervention.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

There has been a very considerable extension of paddy cultivation throughout the district, especially in the Koddiyar pattu. There is now practically one unbroken tract of paddy field extending all the way from Mutur to the Peruveli tank, some cultivated by rain water and some irrigated by Allai and Peruveli tanks. On the east side of the Kiliveddi road there is also a considerable extension of cultivation on the irrigated lands, and a demand for more lands near the upper reaches of Allai tank. As soon as the Allai supply channel is complete the extension will be more rapid still, and the greater part of the northern half of Koddiyar pattu will be one vast tract of paddy land. The southern half is a hopeless waste, with the exception of the fields about Wappiya and Ichchilampattai.

A further extent of land at Tampalakam irrigated by Kanthalai tank has been brought under cultivation, and the cultivated area at Tampalakam now amounts to 2,663 acres.

In the Kaddukkulam pattu east there have been great extensions about Pulmoddai and Tiriyai, and the surveyors cannot keep pace with the demand for land. I have now outstanding 101 applications for 394 acres in Kaddukkulam pattu east, for which survey fees have been deposited.

Cocoanut cultivation does not extend so rapidly, as the quick returns and the easy terms of purchase of paddy land are a great attraction. I cannot understand why paddy cultivators, who get a return within one year, should be given such a great advantage over cocoanut planters, who get no return for seven or eight years, and who have a far greater outlay, as the lands must be *kept* weeded as well as cleaned and planted.

The Wanniahs' returns show 13,420 cocoanuts planted in 1902, and the number of young plants (under eight years) now exceeds the number of bearing trees.

Return of Lands granted and sold in the Trincomalee District during the Year 1902.

District.	Grants under 100 Acres.		Above 100 Acres and under 500.		Over 500 Acres.		Total.		Whether by Grant or by Purchase.	Average Price per Acre.
	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		Rs. c.
Trincomalee	267	1,085 0 29	—	—	—	—	267	1,085 0 29	Purchase	16 0
	1	0 1 2	—	—	—	—	1	0 1 2	Half-improved value	—
	127	88 2 13	—	—	—	—	127	88 2 13	Certificate of quiet possession	—

TOBACCO.

Tobacco cultivation is "in the doldrums;" each year the area cultivated becomes less, and this year the cultivators are so disheartened that they have sown an inferior kind of tobacco for native cigars, as they can find no market for the fine light leaf which used to be characteristic of Trincomalee tobacco, and which was much used for covers for cigars. The export of tobacco to Jaffna has dwindled from 1,401 cwt. in 1900 to 840½ cwt. in 1901 and 518½ cwt. in 1902. It is a great pity, for the Trincomalee tobacco is of very good quality, and it only required scientific curing to make it suitable for the European market.

CHENA CULTIVATION.

Practically nil, as permits are granted only to the Veddahs of Koddiyar pattu. There has, however, been a slight recrudescence in 1902 of illicit chena cultivation in the Tampalakam district, which has been met by fines.

SALE OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

Nothing worthy of note, and no Crown lands absorbed under cover of private transfers or Fiscal's sales.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

The planting of indiarubber is engaging my attention. I had inquiries from a Colombo firm regarding Crown lands in this district suitable for rubber. In spite of the droughts from which the district suffers, I am sure that rubber might be cultivated profitably throughout the district, and I should like to see experimental clearings made on Government account.

The improvement of the district south of Kiniyai by blocking out the salt water and restoring one or two fairly large tanks has also engaged my attention. If a share of the irrigation vote was granted annually to a District Local Board, the scientific officers merely advising as to *cost* and then carrying out the works decided on by the Board, we might get some progress; but when the Provincial Irrigation Boards existed the District Agencies had no voice thereon, and consequently never shared in the votes. We want a District *Local* Board with a *local* fund, the Board paying to Government interest and sinking fund on loans, and taking into the fund the receipts from irrigation works.

GENERAL.

I was taken seriously ill early in the year, and was compelled to take three months' leave to recruit my health at Nuwara Eliya. During my absence Mr. Carbery acted as Assistant Agent for three weeks, and Mr. Vaughan was appointed to act for the remaining period.

The high office of Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Station was surrendered in 1902 by Rear-Admiral Day Bosanquet, who was succeeded by Rear-Admiral (now Sir Charles) Drury.

Major Van Straubenzee, R.E., still commands the troops.

The 26th Madras Infantry has been replaced by the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, and there have been other changes in the garrison.

The new topographical map of the district was issued during the year, and is of the greatest possible use in the administration of the district, the old maps being both inaccurate and unreliable.

The rainfall, which in 1901 amounted only to 56·55 inches, rose in 1902 to 76·73, which is considerably above the average of thirty-five years, but below the average of 1896 to 1898.

The salt collection was the largest on record, viz., 49,479 cwt., and might have been doubled if there had been sufficient storage accommodation.

Thanks to the kind assistance of Major Van Straubenzee, R.E., I am able to bring to light a few hitherto unpublished Dutch monuments, of which I annex copies and translations, for which I am indebted to the Hon. Mr. J. P. Lewis and Mr. F. H. De Vos.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Trincomalee, February 27, 1903.

APPENDIX.

(1) Near Western Battery, Fort Frederick.

German.

ICHLIEGEUNDSCHLAFFE
GANTZMITFRIEDENDEN
DERHERRHILFTMIRDAS
ICHSICHERWOHNE
MIEUFR. IOH : HENR. PIETERS
IN LEEVEN HUISVR. VAN
DEN WELED : MANH : HEER
GERRIT DE LANGE LUIT
TERZEEEN EQUIPAGIEN
TE TRINKONOMALE
GEB : TRINKO. 10 AN. AD. 1758
OVERLED : 31 MAYA 1794 ?

Translation.—I lie and rest, altogether at peace, the Lord helping me, that I indwell in Him.

Dutch.—Mrs. Johanna Henr. Pieters, in life the wife of the Hon. Jerrit de Lange, Lieutenant at Sea and Equippagien at Trinkomale. Born Trinko., 10th January, 1738. Died 31st May, 1794.

(2) Near Western Battery, Fort Frederick.

Dutch.

Hieronder rust
Den Weled Manh Heer
Anthonie Hageman
In Leeven Kapit einder
Militiè Geb te Stokholm
Dens ? January, A 1729
Inden Heere Ontslaapen
Denso July A 1793.

Translation.—Here underneath rests the Hon. Anthonie Hageman, in life Captain of the Militia Born at Stockholm, 31st January, 1725 A.D. Died in the Lord on 30th July, 1793 A.D.

(3) Near Western Battery, Fort Frederick

Dutch.

HIERRUSTIN DEN
HEERE
MEIUFF : JOHANNA
JACOBA SIEMONSZ
INLEEVENHUISV
VANDENOPPERCHI
BURGYNIOHHEND
HARTSZOUD 35 IAA
REN 2 MAANDGEB
TETRINKDN 31 AIG
A : 1757 OVERLEEDEN
H (?) IOVEMBAD. 1792.

Translation.—Here rests in the Lord Mrs. Johanna Jacoba Siemonsz, in life the wife of Chief Medical Officer John Hendrik Hartsz. Aged 35 years 2 months. Born at Trinko 31st August, 1757. Died 1st November, 1792.

(4) Near Station Hospital.

Dutch.

HIER LEGT
DEN ONWARDEERBARE EGHT GE
NCOT DE GOEDHARTIGE VADER
DEN WEL EDEL GEBOOREN HEER
JACGUES FABRICE VAN SENDEN
INLEEVEN KOOPMAN EN OPPER
HOOFD VAN TRYNCOMALE GEB TE
UTRECHT OPDEN
.....ANNO 1755.....
OB. 1879
.....OUD. 34 IAAR

German.

HOE KORT IS HET LEVEN
HOE LANG IS DE EEUWIGHEIT.

Translation (from Dutch).—Here lies the inestimable husband, the kind father, the noble (well born) Jacques Fabrice van Senden, during his life Koopman* and Chief of Trincomalee. Born in Utrecht ..... Ao. 1755. Died 1789. Aged 34 years.

From German.

How short is life
How long is eternity !

* Mr. W. E. de Vos adds this footnote :—*Koopman, lit.* 'merchant,' cannot like most other titular ranks in the Dutch Service be Englished, and had better be always reproduced in the original.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1902.

Area of Province	3,000 square miles.
1902 Population	353,626

REVENUE.

FOR 1902 the provincial revenue amounted to Rs. 1,642,817, as against Rs. 1,592,505 for 1901, the previous highest on record. In 1896 the revenue of the Province amounted to Rs. 1,159,767 only. There has thus been an increase of nearly Rs. 500,000 in the last seven years. The revenue for 1891 nominally exceeded Rs. 2,000,000, but as this included a sum of Rs. 900,000 on account of the pearl fishery, which might more properly have been included in the returns for the Northern Province, last year's figures are unsurpassed. The receipts under the various heads of revenue were as follows:—

Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the North-Western Province during the Years 1901 and 1902.

Heads of Revenue.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1.—CUSTOMS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Imports.					
Cotton Manufacture ...	63 25	—	—	63 25	
Other Goods	16 49	57 44	40 95	—	
Total ...	79 74	57 44	—	22 30	
2.—PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES.					
Port Dues and Outports ...	205 80	206 98	1 18	—	
3.—LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.					
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	394,475 8	397,179 43	2,704 35	—	Increase is due to higher prices realized.
Salt	747,036 76	806,539 56	59,502 80	—	More salt sold this year.
Opium	4,460 0	5,770 0	1,310 0	—	Increase is due to higher prices realized.
Sundries	100 0	590 0	490 0	—	
Land Revenue.					
Royalty on Coral Stones ...	69 50	63 0	—	6 50	
Rents exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls	11,818 21	16,519 62	4,701 41	—	New tolls and higher rent this year.
Bridge Tolls	37,240 0	40,711 42	3,471 42	—	Regular payments.
Ferry Tolls	3,510 68	2,946 66	—	564 2	A ferry toll last year is a bridge toll this year.
Canal Tolls	12,470 0	13,300 0	830 0	—	Regular payments.
Carried over ...	1,211,180 23	1,283,619 69	—	—	

Heads of Revenue.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Brought forward ...	1,211,180 23	1,283,619 69	—	—	
Stamps.					
Revenue (various Services) ...	74,909 28	66,459 92	—	8,449 36	Stamp fees on account of cart licenses recovered for half-year only.
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Courts	1,000 75	477 0	—	523 75	
Courts of Requests ...	75 0	30 0	—	45 0	
Police Courts	11,461 4	9,682 7	—	1,778 97	
Government Agents ...	92 54	83 78	—	8 76	
Other Departments ...	674 12	196 53	—	477 59	
Forest Department ...	854 9	852 10	—	1 99	
Total ...	1,300,247 5	1,361,401 9	61,154 4	—	
4.—FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					
Judicial Stamps ...	45,549 32	47,655 63	2,106 31	—	More stamps sold this year.
Survey Fees	15,624 0	13,427 73	—	2,196 27	Few lands sold this year.
Recoveries on Irrigation Works...	8,219 44	10,250 78	2,031 34	—	
Hospital Stoppages ...	—	0 45	0 45	—	
Refund of Hospital Expenses ...	769 34	540 33	—	229 1	
Collections at Dispensaries ...	3,292 81	4,041 83	749 2	—	
Medical Aid Dues ...	362 63	944 2	581 39	—	
Sale of Drugs	47 23	125 6	77 83	—	
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts	6,500 50	6,668 16	167 66	—	
Storage of Gunpowder ...	489 75	348 75	—	141 0	
Value of Prison Labour ...	0 14	—	—	0 14	
School Books and Stationery ...	184 17	212 75	28 58	—	
Value of Tools lost ...	4 50	1 50	—	3 0	
Warehouse Rent ...	—	1 72	1 72	—	
Fees for Title Deeds ...	2,920 83	2,599 51	—	321 32	
Sundries	50 7	78 28	28 21	—	
Total ...	84,014 73	86,896 50	2,881 77	—	
5.—POST AND TELEGRAPH.					
Postage Stamps... ...	5,647 60	9,161 17	3,513 57	—	More stamps sold this year.
7.—RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Rent of Buildings and Houses ...	608 18	623 25	15 7	—	
Garden Rents	576 1	198 3	—	377 98	
Rent of Lands	1,054 79	516 43	—	538 36	
Total ...	2,238 98	1,337 71	—	901 27	
8.—INTEREST.					
On Arrears of Revenue ...	1,066 90	2,017 85	950 95	—	
9.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	123 68	40 41	—	83 27	
Unclaimed Deposits ...	1,730 79	510 46	—	1,220 33	
Sundries	254 5	1,034 74	780 69	—	
Total ...	2,108 52	1,585 61	—	522 91	
10.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber	27,780 12	34,145 69	6,365 57	—	More sales this year.
Crops on Crown Lands ...	1,612 95	1,105 51	—	507 44	
Sale of Sand	1 50	1 0	—	0 50	
Sundries	561 1	130 95	—	430 6	
Total ...	29,955 58	35,383 15	5,427 57	—	
11.—LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands sold ...	158,562 53	143,798 61	—	14,763 92	Few lands sold this year.
Premia on Leases ...	8,382 77	971 50	—	7,411 27	Few leases settled.
Total ...	166,945 30	144,770 11	—	22,175 19	
Grand Total ...	1,592,510 20	1,642,817 61	50,307 31	—	Nett income.

There was a large increase under the head of Salt, but, over and above this source of revenue, Licenses, Toll Rents, Judicial and Postage Stamps, and Sale of Timber all bring in substantial additions to the revenue.

The progress in regard to post and telegraph stamps in the last two years has been remarkable, and is an unfailing indication of an increase in business. The figures are—

	Rs. c.
1900	3,436 45
1901	5,647 60
1902	9,161 17

The decrease in Revenue Stamps is due to stamp fees on account of cart licenses being recovered for six months only. As regards other decreases, Fines and Forfeitures show a falling off in every court and department. As pointed out last year, there is no reason to regret the reduction under this head. Severe fines in ordinary cases may lead to the ruin of the offender and to the swelling of the ranks of the criminal classes. The only other item in which there is a marked decrease is under Land Sales and the connected head of Survey Fees. This was not due to want of energy in pushing sales, for a larger number of lots was sold than in the previous year. The area was, however, smaller. The number of lots sold in the last three years was as follows :—

1900	324
1901	493
1902	509

A comparative statement showing the extent of land alienated by the Crown during the last three years is annexed :—

Return of Lands sold and granted during the Three Years 1900 to 1902.

Year.	Sales.				Half-Improved Value.				Certificates of Quiet Possession.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Fees recovered.
Kurunegala.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1900 ...	135	1,652 1 28	79,118 0	47 88	1	9 0 11	1,133 60	125 0	39	233 2 34	—
1901 ...	242	2,498 2 14	86,123 0	34 46	9	62 2 21	4,215 0	67 29	627	2,046 2 30	—
1902 ...	200	975 0 15	38,071 0	39 4	23	74 0 19	2,362 0	31 2	72	988 1 9	—
Puttalam.											
1900 ...	78	786 0 28	25,120 92	31 96	25	331 2 33	6,942 54	20 97	—	—	—
1901 ...	84	1,037 2 34	35,567 50	34 26	29	444 0 21	10,229 77	23 19	22	61 3 19	—
1902 ...	65	1,479 0 2	34,098 80	23 5	5	32 0 18	935 0	29 22	4	40 3 4	—
Chilaw.											
1900 ...	111	1,024 3 1	40,369 50	39 39	11	39 1 12	1,495 50	38 3	123	289 1 15	871 30
1901 ...	167	904 1 0·99	43,798 63	48 43	17	23 3 27	2,125 25	88 85	446	498 2 30·97	2,045 50
1902 ...	244	1,627 3 22	42,756 0	26 26	8	23 2 18	925 0	39 18	375	952 3 8	2,713 40

The annexed returns give the prices realized by the sale of arrack and toll rents. The arrack rents show a slight increase in the amount realized, which is proportionate to the increase in population. There has been a steady increase in the toll rents of the Province, which are now 50 per cent. higher than they were in 1896, when they realized Rs. 24,725, as against Rs. 37,060 last year. The rise is due to increased traffic in all parts of the Province :—

Statement showing the Amounts realized by the Sale of Arrack Rents of the North-Western Province from 1897 to 1902.

Description of Rent.	July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.	July 1, 1898, to Dec. 31, 1900.	January 1 to Dec. 31, 1901.	January 1 to Dec. 31, 1902.	Increase in 1902 over 1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrack Rent, Seven Korales ...	146,500	350,000*	166,650	176,770	10,120
,, Puttalam and Kalpitiya...	45,000	117,500†	50,025	50,025	—
,, Chilaw and Yagam Pattu	157,500	420,000‡	191,000	191,000	—
				Total Increase ...	10,120

* Sold for 30 months, Rs. 140,000 a year. † Sold for 30 months, Rs. 47,000 a year.
‡ Sold for 30 months, Rs. 168,000 a year.

Statement showing the Amounts realized by the Toll Rents of the North-Western Province during the Years 1897 to 1902.

Description of Rent.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Increase in 1902 over 1901.	Decrease in 1902 over 1901.
Kurunegala District.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bridge, Tuntota ...	1,620	1,635	1,660	1,600	2,050	2,060		
Bridge, Metibokka ...	1,000	1,115	1,025	910	930	855		
Bridge, Maguru-oya, Puttalam road	5,160	5,200	6,515	7,025	7,000	11,566		
Bridge, Maguru-oya, Giriulla road	2,000	3,410	4,000	3,200	3,260	3,415		
Bridge, Deduru-oya, Puttalam road	2,010	2,520	2,570	2,550	2,120	2,150		
Bridge, Deduru-oya, Dambulla road	4,330	4,690	4,150	4,150	4,030	—*		
Bridge, Dodangaslanda ...	—	600†	2,000	2,000	1,870	1,515		
Road toll, Polgahawela ...	830	1,195	1,060	1,070	1,200	984		
Road toll, Mallowapitiya ...	3,050	3,795	3,865	4,000	4,560	4,910		
	20,000	24,120	26,845	26,505	27,020	27,455	435	—
Puttalam District.								
Bridge, Kottukachchiya ...	2,510	2,560	2,540	2,200	2,500	2,675		
Canal, Palavi	3,110	3,050	3,640	3,520	3,430	3,900		
Ferry, Etalai	680	680	600	650	550	825		
Ferry, Kalpitiya, Mutwal ...	35	30	25	32	27	30		
Ferry, Kalpitiya, Karaitivu ...	75	75	70	80	60	65		
Palavi-Kalpitiya road toll ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,700		
	6,410	6,395	6,875	6,482	6,567	9,195	2,628	—
Chilaw District.								
Bridge, Deduru-oya ...	3,155	2,555	2,810	2,900	3,000	3,010		
Bridge, Tunmodara ...	8,810	7,758	8,100	9,070	10,100	12,000		
Road, Etiyawala ...	2,610	3,000	4,010	4,005	4,265	4,120		
Canal, Nattandiya ...	5,490	5,050	5,060	5,770	5,590	5,400		
Canal, Munatipirivu ...	3,605	3,400	3,390	3,400	3,450	4,000		
Ferry, Bandiruppuwa ..	120	100	95	95	340	410		
Ferry, Lunuwila	755	1,150	1,305	1,320	1,540	1,360		
Ferry, Battulu-oya ...	964	1,105	1,250	1,740	1,250	1,750		
Road, Nattandiya to Dunkannawa	—	—	—	—	2,233‡	5,010		
	25,509	24,110	26,020	28,300	31,708	37,060	5,352	—
						Increase ...	8,415	

* Sold with Maguru-oya bridge, Puttalam road. † July 1 to December 31. ‡ May to December.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the last two years has been as follows :—

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	26,895 0	26,961 59*
Pensions	7,403 0	9,252 16†
Other Charges	11,572 0	13,850 40‡
Total ...	45,870 0	50,064 15

* Increase is due to payment of increments.
† Increase is due to additional pensions.
‡ Increase is due to increased expenditure under various sub-heads.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

There has been no deficiency in the food supply of the people. The crops generally have been good, and the marked increase in cocoanut cultivation in the southern part of the Seven Korales and the extension of paddy cultivation in the Wanni have raised the bulk of the population from their former poverty-stricken condition, when they were chiefly dependent on chena cultivation for their subsistence.

The price of paddy and other food stuffs shows no material alteration from 1901, when also climatic conditions were favourable and crops were plentiful. The rainfall for the year was much above the average, and towards the close was excessive.

The maritime divisions of the Province, Chilaw and Puttalam, are prosperous, and, except in the Demala hatpattu of the Puttalam District, where the conditions are similar to those prevailing in the Wanni, there is but little poverty.

The extension of the Northern Railway through the centre of the Province brought considerable sums of money to the villagers, who undertook jungle clearing and earthwork, and practically no able-bodied man in the neighbourhood of the railway line need have suffered want.

II.—IRRIGATION.

The work of restoring village tanks in the Seven Korales was steadily continued throughout the year. Out of 558 working tanks in the Wanni, only 11 remain to be completed. In the Dewamedi hatpattu 15 out of 254 have still to be constructed. In the Demala hatpattu of the Puttalam District out of 109 all but 15 have been finished. There remain two to be completed in the Weudawili hatpattu, but in this division there are only a dozen village tanks and in Dambadeni hatpattu none. These divisions are well supplied with rain, and do not suffer from drought. The two divisions in which work has still to be vigorously prosecuted are the Hiriyala hatpattu, in which 58 out of 150 tanks have been finished, and Katugampola, in which no village tanks have yet been completed, though a considerable amount of work has been done on them. Fifty-eight tanks were provided with cement pipe sluices during the year, and the bund of Meddeketiya tank was improved at a cost of Rs. 2,020. An Irrigation Office attached to the Kurunegala Kachcheri was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,912.

The survey of the ancient Pandawewa—a fine storage tank—was taken in hand, and is nearly completed. The contour survey was carried 4½ miles along the Kolamune-oya, which feeds this tank, and an area of 2,055 acres of irrigable land was embraced by it. The extent of irrigable land thus shown would justify the restoration of this important work.

The work of the Irrigation Department in the Province in connection with such works as the Deduru-oya is not dealt with in this report, as it comes immediately under the Director of Irrigation, who discusses it in his annual report. Excellent progress has, however, been made by Messrs. Emerson and Berwick, the Irrigation Officers stationed in this Province, in the works entrusted to their charge.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The suggestion made in last year's report regarding a small stamp duty in Gansabhawa cases has been given effect to by the Legislature. I would repeat the proposal that the Firearms Ordinance should be introduced into the Kurunegala District. One of the worst murders in the course of the year was that of the conductor on an estate who was shot when in the verandah of his house, and the perpetrator of the crime has not been discovered.

IV.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED IN THE PROVINCE.

Good water supplies for Kurunegala and Puttalam are the most urgent requirements of the Province. For Kurunegala an excellent scheme has been prepared by Mr. R. W. Smith, and will, it is hoped, be carried out at no distant date. The question of water for Puttalam is no less pressing, but is a more difficult one to determine, as hitherto an untainted source of supply has not been discovered.

Financial reasons have hitherto prevented the building of markets in Kurunegala, which are greatly needed. Both Chilaw and Puttalam have them, whilst the principal town in the Province still lacks them.

The rapid increase in the work of the post and telegraphs in Kurunegala, which has nearly trebled since 1900, justifies the building of a new post office, especially as there is an excellent site available in the centre of the town. The present building is unsuitable, and a town of the size and importance of Kurunegala deserves a respectable office for its continually expanding business.

In the Administration Report for last year a light railway from Colombo to Chilaw and Puttalam was advocated, and reasons were adduced for the belief that it would pay. It is gratifying to find that His Excellency the Governor has appointed a Commission to inquire into the subject, and it may confidently be predicted that their report will be favourable to its being undertaken as soon as the lines now under construction are completed.

In the town of Chilaw the works most required are a new hospital and an iron bridge over the river to replace the existing wooden structure. The hospital need not be a palatial one. It is not so much the size as the position of the existing building that is faulty, and an excellent and healthy site can be found near the sea.

In the Puttalam District one of the main obstacles in the way of increasing the outturn of salt has been due to difficulties of transport. There is plenty of land suitable for the manufacture of salt, but the area under cultivation cannot be extended unless the crops can be rapidly removed. A light tramway has been advocated, and as the country is level no engineering difficulties would be encountered.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

1. Now that the village tank system is nearing completion, improvement must be looked for in the direction of large storage tanks, such as Pandawewa in Dewamedi hatpattu and Galgomuwa in the Wanni. Village tanks store the ordinary rainfall, but in times of drought they are soon emptied, and what is then wanted are reservoirs of great capacity which will enable the villagers to tide over deficiency of rainfall in a bad season. For instance, under the Deduru-oya works there has been no failure of harvest since the construction of the storage tank Batalagodawewa and the channels thereunder some ten years ago, though prior to their completion cultivation was most precarious.

2. A programme of construction of feeder roads to the railway has been mapped out, and the first, from Wariyapola to Ganewatta station and on to Hiripitiya, is now being carried out. When completed a great step will have been taken in the development of the Province.

3. Much progress has been made in the establishment of dispensaries in rural districts. The original scheme initiated by the late Mr. Fisher has been practically carried out, but no doubt it will require extension with the expanding needs of the district.

4. Under the head of Public Works schemes for the improvement of the water supply of Kurunegala and Puttalam have been referred to. In the district generally good water is of the utmost importance, and no general improvement in the health of the people can be expected if this want is not supplied. This requirement can best be met in rural districts by digging wells, and the headmen should be instructed to see that they are periodically cleaned.

5. The extension of garden cultivation with a view to increasing the production of vegetables is most desirable. The schools have been made the means of spreading information with regard to this subject, and of practically demonstrating the feasibility of adding to the food supply of the people. Much has, however, to be accomplished in this direction. As a rule, the ordinary village schoolmaster has but little knowledge of the subject, and is apt to be easily discouraged if his efforts are not at once successful. It has been suggested that the teachers should receive instruction from a practical

gardener, who should spend a month or so at each school where the conditions were favourable, and would by actual work, assisted by the teacher and pupils, give the experiment a fair start. At present there are periodical visits by the Superintendent of School Gardens, but it is not possible for that officer to devote time to practical working, or to do more than advise after a cursory inspection of what has been done or left undone.

The school plot at Weuda is a model of what may be effected in the way of "la petite culture" by a teacher who has knowledge and the energy to apply it, and if in the course of a year a dozen such centres could be established in different parts of the district by means of the employment of such an officer as I have suggested, they would be object lessons to the villagers in the neighbourhood, and would have far more effect than the most earnest exhortations to headmen can accomplish.

6. A potential source of wealth to the inhabitants of the Seven Korales are their cattle. They do not, however, avail themselves of the means to their hand to improve the breed, with the inevitable result that there is steady deterioration. A stud bull was procured and sent on to the Wanni, but the experiment was not successful. It is to the chief headmen that we must look to initiate proper stud farms, if progress in this direction is to be hoped for. It is certainly extraordinary that milk can only be with difficulty obtained in districts swarming with cattle, and it is unfortunate that so useful an article of diet is looked upon rather as a medicine than as a valuable food.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

At the beginning of the year there were a large number of cases of malarial fever in the Wanni and Hiriyala hatpattus, but on the whole there was less sickness than usual. There was no serious epidemic in any division of the district, and apart from fever the health of the people was good. The question of combating the malarial mosquito should perhaps have come under the head of Plans for the Improvement of the Province. Certainly nothing could tend more to its welfare than successful attempts to reduce the numbers of this pest. Information has been widely circulated in the vernacular relative to the malaria-conveying mosquito, and as to the precautions which should be adopted to ward off its attacks.

It is of course impossible in a district where paddy is so extensively grown to avoid large expanses of stagnant water, but in the immediate neighbourhood of houses holes can be filled in, and the favourite breeding places of the larvæ can be cleared out.

In regard to the prevention of plague, sites for camps have been selected, and temporary buildings could be readily put up. As no communication is allowed between India and the seabord of the Province, the disease could only be introduced *viâ* Colombo, and it is therefore scarcely possible that it should break out in this Province without warning.

VII.—CASES OF MURDER AND OF THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

The annexed statement gives the number for the last three years of murders and cases of grievous hurt, with the area and population of the six divisions of the Kurunegala District in which the offences occurred. It will be seen that the figures are unfavourable as compared with 1901, but are about the same as compared with 1900 :—

Comparative Statement of Crimes of Violence committed in the several Hatpattus during 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Hatpattu.	Area (Square Miles).	Population.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
			Homicide.	Grievous Hurt.	Homicide.	Grievous Hurt.	Homicide.	Grievous Hurt.
Weudawili Hatpattu ...	177	50,417	3	43	6	32	6	41
Dambadeni Hatpattu ...	164½	41,606	9	23	2	22	6	30
Dewamedi Hatpattu ...	186¾	32,079	1	4	1	4	4	12
Katugampola Hatpattu	358⅛	53,322	7	20	3	19	2	18
Hiriyala Hatpattu ...	387½	29,967	3	22	2	10	2	11
Wanni Hatpattu ...	569½	37,127	3	5	1	3	1	6
			26	117	15	90	21	118

The following is a list of cases of homicide, with the details of each offence :—

Weudawili Hatpattu.

1. *Meewaddana, 31st December, 1901.*—The deceased Rana Henaya of Meewaddana was found dead in a field. Death was caused by gunshot wounds. One Saraneris was charged, but on instructions from the Attorney-General was discharged. The case was probably one of accident, but the person who fired the gun was afraid to admit it.

2. *9th February, 1902.*—The deceased Punchi Appuhami came to the accused Ukkurala's house and attempted to assault him. The accused thereupon took a katty and killed Punchappu. On instructions from the Attorney-General the accused was discharged, as he was held to have acted in self-defence.

3. *Torayaya, 14th February, 1902.*—The accused Don Carolis of Torayaya had a dispute with Godage *ex*-Mudaliyar, and it was alleged dashed his infant child to the ground and killed it. He was tried before the Supreme Court, but was acquitted.

4. *Getuwana, 21st February, 1902.*—The accused Govindasamy and deceased Soranam were living together as husband and wife. Owing to a quarrel deceased left and was on her way to Hatton. Accused pursued and killed her. The weapon used was a katty. Accused was sentenced to death.

5. *17th March, 1902.*—The deceased Ranhamy and accused Mudalihami had an altercation in the deceased's garden. The accused struck the deceased with a club on his left side and killed him. On instructions from the Attorney-General accused was tried summarily, and was fined Rs. 50 for causing hurt under section 314 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

6. *6th September, 1902.*—A woman named Ukku of Nakalagama was alleged to have taken her child and left it to die in a jungle. There was no evidence to prove the allegation, nor that the child came to its end by violence. On instructions from the Attorney-General the accused was discharged.

Dambadeni Hatpattu.

7. *2nd April, 1902.*—The deceased Kudaya's house was entered by a thief. Kudaya attempted to arrest the man, who thereupon struck him with a club on the head, from the effects of which he died. A man called Puncha was arrested on the evidence of the deceased's son, but he was discharged by the Police Magistrate, the evidence being untrustworthy.

8. *13th April, 1902.*—The deceased Rankira was sleeping on the "pilla" of Lensua's house. An unknown assailant stabbed him with a knife and killed him. A man named Ranhami was charged with the murder, but he was discharged under instructions from the Attorney-General.

9. *22nd June, 1902.*—The accused Ukkuwa went to steal cocoanuts in the garden of Kirige Marthelis. The deceased attempted to arrest the thief, and shot him in the leg. Accused then stabbed and killed the deceased. He was tried before the Supreme Court and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

10. *12th October, 1902.*—The deceased Karanis Appu was a watcher on a cocoanut estate called Newfoundland. On the 11th October, 1902, he received his rice advance and wages amounting to Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. The following morning he was found strangled to death, and his hut, which was in a lonely spot, ransacked. No trace could be found of the perpetrators of the murder.

11. *14th October, 1902.*—The deceased Miko Nona was suspected by the accused Podisinno, her husband, of misconduct, and her mother was supposed to have connived at her relations with a tavern-keeper. The accused tied up his wife and flogged her until she confessed. He then stabbed her to death. He next shot the tavern-keeper and the deceased's mother, wounding them seriously but not fatally. Accused was tried before the Supreme Court and sentenced to be hanged.

12. *18th October, 1902.*—A woman named Dingiri was found dead near a pond at Godagamwela. Upon the complaint of one Hapuwa four accused were charged with murder. On instructions from the Attorney-General the accused were discharged, and the two witnesses for the prosecution are to be tried for perjury.

Dewamedi Hatpattu.

13. *7th May, 1902.*—The deceased Don Kitan Perera, Superintendent of Kolamuna estate, was killed by having his throat cut. He had previously been shot. Two men, Gunadara and Sarnelis, and a woman named Happi were charged with the murder, but the evidence against them was insufficient. A cooly on the estate, one Pablis, absconded at the time of the murder, and has not been found up to the present time.

14. *6th June, 1902.*—The deceased Katirinahamy was the sister-in-law of accused. Accused wanted to take her as his mistress but she refused, and in the quarrel which resulted accused stabbed the deceased with a knife and killed her. Accused was tried before the Supreme Court and sentenced to be hanged.

15. *10th June, 1902.*—The deceased Kiriya and the accused Ukkuwa had a quarrel at a spot where the latter was building a house. There had been previous ill-feeling between the parties owing to land disputes. The accused struck deceased with a crowbar and killed him. Accused was tried before the Supreme Court and was sentenced to death.

16. *14th November, 1902.*—The deceased Appuhami and accused Ukkurala had an altercation with regard to a paddy field. This resulted in a fight, in which accused struck deceased two blows with a mamoty on the head and killed him. Accused was tried before the Supreme Court and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Katugampola Hatpattu.

17. *2nd January, 1902.*—The deceased Solla Paramanadan was a Tamil trader. He came to Kuliyapitiya to recover some money due to him. On his return with Rs. 80 he was robbed and stabbed to death. Three men—(1) Kiribanda, (2) Bandirala, and (3) Bandirala—were tried in the Supreme Court and were sentenced to be hanged. The second accused was pardoned by His Excellency the Governor, and the sentence on the first and third accused was commuted to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment. There was reason to believe that the second accused had been falsely implicated by the Korala of the district, who was dismissed with ignominy from his post.

18. *27th July, 1902.*—The deceased Hetuhamy, who was the worse for liquor, was driving a cart at night on the high road singing objectionable songs. Some passer-by had an altercation with him and dealt him a blow on the head, from the result of which he died in hospital. His assailant was not discovered.

Hiriyala Hatpattu.

19. *22nd January, 1902.*—The deceased Kaduruvail was a watcher on Yatawatta estate in the Matale District. The accused Arasa took the deceased's gun and shot him. The accused was tried before the Supreme Court and was acquitted, as the accused's story that it was an accident was believed by the jury.

20. *27th May, 1902.*—The deceased Kalu Banda and accused Subaya were jointly cultivating a field and chena. They had an altercation about the cultivation. The accused stabbed the deceased with a knife and killed him. Accused was tried before the Supreme Court and sentenced to be hanged.

Wanni Hatpattu.

21. *25th December, 1902.*—The deceased Nilmanis de Silva was assaulted by several men, and one Biya struck him with a stick. The man died by rupture of the spleen. Twelve persons were brought before the Police Magistrate; eleven of them were discharged on instructions from the Attorney-General, and Biya was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for causing hurt.

Reference to the details of the above cases will show that less than half were actually murders, and in two instances the Attorney-General directed that the accused should be tried summarily for merely causing hurt. There were, however, two very bad cases of murder for the sake of robbery (fortunately a rare offence in this country), in one of which a conviction was obtained, but no trace of the offenders has yet been found in the other.

In regard to crime generally the figures show no improvement, but the percentage of offences punished was higher than in 1901.

The Weudawili hatpattu retains its bad pre-eminence in the matter of crime, whilst the Wanni continues to keep its good record. The rural districts of the Wanni, Dewamedi, and

Katugampola hatpattus always compare favourably with the Weudawili and Dambadeni divisions, which border the railway, and where there are large bazaars and a considerable influx of undesirable visitors from the low-country.

As pointed out in my Administration Report for last year, the number of arrack taverns in a division cannot be shown to have any perceptible influence on the crime of the district, and the figures of the present year bear out this view. In the list of causes of murder and homicide land disputes, jealousy, and revenge come first. None of the cases of homicide that occurred last year can be directly traced to the influence of drink, though in one instance, where jealousy was the immediate cause, the man was known to be of intemperate habits.

VIII.—WHETHER THE HEADMEN HAVE VIGOROUSLY CO-OPERATED IN THE PROSECUTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME.

The conduct of the headmen has, on the whole, been satisfactory, though there have been instances in which it was necessary to dismiss them for gross neglect or connivance at crime. In so large a body of men it is inevitable that there should be some black sheep, but to represent them generally as utterly depraved, whilst the ordinary villager is an exemplary character, is an absurd travesty of the actual facts. The village headman usually has the faults and virtues of his fellow villagers. It is the object and interest of the Government Agent and of the chief revenue headmen alike to select the best material possible. As a rule, the faults of a headman are want of energy and a disposition to side with his own friends. Indiscriminate dismissal usually has a bad effect, and frequently results in the appointment of a still less satisfactory successor.

The following are the names of headmen who have earned rewards for conspicuous activity in detecting and arresting offenders :—

Names of Headmen rewarded on Police Magistrate's Recommendation.

No.	Name of Headman.	Service.	Amount. Rs.
1 ...	Assana Lebbe, Peace Officer of Hadiruwalana	For arresting accused and abducted girl, P. C. case No. 1,118	10
2 ...	Ismail Lebbe, Peace Officer of Torayaya ...	For assistance rendered to Police Magistrate in the investigation of a murder on the spot	20
3 ...	D. D. Siriwardene, Korala of Alawwa ...	For arresting accused in "Hue and Cry" No. 1,821 of February 12, 1901 ...	25
4 ...	Kapuruhami Dissanayaka of Bamunakota palata	For promptness in arresting accused in case No. 822	10

IX.—CONDUCT OF REGULAR AND RURAL POLICE.

The only places at which the regular police are stationed in the Province are Kurunegala and Puttalam. They have done their work satisfactorily, and have kept order in the town. Near Kurunegala they put a stop to a well-known gambling hell, which had been maintained for a long time. Inspector Dias succeeded Inspector Jansz in charge of the police, and showed ability in detection of crime. The sergeant in charge is an excellent officer and good disciplinarian. The rural police force consists of a small number of peace officers, whose duties are to maintain order in large bazaars. They are for the most part unpaid.

One of the most important parts of the Government Agent's duties is in connection with the police work of the Province. In the rural districts where the Kandyan predominates there is but little crime; but in the divisions of Dambadeni and Weudawili hatpattus, where the low-country men form a large number of the population, and where the local headman has consequently but little influence, matters are far less satisfactory. Certain of the chiefs have proposed that strangers should require a kind of passport, but this does not seem possible at the present time, and might lead to much hardship in the case of those who were engaged in trade and other legitimate business.

X.—CATTLE STEALING.

The returns for last year were less favourable than in 1901, and the figures for 1900 were slightly exceeded. They are as follows :—

1900	147
1901	117
1902	156

The cases were vigorously prosecuted, and the number of convictions, which was 18 in 1900 and 24 in 1901, rose to 41 last year.

There has been, however, no return to the systematic trade in stolen cattle, which at one time prevailed in this Province. The system of communal branding has proved effectual in checking this formerly lucrative business, as it can at once be seen from what part of the country the animals have been brought.

The form which theft now most frequently takes is to drive cattle on to planted land, and then profess to have seized them for trespass. With the little care which owners exhibit in regard to their animals straying it is very difficult to establish a charge of theft in such a case. A conviction was, however, secured in a very clear case, where the owners of a small cocoanut plantation had systematically driven the villagers' cattle on to their estate. The judgment and sentence were affirmed in appeal, with beneficial results to the whole neighbourhood.

XI.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

There were no cases of murrain during the year under review. It is now fairly established that this disease is always introduced by cattle imported from India and is not endemic. With effective quarantine measures in Colombo, where the cattle are landed, it can be easily checked at the outset.

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Cocoanut is still the one product that continues to be more widely planted each year. In the Wanni hatpattu the Ratemahatmaya (the Hon. Mr. Hulugalle) reports that the area under paddy is extending. There is no perceptible increase in other products.

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

Under this Ordinance preliminary steps were taken in connection with a large block of land at Uyangalla. The surveyed extent is some 304 acres. The plan has been approved by the Surveyor-General, and sketches and a certified copy of it received. It is only proposed to proclaim an extent of 274 acres, which is all forest and chena, under the Ordinance.

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

In the Wanni hatpattu, where chena cultivation principally was practised, the restoration of irrigation works has gradually reduced the production of dry grain. The Hon. Mr. Hulugalle reports that there has been a noticeable decline in this cultivation wherever there has been water, and this is a very gratifying result of the irrigation policy of Government. Where there is no water chena cultivation is an unavoidable necessity, for the people would otherwise starve, but it is admittedly the most wasteful and extravagant form which cultivation can take, as the soil is entirely exhausted for many years.

XV.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

The remarks made in last year's Administration Report are applicable this year also. There is but little alienation of ancestral holdings, or of houses, fields, and gardens.

Chenas to which the vendors had but shadowy title have been sold to low-country capitalists, but these claims have uniformly been resisted, though reasonable compromises have been admitted. In one case which came before the District Court the defendant in the action brought by the Crown agreed to pay Rs. 70 an acre for the land, which he had purchased for a nominal sum from villagers.

XVI.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

In the Seven Korales there are twelve Gansabhawa courts, two in each of the hatpattus. They have worked well, and have proved very useful. The assessors are not always persons of marked intelligence, but the Presidents are not compelled to accept their opinion, and, from what I have seen when sitting in the tribunals at the hearing of cases, they exercise a sound discretion in sometimes disregarding the judgment of the jury.

The attached statement shows the large amount of work done by three tribunals. The Dewamedi and Katugampola divisions show a considerable number of criminal cases pending, but these are for the most part tank cases where time has been allowed to defaulters to complete their tanks, and in the meantime the cases remain pending. In Hiriyala hatpattu the number of pending cases, both civil and criminal, has been largely reduced. In the Wanni hatpattu there is the greatest amount of work, and the arrears are consequently the largest :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1902.

	Wanni Hatpattu.	Weudawili Hatpattu.	Dewamedi Hatpattu.	Dambadeni Hatpattu.	Hiriyala Hatpattu.	Katugampola Hatpattu.	Demala Hatpattu.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1902 :—								
Civil ...	85	11	56	31	149	24	32	388
Criminal	99	33	502	34	226	49	99	1,042
Instituted during the year :—								
Civil ...	1,900	903	728	788	614	709	235	5,877
Criminal	681	806	1,152	622	531	1,092	245	5,129
Total number of cases :—								
Civil ...	1,985	914	784	819	763	733	267	6,265
Criminal	780	839	1,654	656	757	1,141	344	6,171
DECISIONS.								
Breach of V. C. Rules :—								
Criminal	296	408	969	206	250	342	172	2,643
Irrigation	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	59
Civil :—								
Money ...	1,744	811	646	741	719	697	251	5,609
Land ...	19	36	7	14	17	—	2	95
Criminal :—								
Assault...	121	151	79	117	92	226	38	824
Theft ...	47	154	72	144	54	240	5	716
Malicious injury	30	31	11	58	17	82	4	233
Cattle trespass	129	52	57	62	216	50	33	599
Total decisions :—								
Civil ...	1,763	847	653	755	736	697	253	5,704
Criminal	623	796	1,188	587	688	940	252	5,074
Amicable settlements under section 23, included under head "Decisions":—								
Civil ...	—	107	21	50	54	—	4	236
Criminal	—	156	10	47	15	—	18	246
APPEALS.								
To Government Agent.								
Civil ... Confirmed	39	30	8	24	33	5	5	144
Civil ... Set aside	6	2	—	1	11	2	1	23
Criminal... Confirmed	50	17	68	19	9	8	2	173
Criminal... Set aside	2	2	—	1	2	2	—	9
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.								
Civil ... Confirmed	10	1	1	1	1	2	—	16
Civil ... Set aside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal... Confirmed	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	8
Criminal... Set aside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1902 :—								
Civil ...	222	67	131	64	27	36	14	561
Criminal	157	63	466	69	69	201	92	1,117

XVII.—Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

The collections continue to show a considerable increase. The ease with which this tax is paid is one of the most certain signs of prosperity amongst the labouring classes. The figures for the Kurunegala District for the last three years are as follows:—

	Discharged their Liability.
1900	56,030
1901	58,143
1902	61,198

At the end of the year 520 persons only were unaccounted for.

XVIII.—Work other than mere Routine.

Additional land had to be acquired for the Northern Railway up to the boundary of the Province. No difficulty was experienced in regard to the price to be paid to claimants.

The establishment of a game sanctuary in the Puttalam District on the borders of the Northern and North-Central Provinces was determined on, and the writer, in company with the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam, visited the extensive tract which it was proposed to reserve, and inquired into the claims that were put forward to forest and other rights. By an adjustment of the boundaries it was found practicable to exclude all inhabited villages from the proposed sanctuary, which includes a portion of the North-Central Province, and is sufficiently extensive for the purpose of game protection. It is hoped that it will prove as successful as a similar game sanctuary established in the Hambantota District.

XIX.—Miscellaneous Events of Interest.

The Coronation of Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra was celebrated through the district with great rejoicings. Feeding the poor was one of the most marked features of the celebration in all parts of the Seven Korales. In Kurunegala memorial trees, kindly supplied by the Acting Director of the Botanical Gardens, were planted in the grounds of the Maligawa and in front of the Town Hall. A perahera of elephants was arranged by the chiefs, and the torchlight procession through the town of Kurunegala, which was brilliantly illuminated, was a most picturesque sight.

A very successful kraal was held in February near the banks of the Mi-oya in the Wanni hatpattu, some 40 miles north of Kurunegala. No less than 102 elephants were driven into the kraal, this being much the largest number on record in historic times. Between forty and fifty were noosed, which is also a record. It was not found possible to capture all the animals, and the remainder broke through the stockade and escaped. The Hon. Mr. Hulugalle, the Ratemahatmaya of the division, was indefatigable in his efforts to make the kraal a success, and was ably supported by the other chiefs of the Seven Korales. His Excellency the Governor was present at the kraal, and subsequently made a tour of the Province, visiting Chilaw, Puttalam, and Kalpitiya, where he embarked for the Northern Province after staying nearly three weeks in the district.

The Northern Railway Extension was vigorously pushed on, and earthwork was in progress up to the boundary of the Province, the Kala-oya, a distance of 50 miles from Kurunegala and 18 from Anuradhapura. In December the rails were laid and ballast trains ran for more than 40 miles north of Kurunegala. At the time of His Excellency's visit early in the year he was only able to travel 17 miles by train and trolly. Even more rapid progress might have been recorded had not the bridge foundations over the Mi-oya given considerable trouble.

The plumbago industry has revived in the course of the last year, and the railway returns are favourable. The figures for the last three years are as follows:—

From Kurunegala to Colombo.

	Tons.
1900	3,642
1901	3,076
1902	4,234

an increase of nearly 1,200 tons, as compared with last year.

Changes among Officials.

Mr. Baumgartner was succeeded by Mr. Seneviratne as District Judge in April, and resumed duties again in October. There was also a change of Police Magistrates—Mr. Conroy succeeded Mr. Hood. In November the writer was succeeded by Mr. S. M. Burrows.

April 19, 1903. H. L. CRAWFORD.

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT FOR 1902.

I.—REVENUE.

THE revenue amounted to Rs. 932,822, a nett increase of Rs. 40,822 over 1901. The increase was principally under the head Salt; it merely means that the demand is increasing. There is a fall in Land Sales and Leases; the price per acre never rose above Rs. 50; thus, although the extent sold exceeded by about 440 acres the area disposed of in 1901, the total sum realized was less by some Rs. 1,500.

Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the Puttalam District, North-Western Province, during the Years 1901 and 1902.

Heads of Revenue.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1.—CUSTOMS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Imports.					
Cotton Manufacture ...	63 25	—	—	63 25	A large revenue was derived last year by the sale of the salved goods of a wrecked schooner.
Other Goods	16 49	57 44	40 95	—	
Total ...	79 74	57 44	40 95	63 25	
2.—PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGTHHOUSE DUES.					
Port Dues and Outports ...	205 80	206 98	1 18	—	
3.—LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.					
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	50,025 0	46,857 0	—	3,168 0	Rent not closed in December.
Salt	746,130 42	805,914 66	59,784 24	—	More salt sold.
Land Revenue.					
Royalty on Coral Stones ...	69 50	50 50	—	19 0	
Rents exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls	—	1,211 4	1,211 4	—	Due to new toll, Palavi-Kalpitiya road.
Bridge Tolls	2,500 0	2,675 0	175 0	—	Rent 1902 fetched higher value.
Ferry Tolls	637 50	920 0	282 50	—	do.
Canal Tolls	3,430 0	3,900 0	470 0	—	do.
Stamps.					
Revenue (various Services) ...	8,363 60	8,392 81	29 21	—	More stamps sold.
Fines and Forfeitures.					
Courts of Requests ...	25 0	—	—	25 0	No Court of Requests fines credited this year.
Police Courts	2,728 19	1,720 3	—	1,008 16	Fewer fines than last year.
Government Agents ...	14 15	61 91	47 76	—	
Other Departments ...	20 50	30 0	9 50	—	
Forest (Offence Cases) Department	562 59	640 85	78 26	—	More cases of illicit felling.
Total ...	814,506 45	872,373 80	62,087 51	4,220 16	
4.—FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					
Judicial Stamps ...	7,368 35	8,899 65	1,531 30	—	More stamps sold.
Survey Fees ...	3,642 80	3,218 50	—	424 30	Fewer lands sold.
Recoveries on Irrigation Works...	277 50	256 0	—	21 50	
Refund of Hospital Expenses ...	17 85	9 30	—	8 55	
Collections at Dispensaries ...	806 93	994 29	187 36	—	
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	1,209 29	928 90	—	280 39	Recoveries very irregular.
School Books and Stationery ...	16 40	9 63	—	6 77	Very few books sold.
Warehouse Rent ...	—	1 72	1 72	—	
Fees for Title Deeds ...	1,071 31	759 16	—	312 15	Fewer lands sold.
Sundries ...	2 0	—	—	2 0	
Total ...	14,412 43	15,077 15	1,720 38	1,055 66	

Heads of Revenue.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
7.—RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Rent of Buildings and Houses ...	346 0	355 50	9 50		
Rent of Lands ...	297 50	67 50	—	230 0	Fewer land lots leased.
Total ...	643 50	423 0	9 50	230 0	
8.—INTEREST.					
On Arrears of Revenue ...	47 93	133 20	85 27	—	
9.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	91 55	21 97	—	69 58	
Unclaimed Deposits ...	70 90	199 20	128 30	—	
Sundries	175 75	172 17	—	3 58	
Total ...	338 20	393 34	128 30	73 16	
10.—SALE of GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber	5,156 59	3,424 87	—	1,731 72	Sale of timber slacker than last year.
Crops on Crown Lands ...	483 20	208 20	—	275 0	
Sundries ...	22 50	25 0	2 50	—	
Total ...	5,662 29	3,658 7	2 50	2,006 72	
11.—LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands sold ...	47,851 60	39,564 45	—	8,287 15	Fewer land lots sold.
Premia on Leases ...	8,251 77	935 0	—	7,316 77	Fewer leases settled; few outstanding.
Total ...	56,103 37	40,499 45	—	15,603 92	
Grand Total ...	891,999 71	932,822 43	64,075 59	23,252 87	Nett increase Rs. 40,822·27.

The following statement shows the revenue of the district for the last ten years:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1893	702,664 98	1898	833,800 40
1894	696,867 1	1899	955,445 86
1895	719,309 51	1900	853,768 77
1896	693,370 29	1901	891,999 71
1897	781,257 62	1902	932,822 43

Statement of Remittances sent for the last Ten Years.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1893	535,994 25	1900	711,200 0
1894	499,055 0	1901	677,300 0
1895	450,000 0	1902	656,000 0
1896	460,000 0		
1897	681,900 0		5,882,649 25
1898	555,800 0		
1899	655,400 0		

II.—EXPENDITURE.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1901 and 1902.

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	24,598 3	24,294 15
Pensions	1,663 60	1,501 10
Other Charges.		
Office furniture	66 55	65 43
Petty expenses	98 37	108 46
Cost of watching and storing salt	8,623 36	8,621 9
Commission to retailers	2,977 52	2,982 14
Remuneration to assessors of grain crops grown on Crown land	37 13	30 64
Stationery to Government Agent's Department ...	249 34	241 55
Stationery to Village Tribunal	29 58	28 8
Fines to informers	50 0	—
Allowance to paupers	464 0	488 0
Burying deceased paupers	7 0	7 0
Removing sick paupers	13 55	4 50
Expenses connected with the festival at Talavillu ...	710 54	706 16
Travelling allowance to Assistant Government Agent ...	957 25	796 70
Travelling allowance to clerks, interpreters, and others	710 28	517 84
Travelling allowance to President, Village Tribunal ...	360 0	359 99
Conveyance of treasure	899 1	1,017 36

	1901. Rs. c.		1902. Rs. c.
For registration of marriages under the Kandyan Ordinance	50 0	...	24 0
For killing cheetahs, bears, and stray dogs ...	25 0	...	23 49
For writing applications for Crown grants ...	10 0	...	17 0
Compensation for local rates on Government buildings	140 0	...	140 0
Fish-curing yards	1,851 41	...	1,050 5
Expenses connected with steam launch ...	616 0	...	—
Remuneration to assessors of police tax ...	45 0	...	45 0
Commission of tax collector	61 43	...	49 42
Special Advance.			
Cost of manufacturing, collecting, and storing salt ...	94,991 75	...	77,155 15
Value of steam launch	255 18	...	—
Boat-house for steam launch	395 75	...	—
	140,956 73		120,274 30

III.—GRANTS OF LAND.

Statement of Lands granted and sold during 1902.

District.	Number of Grants under 100 Acres.		Number of Grants above 100 Acres not exceeding 500.		Number of Grants exceeding 500.		Total No. of Grants in 1902.	Total Number of Acres granted in 1902.	Whether by Grant or Purchase.	Average Price per Acre.	State the Total Number of Acres granted.	State the Total Number of Acres sold.	State the Total Number of Acres remaining unsold.
	No. of Grants.	Number of Acres.	No. of Grants.	Number of Acres.	No. of Grants.	Number of Acres.							
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Puttalam and Kalpitiya ...	65	838 3 27	1	119 2 25	1	545 1 0	67	1,503 3 12	By half-improved value Rs. 935; By purchase Rs. 33,970·80; By purchase Rs. 128	—	32 0 18	1470 0 27	—
Demala Hatpattu ...	3	7 1 ·8	—	—	—	—	3	7 1 8	—	—	—	7 1 ·8	—
	68	846 0 35	1	119 2 25	1	545 1 0	70	1,511 0 20	—	—	32 0 18	1479 0 2	—

The following statement shows the extent of land alienated during the last ten years :—

	Sales.			Half Value.			Certificates against the Crown.		Total.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1893 ...	33	872 2 30	33,036 0	21	133 0 4	3,620 3	2	212 1 23	56	1,218 0 17	36,656 3
1894 ...	12	156 2 11	4,535 0	35	428 3 9	11,356 75	1	2 3 11	48	588 0 31	15,891 76
1895 ...	11	464 2 18	4,931 0	10	127 0 28	3,590 33	—	—	21	591 3 6	8,421 33
1896 ...	6	48 2 36	881 0	1	27 0 19	1,016 95	1	2 3 22	8	75 3 11	1,897 95
1897 ...	5	27 3 6	509 0	10	210 2 11	4,984 29	—	—	15	238 1 17	5,493 29
1898 ...	51	434 0 36	9,063 75	19	250 2 37	5,167 27	3	150 1 20	73	684 3 3	14,231 2
1899 ...	100	5,964 1 32	219,169 43	9	77 0 30	1,504 67	3	5 2 5	112	6,041 2 22	220,674 10
1900 ...	78	786 0 28	25,120 92	25	331 2 33	6,942 54	—	—	103	1,117 3 21	32,063 46
1901 ...	84	1,037 2 34	35,567 50	29	441 0 21	10,299 77	22	61 3 29	135	1,543 3 4	45,867 27
1902 ...	65	1,479 0 2	34,098 80	5	32 0 18	935 0	4	40 3 4	74	1,551 3 24	40,499 45*

* Of this sum, Rs 5,465·65 represents the value of lands sold in previous years but credited in 1902.

IV.—ARRACK AND TOLL RENTS.

Statement showing the Amounts realized by the Sale of Arrack and Toll Rents during 1901, 1902, and 1903.

	1901. Rs. c.		1902. Rs. c.		1903. Rs. c.
Arrack Rent, Puttalam District ...	50,025 0	...	50,025 0	...	55,350 0
Bridge Rent, Kottukachchiya ...	2,500 0	...	2,675 0	...	3,100 0
Canal Rent, Palavi ...	3,430 0	...	3,900 0	...	4,450 0
Ferry Rent, Etalai ...	550 0	...	825 0	...	650 0
Ferry Rent, Kalpitiya-Mutwal ...	27 50	...	30 0	...	28 0
Ferry Rent, Kalpitiya-Karaitivu ...	60 0	...	65 0	...	100 0
Road Rent, Palavi-Kalpitiya ...	—	...	1,700 0	...	2,550 0
Total ...	56,592 50		59,220 0		66,228 0

V.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

Nil.

VI.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

The following notes may prove useful :—

(1) A railway.

(2) Drainage for the town of Puttalam.

(3) Re-connection of the Jubilee cisterns with the main in the town of Puttalam.

(4) The old-fashioned brick culverts on Public Works Department roads in the town of Puttalam should be replaced by culverts on the new model.

(5) A more liberal outlay on the Public Works Department roads in the district. Gravel does not stand the rains, hence the Akkaraipattu road and the Coast road north of Puttalam become almost impassable during the rainy season.

(6) Jaffna road. The flood water of the Mi-oya should be dealt with. The causeway across it at the spot called Vilukku-aru is useless in this respect. For about a mile south of the causeway the flood sweeps over the road, and communication is thus cut off or rendered difficult.

(7) Anuradhapura road. The flood water of the Nanneriya-oya and other torrents connected with it also require to be dealt with. Here, too, the water floods the road on either side of the bridge at the 6½ milestone, and renders travelling difficult.

(8) Restoration of Tabbowa tank.

(9) A dispensary at Madurankuli and Etalai.

(10) A school at Kadayamottai and Etalai.

(11) Improvement of the causeway at Kadayamottai.

(12) A causeway at Sembattai to Akkarai pattu.

(13) Quarters should be provided for the following at present :—Senior Storekeeper, Second Storekeeper, Third Clerk of the Kachcheri, Clerk to the Assistant Provincial Registrar.

(14) A new resthouse is needed in Puttalam.

(15) The old one should be converted into quarters for the Senior Salt Storekeeper.

(16) Strengthening the bund of Nedunkulam so as to prevent the risk of an inundation.

(17) A culvert is required on the Public Works Department road just south of Vettikulam and the Mohammedan cemetery in Puttalam Gravets.

(18) Wells in Demala hatpattu and Pomparippu pattu.

VII.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

Most of these will be found under the last head. Among other "plans" may be mentioned—

(1) The encouragement of paddy cultivation in Demala hatpattu, Puttalam pattu, and Pomparippu pattu by steadily improving the tanks. Claims to lands under these tanks must be settled in order to determine the extent of land owned by each proprietor, and his contribution in labour or money towards the cost of restoration and upkeep.

(2) The improvement of minor and village roads, which are at present in a very bad state.

(3) The establishment of division stations on the lines laid down by Mr. Ellis in his Administration Report for the Western Province. This system will compel the chief headmen to move about their districts.

(4) The establishment of village forests, each to be worked in rotation on the block system.

VIII.—CRIME.

No case of murder or of attempted murder was reported during the year.

Four knife cases were reported. One of these occurred in July at Sammattiyavadi ; the injuries inflicted were of a serious nature. The victim was a woman ; the culprit, a Mohammedan, escaped to India, where he is still in hiding. Two knife cases were compounded with the leave of the Attorney-General : in one the parties were all Mohammedans, and the injury was trifling ; in the other the parties were Tamils, and were husband and wife ; the wound was not serious. In the fourth reported case the Magistrate found that the injury was caused by a brass tray.

Cattle Stealing.—Seven cases were reported during the year. In three cases the Magistrate found that no offence had been committed ; in three cases the Magistrate found that the evidence was insufficient to convict the accused ; and in the remaining case the offender was unknown. Of the last four cases two occurred in Puttalam pattu, one in Demala hatpattu, and one in Kalpitiya pattu.

Robbery.—Eight cases were reported, of which four were found by the Magistrate to be designedly false ; in one no offence had been committed ; of the remaining three, two were committed for trial before the District Court, one resulted in a conviction, and the other in an acquittal. The eighth case was committed before the Supreme Court, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

House-breaking.—Five cases were reported. In one the Magistrate found that no offence had been committed ; two he found to be false ; one case he disposed of by consent, and convicted the accused ; the fifth case was committed before the District Court. In this last case a mosque at Paludivasal was broken into and property stated to be worth Rs. 1,200 was removed. Suspicion fixed upon some Sinhalese carpenters, and a mass of false evidence was adduced to "help" the case, with the usual result.

The A B C D return of cognizable offences for the year is subjoined :—

Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Court of Puttalam during the Year 1902.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.
B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.
C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.
D. Committed to District Court.
E. Committed to Supreme Court.
F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances Nos. 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted, Police Court.
c = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code.*]	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Section 140 ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Unlawful assembly.
Section 219 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance to public servant.
Section 227 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Counterfeiting coin.
Section 236 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Uttering.
Section 272 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Rash driving.
Section 292 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Trespass on sacred places.
Section 302 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Attempt to commit suicide.
Section 315 ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	Knife.
Section 316 ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	Grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	Grievous hurt with a knife.
Section 357 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Abduction.
Section 364 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rape.
Section 367 ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	2	20	Theft.
Sections 367 and 368 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of prædial products.
Sections 367 and 368 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	1	12	Theft of cattle.
Section 369 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	1	12	—
Section 370 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—
Section 332 ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	Wrongful restraint.
Section 380 ...	1	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Sections 389 and 391 ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Section 394 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Sections 439 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass.
Section 411 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—
Section 412 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Section 419 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	Arson.
Section 433 ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	Criminal trespass.
Sections 443 and 369 ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	7	House-breaking.
Section 450 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Section 471 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Using false property mark.
Section 22 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Possessing forged notes.
Section 23 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1891 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	18	Drunk and disorderly.
Section 11 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1890 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Removal of salt.
Section 345 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total ...	36	27	—	7	2	—	11	4	23	6	31	147	

The following tables show the more serious offences reported in 1902, the increase or decrease in number compared with 1901, and the relative criminality of the four divisions :—

1.—Serious Crime reported during the Year 1902.

Number of Offences in Breach of—	No. of Cases.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed.	Pending.	Remarks explaining Disposals other than Convictions and Committals.
Section 140	3	—	1	2	—	A 1 case
Section 219	1	1	—	—	—	—
Section 227	1	—	1	—	—	A 1 case
Section 236	1	—	1	—	—	A 1 case
Section 272	1	—	—	—	—	F*b* 1 case
Section 292	1	1	—	—	—	—
Section 302	1	—	1	—	—	F*d* 1 case
Section 315	3	—	3	—	—	B 1 case; F*c* 2 cases
Section 316	4	1	—	2	1	—
Section 317	1	—	—	—	1	—
Section 332	6	1	5	—	—	A and B 4 cases; F*c* 1 case
Section 345	1	1	—	—	—	—
Section 357	2	—	2	—	—	A 2 cases
Section 364	1	—	1	—	—	B 1 case
Section 367	22	2	14	—	2	A and B 10 cases, F*d* 4 cases, F*b* 4 cases
Section 368, Theft of cocoanuts over Rs. 20	1	—	1	—	—	A 1 case
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	8	—	6	—	1	A 3 cases, F*d* 3 cases, F*e* 1 case
Section 369	12	1	5	—	1	A 2 cases, F*d* 3 cases, F*b* 2 cases, F*e* 3 cases

Number of Offences in Breach of—	No. of Cases.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed.	Pending.	Remarks explaining Disposals other than Convictions and Committals.
Section 370	4	—	1	—	—	B 1 case, F*b* 3 cases
Section 380	11	—	5	3	3	A and B 3 cases
Sections 389 and 391	6	—	3	—	3	A and B 3 cases
Section 394	1	—	1	—	—	A 1 case
Section 412	2	—	2	—	—	F*d* 2 cases
Section 419	3	—	2	—	—	F*d* 2 cases, F*e* 1 case
Section 433	8	2	5	—	1	A and B 5 cases
Sections 439 and 368	1	—	1	—	—	F*d* 1 case
Sections 443 and 369	5	1	3	1	—	A and B 3 cases
Section 450	2	1	—	—	1	—
Section 471	1	—	1	—	—	F*d* 1 case
Section 22 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 ...	6	—	6	—	—	A 6 cases
Total ...	120	12	71	8	14	F*b* and F*e* 15 ; Pending 14

	No of Cases.
Convicted	12
Discharged A and B	51
Discharged F*c* and F*d*	20
Discharged F*b* and F*e*	15
Committed	8
Pending	14
Total ...	120

2.—Comparative Statement of Serious Crime reported in 1901 and 1902.

Division.	Total reported.		Found to have been committed.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Puttalam Gravets ...	27	43	7	20
Puttalam Pattu ...	39	45	5	21
Kalpitiya Division ...	17	18	2	10
Demala Hatpattu ...	6	9	—	4

3.—Statement showing the Distribution of Crime among the Villages.

Division.	Serious Offences reported.	Found by Magistrate		Pending.	Number of Villages and Offences committed in each.		Total.	Villages with Three or more Offences.
		To have been committed.	Not to have been committed.		Villages	Serious Offences.		
Puttalam Gravets	43	20	21	2	1 1	39 4	43	Puttalam town Chenakudirippu
Puttalam Pattu	45	20	20	5	1 1 8 20	6 3 2 1	45	Maduramaduvembu Puludivayel
Kalpitiya Division	23	10	18	5	1 1 2 8	8 3 2 1	23	Kalpitiya Kuravankudi
Demala Hatpattu	9	4	3	2	9	1	9	

IX.—CO-OPERATION OF HEADMEN.

The following headmen have received rewards during the year for special good work as noted against their names :—

	Rs. c.	
1. J. H. de Rosairo, Udaiyar	50 0	... Cholera duty
2. M. Verapatheran, Police Vidane ...	25 0	... do.
3. Banda, Gan-arachchi	20 0	... Arresting accused in P. C. case No. 7,724
4. W. R. H. Wijeyesinghe, Udaiyar ...	30 0	... Smallpox duty
5. P. Sadakka Tamby, Police Vidane ...	20 0	... Good services during the pilgrimage at St. Anna's
6. M. Majudu Mohmado, Police Vidane	7 50	... do.
7. Madarsa, Udaiyar	15 0	... Cholera and smallpox duty

X.—Regular and Rural Police.

The police duties of the headmen in this district are very light. No cases of neglect were brought to my notice, except in the case of the police headman of Kadayanmoddai, who neglected his vaccination duties and was dismissed from office. I am of opinion that a paid headman is required in Akkarai pattu south. The honorary rank is not held in sufficient estimation for good candidates to come forward. The regular police at Puttalam, a sergeant and twelve men, have little or no crime to deal with, and as the Assistant Agent has no time to supervise them it may be doubted whether a high standard of efficiency is maintained in the detachment.

XI.—Disease among Cattle.

No disease whatever has occurred among cattle during the year.

XII.—Waste Lands Ordinance.

The following return shows the cases in which the Waste Lands Ordinances were put in motion :—

1.	Number of notices issued under section 1 of Ordinance Nos. 1 of 1897, 1 of 1899, and 5 of 1900	2
2.	Number of notices abandoned	—
3.	Number of notices in which lands have been declared the property of the Crown in which no claimant appeared	—
4.	Number of notices in which lands have been declared the property of the Crown in which claimants appeared and withdrew their claim	—
5.	Number of notices in respect of which owing to failure to arrive at a settlement reference was made to court	—
6.	Number of notices in respect of which a settlement was arrived at with claimant	—
7.	Number of orders gazetted :—	
	(*a*) Cases in which agreement was entered into	1
	(*b*) Cases in which land was declared the property of the Crown ...	1
8.	Number of orders waiting to be gazetted :—	
	(*a*) Cases in which agreement was entered into	—
	(*b*) Cases in which land was declared the property of the Crown ...	—
9.	Number of agreements effected after reference to court	—

The following claims, in which notices have been issued, are awaiting settlement :—

(1) Uhampitiya, Munasinha's claim.
(2) Kalmunaikadu.
(3) Potukulama.
(4) Puliyankulama.
(5) Uhampitiya, B. Pieris.
(6) Punawitiya.
(7) Kurukatiyawa.

XIII.—Chena Cultivation.

The following statement shows the number of chena permits issued during the year, as compared with 1901 :—

	No. of Permits.	Extent. A. R. P.
1901	19 ...	38 2 0
1902	Nil ...	Nil

The following comparative statement shows the extent of Crown land cultivated during the year on payment of a tythe to Government of one-ninth of the crop on paddy and one-fourth on fine grain :—

	1901.		1902.	
	Paddy. B. P. S.	Fine Grain. B. P. S.	Paddy. B. P. S.	Fine Grain. B. P. S.
Demala Hatpattu ...	225 3 2	7 3 6	109 1 2	3 1 0
Puttalam Pattu ...	7 2 4	11 0 2	—	49 2 1
Kalpitiya ...	—	—	—	—
	233 1 6	19 0 0	109 1 2	52 3 1

The following comparative statement gives the amount of fines inflicted for illicit chena cultivation :—

	1901.		1902.	
	No. of Persons.	Amount. Rs. c.	No. of Persons.	Amount. Rs. c.
Demala Hatpattu ...	57	298 50	—	—
Puttalam Pattu	14	42 0	15	46 50
Kalpitiya	8	10 0	—	—
	89	350 50	15	46 50

XIV.—WHETHER THERE HAVE BEEN FREQUENT SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS, AND WHETHER IN ANY CASES THE LANDS SOLD INCLUDED HOUSES OR FIELDS; WHETHER THERE HAS BEEN REASON TO BELIEVE THAT LANDS HAVE BEEN SOLD TO WHICH THE VENDORS HAD INSUFFICIENT TITLE.

From the reports furnished by the chief headmen I gather that sales of land by villagers have not been of frequent occurrence. No case of the sale of household property has been reported, but some fields in the Demala hatpattu were sold owing to the poverty of the proprietor. A few lands in Kalpitiya pattu have also been sold by villagers. In the Demala hatpattu some lands were sold to which the vendor had insufficient title. They were dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

XV.—IRRIGATION.

The restoration of village tanks in Demala hatpattu seems to have been somewhat languidly proceeded with in 1902. I find from the Administration Report of my predecessor that no fewer than seventy-two tanks were completed in 1901, while eighteen more were nearly completed. Of these eighteen, the following are reported to have been completed in 1902 :—

1. Sangattikulama
2. Kokichchankulam
3. Detana
4. Neliwewa
5. Paligama
6. Andarawewa
7. Konkadawala

There remain out of the eighteen—

1. Tattewa
2. Unaliya
3. Radapaliyagama
4. Kumbukkadawala
5. Ihalagama
6. Meddewa
7. Talagassewa
8. Nawagattegama
9. Kudawala
10. Aturupoloyagama
11. Hamillegollewa

Some earthwork was done on the above, but they were not completed. Of the tanks which should have been completed by the end of 1901, but on which little work was done, Ramankulama and Galapitawewa were completed in 1902. There remain—

12. Pahala Puliyankulama
13. Moragahawewa

Some earthwork was done on the following tanks, but they were not completed :—

14. Siyambalagashena
15. Kachchimaduwa, Peruwila pattu
16. Kachchimaduwa, Kirimetiya pattu
17. Wadakkarewa
18. Medagama
19. Mawatagama
20. Nikawewa
21. Murakwatawana
22. Pahala Puliyankulama
23. Siyambalewa
24. Gedarawewa
25. Bulupitigama
26. Bogahawewa
27. Walingura
28. Mahadodanettana
29. Pallama

There remain to be gradually completed—

30. Pahala Siyambalewa
31. Pahala Kuruketiyawa

Maha Uswewa was restored at Government expense many years ago, and the irrigable area is stated to be 1,098A. 1R. 32P., of which 390 acres are in cultivation. Steps should be taken to sell more land under this tank. Puttalam pattu and Pomparippu pattu were brought under the operation of the Irrigation Ordinance towards the close of the year. A programme of works which it is proposed to undertake has been drawn up, vel-vidanes have been appointed, and rules framed and forwarded for publication.

XVI.—WEATHER.

	1901. Inches.	1902. Inches.		1901. Inches.	1902. Inches.
January ...	6·24	4·90	August ...	—	·23
February ...	2·96	1·39	September ...	·95	1·50
March ...	2·20	4·06	October ...	4·75	11·60
April ...	9·65	5·30	November ...	14·30	13·38
May ...	3·35	3·32	December ...	2·64	7·05
June ...	1·35	1·30			
July ...	·85	·64	Total ...	49·24	54·67

1902 was a wet year. The salt harvest was only moderately good.

XVII.—FOOD SUPPLY.

A slight temporary rise in the price of rice was reported in Puttalam town during the last month of the year, and was due to the blocking in the canal between Colombo and Marawila Elsewhere there is nothing of interest to record, except in the Demala hatpattu, where food was

a little scarce towards the close of the year owing to the tanks having been emptied for restoration in 1901. This rendered a maha harvest impossible in many villages, and the yala crops were poor. Prices of food stuffs at Anamaduwa, Talgaswewa, and Andigama were—

Dry fish	...	...	5 cents to 15 cents each
Cocoanuts	...	...	4 „ 6 „
Cocoanut oil	...	...	30 „ 37 cents per bottle
Onions	...	...	6 „ 10 „ lb.

These prices were within the means of the people. The rest of their food is home-grown.

XVIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Statement showing the Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the different Communities for the Years 1901 and 1902.

	1901.	1902.
Stillborn	15 ...	7
Births	1,075 ...	966
Deaths	1,015 ...	1,166
Marriages :—		
Kandyan	65 ...	34
Mohammedan	95 ...	119
General	116 ...	89
Divorces, Kandyan	10 ...	4

XIX.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Puttalam Local Board Limits.

Population, 5,115 ; Area, 8⅝ square miles.

The scavenging was not well done, nor was there a thorough and vigilant control of scavenging operations by the Local Board Inspector.

The principal requirement of the town as regards sanitation is to fill up and drain the hollows, which become stagnant and unwholesome ponds during the last quarter of each year ; in January the process of evaporation commences, and the unwholesome beds of these ponds become gradually exposed. Owners of lands near dwellings within Local Board limits on which such hollows exist have been noticed to fill them up, and if they fail to comply the Board will do the work at their expense.

The plains surrounding the town, which, although situated within the assessed area, are removed from the centres of population, are annually flooded during the same season ; to deal with them adequately would be very costly, and I am not able to make any recommendation on this head.

The filling up of Kanganykulam, a low-lying tract of land bordering the Nedunkulam channel, and situated in the triangle between Pole's road on the east and the Kurunegala road on the south-west, was proceeded with early in the year. As soon as the rains began it became apparent that the fillings of sand were being washed away by the spill water from Nedunkulam. It has been decided to build up the banks of the channel before attempting to fill upt he land on either side of it.

On the 24th November, 1902, Nedunkulam was discharging 5,400,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours over the spill ; this volume of water descends into the plains, and rushes at great speed into the lake. At the same time it is stated that part of the flood water of the Deduru-oya in the Chilaw District also finds its way into the Puttalam lake. The result is that when the tide is high the water runs up the town drains, and in Fishers' quarter one or two houses are flooded and the soil is saturated with damp. This locality is not fit for human habitation, and steps are being taken to acquire it.

The system of drainage in the quarter of the town lying between the Jaffna road and the lake on the east and west and 1st and 5th Cross streets on the north and south has been carefully carried out some years ago, and every available fall and depression has been made use of for drains and culverts. The chief want now is built drains and new culverts on the improved model ; till this work is executed the water will continue to stagnate in the broken surfaces of the earth drains and under the narrow culverts.

At the close of the south-west monsoon the people suffered considerable inconvenience in consequence of the drying up of Nedunkulam and the adjacent Ayanarkulam, which are used by the inhabitants of the northern part of the town for drinking and bathing purposes respectively. It must be remembered that this is due to a failure in the means of distributing the water from the town reservoir, not to the exhaustion of the source of supply. The observations of Mr. R. W. Smith, Public Works Department, taken in the month of July, 1896, proved that even during the drought the quaint little reservoir at Chenakudiyirippu is more than capable of supplying local wants, and there would, I believe, be no cause for complaint if the jubilee cisterns (sometimes miscalled "wells") were re-connected with the main. The cost of this work is estimated at Rs. 9,000. It is hoped that the cistern in 3rd Cross street may be re-connected next year.

Kalpitiya.

This town was brought under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance on 1st April, 1902. The revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 378·75, and a sum of Rs. 61·87 was expended. On the 31st December, 1902, the arrears of taxes amounted to Rs. 298·28. The town made a somewhat poor beginning because the money came in so slowly ; and it must be admitted that no very great efforts were made to collect it more speedily. In this respect I hope we shall see an improvement next year. Two disused public wells, which had become obstructions in the streets, were removed, and the town was regularly scavenged. Beyond this nothing was done. Next year it is proposed (1) to revise the boundaries of the assessed area, which are at present vague and disputable ; (2) to provide a scavenging cart ; (3) to erect a lamp at the Custom-house ; (4) to fence some of the burial grounds.

Public Health.

In March an outbreak of cholera occurred at Ottapanai in Puttalam pattu ; 7 cases were reported, and 6 proved fatal. As recorded elsewhere, the Udaiyar of Kattakadu and the Police Vidane were rewarded for their services in helping to check the spread of the disease. On the 26th March a fatal case of cholera occurred in Puttalam town, and in June there was another fatal case in Puttalam. Two cases of smallpox occurred in the town in September. The pilgrimages at Talavillu took place without the occurrence of any epidemic disorder.

Parangi continues to be the curse of Demala hatpattu. 2,477 cases were treated at Anamaduwa and 458 at Andigama during the year.

Medical Aid.

The number of patients treated in 1902 was as follows :—

Puttalam Hospital	755
Puttalam Dispensary	3,831
Kalpitiya Dispensary	1,541
Karaitivu Dispensary	457
Anamaduwa Dispensary	10,625
Andigama Dispensary	2,044
Mundel Dispensary	3,327
	22,580

The Medical Officers of Kalpitiya and Mundel treated the following number of patients during the pilgrimages at Talavillu and the prevalence of fever at Kattakadu from 20th August to 31st December, 1902 :—

Talavillu Outdoor Dispensary	233
Talavillu Camp Hospital	9
Kattakadu	426
Total Number treated ...	668

The total number of visits paid by the new and old patients at all the dispensaries was—

Puttalam	3,907
Kalpitiya	1,994
Karaitivu	532
Talavillu (St. Anna's)	242
Mundel	1,972
Anamaduwa	22,706
Andigama	4,449
	35,802

The visits were distributed among the four divisions as follows :—

Puttalam Gravets	3,907
Puttalam Pattu...	1,972
Kalpitiya	2,768
Demala Hatpattu	27,155
	35,802

XX.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

400 or 500 acres of cocoanut land were opened up in Puttalam pattu and about 100 acres in the Demala hatpattu.

XXI.—FOREST WORK.

The released area is in charge of the Assistant Agent, with a Forest Ranger under him. There seems to be some misapprehension as to the system which should be pursued in exploiting timber in this area. The guiding principle is to conserve at the most convenient situations selected areas of land for the supply of timber for the purposes of salt manufacture. Village forests are also required in several parts of the district, and when these have been established the rest of the released area should be exhaustively worked and the lands then sold.

The late Mr. Fisher intended that it should be exhaustively worked and the lands then sold. This is the policy which is at present followed.

When, however, village forests are required, they will be worked on the block system. A statement of receipts and expenditure is subjoined :—

Revenue credited during 1902.

Forest Produce removed by Purchasers.	Rs.	c.
Rough timber	276	31
Sawn timber	—	
Shingles	—	
Small round timber	433	18
Firewood	22	0
Bamboos and canes	—	
Minor forest produce	77	25
Other sources (fees for license, &c.)	129	67
	938	41

Expenditure during 1902.

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments.	
Subordinate staff	390 0
Other Charges.	
Transport: travelling allowance of the Forest Ranger	200 0
Total ...	590 0

XXII.—SALT DEPARTMENT.

Revenue of last ten years :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1893	650,897 30	1898	732,395 75
1894	596,673 95	1899	719,791 87
1895	628,121 95	1900	726,852 58
1896	633,411 41	1901	746,130 42
1897	709,331 44	1902	805,914 66

The total expenditure was Rs. 99,126.

Total quantity sold for consumption outside the Province 254,363 cwt., for consumption inside the Province 61,085 cwt. On 1st January, 1902, the quantity in store was 148,947 cwt., in kottus 415,778 cwt., total 564,725 cwt., equivalent to twenty-two months' supply. On 31st December, 1902, the quantity in store was 118,494 cwt., in kottus 386,876 cwt., total 505,370 cwt., equivalent to about nineteen months' supply.

The crop of 1902 was estimated at 248,315 cwt., and this quantity is included in the 386,876 cwt. shown as in kottus on 31st December. These figures show the necessity of increasing the yield; this can be effected of course by extending the area under cultivation. There is land available between Palavi and Kombimunai, but there may be a difficulty in providing a reservoir without interfering with the supply of water to the existing salterns.

The eastern and western salterns are also capable of extension. At Palantivu there are some 72 acres of land suitable for salt, and capable of yielding on an average not less than 35,000 cwt. per annum. At the western salterns—between the old Vet-aru on the south, the Tondimun-aru on the north, the service road on the east, and the lake on the west—there are some 440 acres of land, much of which is suitable for salt. Both these tracts are claimed. The claims must be settled before anything can be done, but it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty.

Within the area comprised by the Jaffna road and the service road there are many pieces of land capable of being used for the purpose of salt manufacture, and it is intended to settle all claims to them during next year. When once this part of the business is settled the annual harvest at Puttalam east and west will be very materially increased. Even without bringing any further area under cultivation, attention to the following points would result in larger annual collections :—

(*a*) The kottus should invariably be empty by 1st July, so that when the harvest begins there may be no delay whatever in housing it. The only way to do this is to vigorously enforce the contracts.

(*b*) Cultivation should commence on a given date, and all channels should be cleared and all dams built by the several manufacturers then and there. The work of absentees should be performed by adjacent licensees, or by outside labour if necessary. In either case the cost should be deducted from the moiety of the absentee.

(*c*) The ebb and flow of water in the Tondimun-aru should be regulated by a dam with sluices. The water of this aru destroys annually a large quantity of salt.

(*d*) Something might be done to reduce the cost of labour and to increase the supply; both have been affected to the prejudice of the manufacturers and of the revenue by the closing of the northern road and of the port of Kalpitiya. I hope to put forward a definite proposal before long, but the question presents many difficulties.

XXIII.—FISH-CURING YARDS.

	Season 1900-1901. Cwt. lb.	Season 1901-1902. Cwt. lb.
Quantity of salt issued from fish-curing store, Udappu	4,977 0 at 65 cents, Rs. 3,235·05	... 4,034 0 at Re. 1·25, Rs. 5,042·50
Quantity of salt issued from fish-curing store, Navatkadu	1,176 0 at 75 cents, Rs. 882	... 906 0 at Re. 1·25, Rs. 1,132·50
Fish.	Cwt. lb.	Cwt. lb.
Quantity received into the yards fresh at Udappu	8,930 79	... 7,829 50
Quantity received into the yards fresh at Navatkadu	2,604 83	... 2,215 19
Quantity removed from the yards cured at Udappu	8,918 20	... 7,808 28
Quantity removed from the yards cured at Navatkadu	2,500 98	... 1,975 61
Expenditure.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
On buildings at Udappu	385 0	... 56 57
On buildings at Navatkadu	279 0	... —
Conveying salt at Udappu	858 98	... 696 68
Conveying salt at Navatkadu	391 15	... 221 92
Establishment at Udappu	439 83	... 439 83
Establishment at Navatkadu	358 38	... 358 38
Other charges at Udappu	61 37	... 37 25
Other charges at Navatkadu	39 50	... 28 51
	2,813 21	1,839 14

General Stores.			Rs.	c.
Salt issued from Udappu, 1900-1901	... 892 cwt.	at Rs. 2·66 ...	2,372	72
Salt issued from Navatkadu. 1900-1901	...1,666 „	at Rs. 2·76 ...	4,598	16
Salt issued from Udappu, 1901-1902	... 283 „	at Rs. 2·66 ...	752	78
Salt issued from Navatkadu, 1901-1902	... 696 „	at Rs. 2·76	1,920	96

XXIV.—ST. ANNA'S FESTIVAL.

Mr. Constantine, who was then in charge of the district, estimated the number of pilgrims on 15th July, 1902, from 45,000 to 50,000. The number of carts was 1,352. No disturbance occurred during the festival, and there was no crime.

XXV.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

In the English and native departments of the Kachcheri the routine work may be reduced to the following statement :—

Letters and reference sheets despatched	...	...	4,126
Letters and petitions received...	...	...	4,122
Permits, licenses, &c., granted	...	...	6,708
			14,956

Average per diem, 43.

As the Assistant Agent is also District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, Police Magistrate Deputy Fiscal, Assistant Provincial Registrar, Chairman of the Local Board, Chairman of the District Road Committee, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of the Prison, and Assistant Collector of Customs, he has not much time for work other than routine. The work of these Departments is of course not shown in the above figures.

Mr. Brodhurst was succeeded by Mr. Constantine in February. I succeeded Mr. Constantine in September.

G. COOKSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam, February 25, 1903.

REPORT ON THE CHILAW DISTRICT FOR 1902.

My knowledge of the district is limited to the last 6½ months of the year. My predecessor having already left for England the district had to be studied unaided.

REVENUE.

A statement of revenue of 1901 and 1902 is appended :—

Revenue.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	249,084 48	254,446 98	5,362 50	—
Fees of Court or Office (including Judicial Stamps), Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid ...	27,692 39	30,045 39	2,353 0	—
Post and Telegraph	1,275 67	846 2	—	429 65
Rents of Government Property	1,272 71	732 34	—	540 37
Interest	491 27	1,104 6	612 79	—
Miscellaneous Receipts	310 38	325 66	15 28	—
Sale of Government Property	645 35	653 60	8 25	—
Total, exclusive of Land Sales ...	280,772 25	288,154 5	8,351 82	970 2
Land Sales	49,573 33	38,084 86	—	11,488 47
Total	330,345 58	326,238 91	8,351 82	12,458 49

Under Arrack Rent a sum of Rs. 15,916·74 in deposit in Colombo on account of 1902 could not be credited till January, 1903. This brings the revenue up to Rs. 342,155·65, Rs. 1,610·07 in excess of 1901. Were this sum available for expenditure on the district, we could spell progress in capitals.

Land Sales show a decrease of Rs. 11,488·47, few lands being left for sale in the Pitigal korales central and south.

Of the other items, the increase in Licenses, Excise, &c., under which are included Arrack Rent, Tolls, and Revenue Stamps, shows that the district is still going ahead. The fall under Postage and Telegraph Stamps and Rent is a matter of account, the post offices getting stamps from Colombo, and rent having been paid in advance in 1901. Nainamadama and Toppu tolls in this district are credited to the revenue of the Western Province. Other items call for no comment.

I adopt the headings in the Government Circular :—

I.—FOOD SUPPLY.

Principally rice, cocoanuts, fish, dry grain, vegetables, including a good deal of manioca, fruit, and meat. Insufficient rice for the population is grown ; the greater quantity of that consumed is imported ; there has been no scarcity.

Paddy cultivation is in many localities slovenly ; the villagers do not plough sufficiently deep, and do not weed enough or transplant ; the advantages of remedying these defects are being pointed out to them.

Too little fruit and too few good vegetables are grown ; vegetables grown are of the most insipid. Oranges and pineapples thrive in the central and southern divisions, and efforts are being made to increase the cultivation of desirable products. A good deal of pork is consumed, also beef, and fish is very plentiful in the north-east monsoon.

There is little sustenance in any food obtainable in Chilaw ; the railway is therefore hoped for before long, and consequent better supplies to keep body and soul together in this enervating and malarious part of the country. The price of rice has varied from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per bushel.

Population of Chilaw town 4,169 ; births 141 ; deaths 134. Population of the rest of the district 70,167 ; births 2,529 ; deaths 1,369. There has been no epidemic of contagious diseases.

II.—IRRIGATION.

24,000 and odd cubes of earthwork, more than 8,000 in excess of 1901, have been contributed on bunds of village tanks, and the supply of pipe sluices from Kurunegala has been resumed. These were placed in Pinkattiya, Karawita-agara, Midellawatawana, and Kokkawila tanks ; many more, for completed bunds, are expected as the year closes. Work was in abeyance the last quarter of 1902, owing to the abnormal rains. The villagers of Battulu-oya have completed the heavy work of their bund, and it is hoped the sluices and spill will shortly be supplied by Government. As regards the future, an estimate of nearly Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned for the improvement of Tinipitiwewa at Madampe and the Pikulam and Mugunuwatawana fields ; other works I hope to see completed in 1903 are, besides Buttulu-oya, Karawita masonry sluice, Talgasagara masonry spill, Sandanangama masonry spill and sluice, and the inexpensive Ratambala-oya scheme to increase the water supply of a chain of extensive tanks, with good fields under them, in the northern division. Sinhakuliya tank, which figures in former reports, I have decided to abandon till some arrangement is come to between the upper and lower fieldowners. Restoring the bund would inundate the fields of the former, so that the matter is one for the people themselves to settle.

Another sluice to Munnessaram tank is proposed, which will benefit its neighbour Nallanayagam, too. The work on Tabbowa tank has been resumed, *i.e.*, materials collected, but the shareholders are not satisfied with what the Irrigation Department propose in the way of spill and

sluice, and progress is again in temporary abeyance. Walahapitiya tank is about to be given a 9-inch pipe sluice. These pipe sluices with more attention by the vel-vidanes are working satisfactorily.

The district is fortunate in having an active and intelligent Sub-Inspector, and the small irrigation staff are efficient.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Under new legislation I would like to see—

(1) Provision made for the transportation of selected criminals to the Andamans or any other available over-seas locality. This was, I believe, the practice in former years. It would probably tend to break the heart of the criminal more than any other form of punishment.

(2) A law against infantile smoking. Infinite harm is being done by this habit amongst mere children, the tobacco being of the strongest. Such a law exists in Japan, where it is necessary for the Government to make men of their boys, and I believe in Tasmania. The appearance of these youthful smokers shows their constitutions are being ruined. The practice here and in the Southern Province is widespread, and I know of cases of boy-smokers charged with causing hurt with knives. Drink follows, and there are, I find, lotteries for the small people as well as for grown-ups in Chilaw District. Add the propensity to gambling, and you have evils seriously affecting the well-being of the population. They are having attention here, and a healthy sign is the increasing popularity of drinks of the aërated water companies sold in village boutiques.

(3) A law for the furtherance of cremation, for reasons of public health. Burial is surely a crude survival, and should not the dead be reduced to dust rapidly by mechanical instead of leisurely by natural means?

(4) An Ordinance requiring compulsory registration of every deed affecting land with survey plan attached. This will recommend itself to all except the dishonest ones frequenting the courts.

(5) Add the alternative of rigorous imprisonment to the Cruelty to Animals Ordinance, as in England, to meet bad cases. Three or four such in the up-country Police Courts plead eloquently for this change.

(6) Attempt to commit suicide—a rather prevalent offence—should be punishable with rigorous as well as simple imprisonment. Would-be suicides generally want pulling together by the tonic of hard work.

(7) Vedaralas want to be put under legislative control. Too many people are damaged and crippled by quacks among these so-called native doctors.

(8) Attach licensed plaint drawers to Police Courts, for reasons with which every Magistrate will be in sympathy.

IV.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

(1) A new hospital for Chilaw overshadows other wants of the district. The subject has made progress in 1902, the site being finally decided on.

(2) A general cemetery for Chilaw, failing compulsory cremation; all burial grounds are full; the matter is dealt with in my report on the Local Board.

(3) A railway from Colombo. It is believed this would pay handsomely.

(4) Telegraph Offices at Vennappuwa and Madampe, where there are Post Offices, and a dispensary with a resident dispenser at the latter place, a town of considerable size.

(5) A Receiving Office at Nattandiya, a large and flourishing centre.

(6) Replacing the wooden bridge over the lagoon at Chilaw by some other structure. This bridge "eats its head off" in repairs, and is not always safe.

(7) The Kurnegala road by the dhobies' tank at Chilaw is dangerous till it is widened.

(8) An English school for Chilaw; but if English is learnt it should, like Ceylon tea, be pure, for the corrupt English of the country is less useful than the vernacular.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) If possible more residences for clerks want to be built on the sandbank, the one comparatively healthy part of Chilaw. A bungalow for the Magistrate on the sandbank is desirable, too.

(2) Bridges over the canal at Lunuwila and Bandirippuwa are desirable, when there are funds, to supersede the present clumsy ferries.

(3) Schools at Mugunuwatawana and Anaivilundawa are amongst my hopes of the next two years. Karukkuliya school came down owing to the rains, and will be rebuilt on a better site, as will also Etiyawala school. A Government school has been built at Udappu this year.

(4) Markets are wanted at Tambarawila, Rajakadaluwa, Nattandiya, Vennappuwa, and Marawila. These should stimulate a further demand for produce.

(5) More wells, like those already constructed by Government, are wanted, notably one at Medagama, where a good school garden is well managed by the present teacher. The District Mudaliyar suggests an industrial and agricultural school at Medagama, and I gladly launch the idea, the locality being suitable.

(6) A lock-up at Chilaw is much required, and is promised for 1903.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) Branch dispensaries have been established at Udappu, Rajakadaluwa, Dunkannawa, and Vilattawa. Madampe, the principal town after Chilaw, is looked after by the Board of Health, of which the local Assistant Government Agent should be made a member by a simple amendment of the Ordinance. A large estimate for continuing side drains at Madampe has been sanctioned, and arrangements made to re-open the latrine. The sanitation of villages is attended to by the District Mudaliyars and minor headmen, and Assistant Government Agent as inspecting officer. There was one death at Battulu-oya due to choleraic diarrhœa, contributory causes being pork, arrack, and yams from Mundel. A number of wells have been constructed by Government, and it is anticipated more will be built.

(2) *Plague Precautions.*—Sites for hospitals are ready, and everybody is on the alert should there be plague cases here or elsewhere.

VII.—CRIME.

There were six reported murders, accused persons being brought to trial in all. One is pending, and in two convictions were obtained.

Details.

Etiyawala Murder.—The village headman was stabbed to death when arresting gamblers.

Topputota.—Accused shot deceased when stealing cocoanuts, and was rightly acquitted.

Talwila.—A bad case, in which accused killed his father when asleep, after treating him to pot arrack, the motive being gain.

Metikotuwa.—Deceased was stabbed by accused, who was drunk; there ought to have been a conviction for an offence short of murder, but all parties were too drunk to know what happened.

Kattimahana, in Kurunegala District, but the accused was of this district. Accused being drunk wantonly stabbed deceased in an altercation about their hackery and cart passing on a narrow road.

Kirimetiyana.—Deceased was shot by accused, the former's wife being intimate with him. At the trial the woman caused the case to break down.

Thirty-five knife cases were reported, in which 62 persons were brought to trial: 22 convicted; 39 acquitted. Several of the latter were convicted of common hurt. This is about the usual proportion in a low-country Sinhalese district.

Efforts are being made to prevent the Sinhalese carrying open knives unnecessarily. A Magistrate here suggested that knives should be knobbed, which would probably save life; or boys at school, I suggest, might be taught to box, or if they want to fight, they should do so with their fists; possibly they would adhere to the same practice in later life.

VIII.—HEADMEN AND CRIME.

The headmen have co-operated vigorously in the detection of crime, notably the Mudaliyars of Pitigal korales central and south. The Madampe Vidane Arachchi promptly arrested the Kattimahana murderer, who has for a long time been the terror of the locality with an influential backing. The Tulawala Police Headman hunted down and arrested a Negombo District murderer. The Constable Arachchi of Nattandiya and Halpanwala Duraya when put on to the right track did good work in the Talwila murder case. The Madampe Muhandiram has done useful work as Inquirer.

IX.—POLICE.

No regular police in the district. The rural police headmen have discharged their duties satisfactorily. In these days they look for money rewards, which are not always available; the old way of service for the mere honour and glory of it is dying out.

X.—CATTLE STEALING.

Considering how cattle are allowed to roam in scores in lonely places untended, the wonder is there are so few thefts. The Police Court returns show fifteen cases, resulting in one conviction. The evidence in these cases is usually very unreliable.

XI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

The district has fortunately been free from cattle disease.

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION OPENED.

A few hundred acres have been opened during the year, mostly in cocoanuts, the main product of the district. There is plenty of land in Pitigal korale north awaiting development when the railway comes.

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

This has proved a most satisfactory measure for the settlement of claims, and has saved to Government much land which would otherwise have been encroached upon as in the past. Large extents have been dealt with in various stages in 1902 under this Ordinance, inquiries furthered being those of the villages Pulichakulam, Bandarahena, Arachchikattuwa, Adippola, Nochchiwatawana Mugunuwatawana, Parappamulla, Vilattawa, and Karawita-agara.

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

This has decreased owing to discouragement by my predecessors. In Pitigal korale north, where the tracts of fields are not extensive and other means of subsistence few, reasonable chena applications are granted.

XV.—SALES BY VILLAGERS.

If sales of their holdings by villagers to capitalists are meant, there is no such practice here, except occasionally of land recently bought from the Crown. Illicit speculation in Crown land at Adippola, Erunwala, and elsewhere is in check and being dealt with.

Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S., has, I find, placed on record that Chilaw District holds the record of forged Sannasas, and Mr. G. A. Baumgartner, C.C.S., as Additional District Judge, has recently exposed in the Mugunuwatawana cases the Crown land grabbing system in vogue here. In this connection, too, a speculative and adventurous case against the district headmen and a purchaser from the Crown was heard in the District Court and dismissed. But the simple villager would not have thought of these schemes without the brains of agitators at his back.

XVI.—WORK OF 1902 OTHER THAN MERE ROUTINE.

(1) Heavy work as District Judge, the cases being principally under the Partition of Lands Ordinance. I inspect many lands in dispute, as there is too much artificial litigation and undue getting up of cases in some quarters. A criminal sessions of the District Court is held monthly; the cases sent up have been carefully inquired into by the Magistrates, and nearly all have resulted in convictions.

(2) Work as Chairman of the District Road Committee and Local Board. Separate reports are submitted on these institutions. Minor roads want improving and new ones opening; our existing system seems rather extravagant considering local conditions, for we do no regular work on half the mileage on the list, the rest being left to village labour under the Village Communities' Ordinance. I hope in course of time to spread our work further for the more general benefit of the village contributor; the building of ambalams, for instance, is left to charity, and the Committee limits itself in this direction to resthouses. We receive large sums as toll grants; these are absorbed on main roads, whereas feeder roads should get part of the money.

(3) Work as Deputy Fiscal, Assistant Provincial Registrar, Superintendent of the Prison, the charge of the rural police, and forest matters contribute to keep one's hands full enough.

XVII.—EVENTS OF INTEREST AND MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Celebration of the Coronation and of His Majesty the King's recovery.

(2) Visit of His Excellency the Governor, in the time of my predecessor.

(3) Mr. De Livera has been succeeded as Police Magistrate by Mr. Allegakoon, for whom Mr. F. A. Wijeyasekare is now acting. Mr. Thornhill has succeeded Mr. Churchill as District Engineer.

(4) The Lunu-oya and Sengal-oya bridges on the Puttalam road have been completed.

(5) Toll rents for 1903 sold, in 1902, at a large advance on 1902 prices, denoting prosperity.

(6) The Village Committees under the District Mudaliyars have worked satisfactorily; they deal with breaches of village communities' rules, including default of earthwork on tanks and other irrigation prosecutions. With the Mudaliyars I have made out lists of useful village works, courts, bridges, and schools to which to devote their balances, and these, assisted by free grants of timber, are to be undertaken in 1903.

(7) The last quarter of 1902 was an unusually wet one. One day early in December over 8 inches of rain fell, causing much damage to roads, and the bunds of several tanks breached, including the cross bund of Tinipitiwewa. The tobacco crop was mostly destroyed by the earlier rains, and paddy suffered. Many houses came down, and free permits were granted for common kinds of timber from Crown land to rebuild, where householders could not help themselves.

(8) The Police Court has been removed from the District Court building to the old quarters of the District Engineer, a satisfactory arrangement.

(9) "Side disease" destroyed much tobacco, and I have arranged to get this disease examined at the Royal Botanical Gardens next season.

(10) A big slip occurred in the canal on Horakele estate in December, causing the waterway to be blocked and traffic suspended for some time.

(11) A Mudukatuwa estate case has come into prominence again. The Supreme Court originally made order that the planters' interest should not be sold, but the sale took place, as no other solution of the difficulty could be found. The planters were not, however, ejected, and are unable to comprehend why they are called upon to quit. I trust satisfactory arrangements can be made for them elsewhere.

(12) The fish-curing yard at Toduwawa has been opened in the north-east monsoon, and the usual business carried on.

(13) A salt boutique was licensed and opened at Udappu during the year, and a liquor license, limited to sale by bottle, granted from 1903 to Rajakadaluwa, a rising planting district.

(14) As the year closes the coach service between Colombo and Puttalam *viâ* Chilaw is improved, but not altogether to the advantage of Chilaw.

(15) There was much activity of the Survey Department in the district in 1902, and the Surveyor-General visited Chilaw in October. With this exception and that of the Government Agent on Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance duty, no other head of Department has visited the district during my term of office. This is an out-of-the-world spot, and we exist rather on the out-of-sight-out-of-mind principle.

(16) In November Mr. S. M. Burrows was appointed to act as Government Agent of the Province, Mr. H. L. Crawford becoming Principal Collector of Customs.

Chilaw Kachcheri,
February 26, 1903.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Assistant Government Agent.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1902.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE total revenue for the year was Rs. 112,963·81, an increase of Rs. 12,048·89 over that of 1901. In my last report it was shown that if the heads "Timber" and "Land Revenue," which no longer swell the provincial revenue as they did in former years, be eliminated from the comparison, the revenue of 1901 was the largest on record. That of 1902 exceeds it by nearly 12 per cent. It exceeds the revenue for 1900 by Rs. 36,917·08, or over 48·5 per cent. There has been a very substantial increase over the revenue of 1900 under almost every head. The chief items of increase over that of 1901 are :—

	Rs.	c.
Arrack	8,670	0
District Court Fines	1,055	0
Police Court Fines	762	62
Survey Fees	606	33
Police Rates	227	53
Rent of Lands	1,342	15
Unclaimed Deposits	1,191	7
Land Sales	5,097	45

The increase in Arrack is an index of the steady flow of immigration into the Province. Practically all the arrack is consumed by Tamil and low-country settlers and by carters passing to and fro ; there is no demand for it among the indigenous population.

The increase in District Court fines is mainly due to one case in which three Tamil overseers of the Public Works Department organized an attack on a set of lines occupied by the Irrigation Engineer's coolies, who had given them offence. They were convicted of riot, and were fined Rs. 250 each. Their coolies, who acted under their orders, were not identified.

The increase in the Police Court fines may be partly due to a change of Magistrate, a lenient one having been replaced by a severer one. But this alone will not account for the very large rise from Rs. 896 in 1901 to Rs. 1,658 in 1902. The fact is that the work of the Police Court has grown enormously, and will continue to grow.

The increase in Police Rates is due to the rising value of property.

The increase in Rent of Lands is due to the raising of the rents charged for lands held on tickets of occupancy in Anuradhapura and in the principal bazaars. Up to this year a uniform rent of Rs. 3 per annum was charged for all such lands, whether in Anuradhapura or in the remotest parts of the Province. As the occupiers of sites in the busier centres could well afford to pay more, the rents in Anuradhapura were raised to Rs. 12 per annum, and in such bazaars as Kekirawa, Maradankadawala, and Habarana to Rs. 6 per annum. The enhanced rates were generally paid without demur. All were collected without serious difficulty after half-hearted protests in a few cases. The justice of the change was in fact almost universally admitted.

The large number of deposits, chiefly on account of Survey Fees, which had not been transferred to revenue, was pointed out by the Auditor-General when he inspected the Kachcheri in March. Steps were accordingly taken to trace the depositors. Refunds were made to those entitled to them; the unclaimed items were brought to account.

The increase in Land Sales speaks for itself. With it goes the increase in Survey Fees. Nearly the whole of the sales have been to villagers ; very few Crown lands have been purchased by strangers. Sales of the latter class may be expected during the next year or two, when lands under Minneriya, Maha Ilupallama, and other works become available.

The chief items of decrease are :—

	Rs.	c.
Paddy	2,018	4
Revenue Stamps	852	16
Forest Department Fines	352	65
Irrigation Recoveries	506	77
Postage Stamps	583	72
Timber	1,058	8

The revenue under the head "Paddy" is chiefly derived from "tavalu," or tank bed cultivation, for which a rent of 50 cents per pela is charged when the land cultivated is open tank bed and Rs. 2 per pela if jungle is cleared. This form of cultivation is only practised extensively when the tanks are low, and when there is not enough water in them to irrigate the fields. It varies inversely, in fact, to the extent to which the more legitimate paddy cultivation on the fields is carried on. During 1902 the tanks having all filled well, field cultivation was proportionately extensive and "tavalu" cultivation restricted. The decrease under this head is therefore an indication of prosperity.

The decrease in Revenue Stamps is partly due to the fact that in 1901 forty-seven licenses to capture elephants yielding Rs. 470 were issued, while none were issued in 1902. There was also a falling off in the demand, but this was probably only temporary. The revenue returns for 1903 show a considerable recovery under this head.

The fall in Forest Deparment Fines means that there has been less unauthorized chena cultivation than in 1901, though there still is more than there ought to be. It is exceedingly difficult to repress it entirely, as at least nine-tenths of the Province are forest and jungle, and the chances of escaping detection, especially in the remoter parts, are sufficiently good to tempt the people to dispense with the permit which the Government requires. Moreover, the profits of chena cultivation are so large that it often pays to run the risk of a fine.

There has, as usual, been some difficulty in making Irrigation recoveries. The people are always ready with some excuse for deferring payment or for not paying at all, and the headmen entrusted with the collection have been too prone to accept such excuses. The deficit under this head is not, however, all due to arrears, which only amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 217, and has since been reduced to Rs. 57·75. Owing to the exemption of several lots under Nuwarawewa until a new distribution gate and culvert under the railway line had been provided, and under the Yoda-ela until certain pipe sluices which had been abolished had been replaced by masonry sluices and pending general improvements, the total amount recoverable was considerably less in 1902 than it had been in 1901. Moreover, the arrears collected in 1902 were Rs. 306 less than those collected in 1901.

The decrease under the head Postage Stamps represents a fall in the sale of such stamps from the Kacheheri. I find that there has been an increase of the sale from the Post Office of Rs. 176. This still leaves a deficit in the total number of stamps sold in the Province of some Rs. 408 compared with 1901. This must be attributed to fluctuations in the volume of correspondence, though it is possible that stocks laid in at the end of 1901, when sales were large, lasted into 1902.

The demand for timber by private parties from the released areas in charge of the Government Agent has been considerably less than in 1901, but sales to Public Departments, which are not shown in the revenue returns, have increased from Rs. 3,256·16 to Rs. 5,713·11.

The Government Agent's expenditure has been Rs. 35,011 or Rs. 1,813 less than in 1901. The chief items of decrease have been "Cholera Charges" Rs. 967·31, "Cart Registration" Rs. 133·05, "Removing Rubbish in Anuradhapura" Rs. 30·35, and "Clearing Latrines" Rs. 630·09. The last three have been paid for by the Local Board.

II.—Food Supply.

Among the villagers rice grown by themselves is the staple food, though, especially in Nuwarakalawiya, it is largely supplemented by chena produce, such as kurahan, Indian corn, amu, mederi, undu, mun, tana, &c. Indeed, kurahan is often preferred to rice as having more sustaining power. Much of the paddy grown, especially by the more well to do among the people, and just after each harvest, is exported, as also is a large quantity of the dry grain. Almost all the paddy grown under the Anuradhapura city tanks is exported, chiefly to Jaffna. Gingelly is largely grown as a second crop on the chenas. The sale and barter of this commodity, and of rice, kurahan, &c., provide the people with their cloths, curry stuffs, dry fish, salt, and other imported articles which they use. Imported rice is used by the Tamil coolies employed by the Public Works, the Irrigation, and the Railway Departments, and by the population of Anuradhapura town, composed chiefly of Moormen, Tamils, and low-country Sinhalese settlers. It is not used by the villagers.

Yams, pumpkins, chilies, and other vegetables are grown on the chenas along with the dry grain crops. The villagers are being gradually induced to cultivate improved varieties in their gardens and also fruits of various kinds. The cultivation of plantains and cocoanuts is also slowly but steadily increasing. Other sources of food supply ready to the hands of the people are game and fish. The latter abound in all the tanks, and are caught at all times, but especially when the tanks are low at the end of the dry season.

Cocoanuts, curry stuffs, onions, dry fish, salt, &c., are imported from Kurunegala, Puttalam, Matale, Jaffna, Trincomalee, and Mannar into Nuwarakalawiya and the Sinhala and part of the Meda pattu of Tamankaduwa. The wants of the rest of the Meda pattuwa and of the whole of Egoda pattuwa of Tamankaduwa in these respects are chiefly supplied from Batticaloa. Palmirah jaggery is imported from Jaffna, and cocoanut and kitul jaggery, which are preferred, from Matale.

With the exceptions recorded in the next paragraph, the food supply has been abundant throughout the year. All the tanks filled during the north-east mousoon of 1901–1902, so that no lack of water stood in the way of cultivating the full extent of the fields anywhere. If less than this was cultivated, it was due either to laziness or to lack of sufficient men; in many villages the people own more land than they can cultivate for one harvest.

Throughout the Egoda pattuwa of Tamankaduwa, except Muttugalla and Tirukonamadu and a part of Mannampitiya, and in the villages of Dastota, Pudur, Onegama, Tambale, Sungavila, Palliyagodella, and a part of Kotawella in the Meda pattuwa, the paddy crops were most unfortunately damaged during the latter part of October, just as they were maturing, by heavy floods, which caused the Mahaweli-ganga to overflow its banks and submerged the fields. The people of the Egoda pattuwa are very poor, and would soon have been reduced to distress by this calamity had not relief been afforded them. Sixteen villages in that pattuwa were therefore allowed to cultivate chenas last season on payment of Re. 1 per acre as rent. In all some 100 acres were allotted, or an average of about 6 acres to each village. The people of the Meda pattuwa are better off, and have some surplus stores of food or money to help them to tide over a bad season. It is hoped that they will be able to cultivate their fields again by the end of February and to secure a crop by June, if they sow quick-growing paddy. If they succeed in this, no serious distress among them need be apprehended; if they fail, they too will probably require some chenas.

There is promise of good and abundant crops during the coming year, not only throughout Nuwarakalawiya, but in Tamankaduwa. The rainfall has been exceptionally heavy, and the tanks are full to overflowing almost without exception. The field cultivation now going on is more extensive, and has generally commenced earlier than has been the case in my previous experience of the Province. In Tamankaduwa, too, Minneriya tank is now full. This splendid reservoir, with its 4,500 acres of water and a head of 32 feet, will afford an inexhaustible supply to many villages.

A comparative statement of prices in 1901 and 1902 is annexed :—

Articles of Food.	1901. Value. Rs. c.	1902. Value. Rs. c.
Rice, per bushel (imported)	4 25 to 5 0	4 50 to 5 25
Rice, per bushel (country grown)	4 0 to 4 25	3 50 to 4 0
Paddy, per bushel	1 50 to 1 75	1 25 to 1 75
Kurahan, per bushel	1 0	1 0 to 1 25
Cow ghee, per measure	2 50	2 0
Buffalo ghee, per measure	1 50	1 50
Chillies, per pound	0 12	0 12
Salt, per measure	0 10	0 10
Cocoanuts, per 100	6 0	4 0 to 6 0
Cocoanut oil, per measure	0 50	0 50
Tobacco, per leaf	0 6	0 6
Honey, per measure	0 62	0 75
Onions, per pound	0 12	0 12
Maldive fish, per pound	0 37	0 37
Kerosine oil, per tin (4 gallons)	4 0 to 4 25	4 0
Paddy in Tamankaduwa	2 0	2 0
Kurahan in Tamankaduwa	1 50	1 50 to 2 0
Indian corn	1 50	1 50

The tendency of the price of imported rice is still to rise as the stranger population increases. Both home-grown rice and paddy have fallen slightly owing to their greater abundance, while kurahan has been produced in correspondingly small quantity and has become slightly dearer. In Tamankaduwa the prices of paddy, rice, and kurahan have been higher than in other parts of the Province.

III.—RAINFALL.

A comparative statement of the rainfall for the last ten years is annexed :—

Month.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Average for last Ten Years.
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January	·72	2·83	3·21	4·25	6·92	10·02	5·05	1·82	1·74	8·28	4·48
February	·64	·39	—	·39	1·21	1·39	1·10	·21	2·62	4·53	1·25
March	6·41	3·01	·99	4·26	·67	1·16	·36	3·40	2·60	2·72	2·59
April	4·71	6·10	11·38	4·39	7·13	4·19	10·49	6·37	5·14	5·24	6·51
May	·49	·26	·06	3·97	1·15	6·42	3·94	2·66	2·35	2·09	2·34
June	·58	·08	2·33	6·46	3·44	·13	—	·98	·51	1·15	1·56
July	4·40	·68	·04	1·48	·10	1·04	1·65	1·77	·05	—	1·12
August	·03	1·42	4·39	·12	1·83	·65	—	·43	·70	2·41	1 20
September	·08	1·44	1·16	2·85	6·67	2·22	·24	2·24	5·32	3·20	2·54
October	8·79	11·75	18·90	14·53	4·08	17·92	7·91	7·69	5·25	23·03	11·98
November	8·12	11·56	7·83	14·02	8·29	12·10	11·90	9·75	14·04	17·02	11·46
December	4·88	6·58	9·50	12·82	18·28	10·30	5·27	11·51	7·52	11·04	9·77
Total ...	39·85	46·10	59·79	69·54	59·77	67·54	47·91	48·83	47·84	80·71	56·79

It will be seen that the fall during the last three months of this year has been quite abnormal, having totalled 51·09 inches, or more than the average for the whole year of the previous nine years. The rains began with October, and were continuous throughout that month. In November they were not so incessant, but there were some heavy falls. They culminated on 9th December in a deluge of 5·70 inches, which, falling upon ground already thoroughly saturated and when all the tanks and streams were full, produced floods all over the Province.

Whether the floods were the most severe on record is a moot point. Perhaps they were exceeded by those of 1877, 1885, and 1887. Certainly more damage was done in the two latter years. The flood of 1877 is only a tradition ; I can find no record of it beyond the bare rainfall, which was 72·40 for the year and 49·60 for the last three months, both less than this year. In 1885 the iron girder bridge over the Kala-oya was swept away, some 2,000 cubes of earth were washed away from the Kalawewa works, and 168 tanks breached, chiefly in the western half of the Province. In 1887, 24 inches are recorded by Mr. Ievers to have fallen in one week in December, resulting in a "disastrous and unprecedented flood," which breached 180 village tanks.

This year the floods in Anuradhapura did less damage than might have been expected, though the Malwatu-oya rose high above its banks. The roads in and around the town were flooded in many places, and parts of some of them were washed away ; people were bathing under a small cascade formed by the water as it flowed over the Outer Circular road near its junction with the Matale road. There was no loss of life, but several people were rendered temporarily homeless. All, however, found shelter either with friends or in the Dharma Salawa.

Kalawewa rose 4 feet 4 inches above spill level, and the flood in the Kala-oya is said by the Assistant Railway Engineer to have exceeded all previous records. About 1,000 cubes of earthwork were washed away from the railway embankment on the northern side of the river. The iron girder bridge on the Puttalam road must have had a very narrow escape from the fate which actually befell it in 1885, though, when it was rebuilt after being swept away in that year it was placed several feet higher than it had been before. The watcher in charge of the Public Works Department bungalow

near the bridge told me that the water was within 1 foot 6 inches of the planking and rushing furiously through the girders. The whole bridge was "trembling and quivering," as he described it. Luckily no fallen tree came down on the flood, or the bridge could not have escaped destruction.

Nuwarawewa rose 6 feet 6 inches above spill level, and not only submerged the old line of the Matale road, as it always does when full, but went 3 feet over the deviation, which was made to keep the road clear of its waters.

Tissawewa rose 1 foot 4 inches above its spill, and had a depth of 18 feet 3 inches at the sluice.

Basawakulama rose 4 feet above its spill, with a depth of 18 feet 4 inches at the sluice. It nearly reached the road from the Post Office to the Archæological Commissioner's bungalow, and the top of the large rock in the middle of the tank was only just visible.

Slips occurred on Abhayagiriya, Jetawanarama, and Mihintale Dagabas. The first may ultimately prove serious, for it occurred at the north-western corner of the restored square tower, the western wall of which has already fallen. It will not be surprising if the northern wall, which has long been cracked, comes down with the next heavy rainfall. I understand that the Provincial Engineer considers the crack to have become larger.

Maha Kekirawa tank breached, submerging the North road and knocking down the wall of one boutique. A culvert was washed away and traffic was temporarily blocked, but was restored by the Public Works Department officers with commendable promptitude.

As recorded in the chapter on Irrigation, 64 village tanks breached. The village roads everywhere became impassable, and people who had business outside their villages, whether in the Gansabhawas or at the Kachcheri or elsewhere, for the most part had to postpone it.

IV.—IRRIGATION.

A.—*Village Tanks.*

1. *Nuwarakalawiya.*—There are 1,428 village tanks under supervision in Nuwarakalawiya. In 1901 there were 1,419; the remaining 9 have been added during the year. Of these 1,428 tanks, 580 are in Nuwaragam palata, 464 in Hurulu palata, and 384 in Kalagam palata. 825 are completed, or nearly so; 603 are in various stages of restoration. At the beginning of the year these tanks were in charge of one Chief Irrigation Inspector, one Inspector, and four Sub-Inspectors. The Chief Inspector had general charge of the whole district, the Inspector had the Kalawewa Yoda-ela and some 97 tanks to look after, and each of the Sub-Inspectors had the immediate supervision of an average of rather more than 332 tanks. This did not include minor Crown tanks being restored on permits, which are also in charge of the village tank staff, and will be referred to later.

Although a very large quantity of earthwork had been reported to have been done each year, it was found that the number of tanks completely restored did not increase to anything like the extent which might have been expected had the earthwork been properly applied. Many tanks had been under restoration for twenty-eight years or even more, and yet were not complete. Very few tanks, if systematically restored, should require more than ten years for full completion. No doubt this unsatisfactory state of things was due to trying to cover too much ground, and to entrusting each tank officer with a far larger number of tanks than he could look after properly. It was accordingly decided to concentrate the four Sub-Inspectors in one palata, and to make an effort to secure the final completion of all tanks in it which had been under restoration for ten years or upwards and were not yet complete. The Hurulu palata was selected for this purpose, chiefly for two reasons: (1) because there are no railway or large irrigation works going on there, and there is therefore no demand by Public Departments for village labour; and (2) because being more remote, the supervision there had been less effectual than in other palatas and the work of restoration was more behindhand. 285 out of the 464 tanks in the palata came under the class which was specially to be dealt with.

Resolutions were passed by the various Village Committees of the palata that the necessary additional earthwork should be performed, and in accordance therewith orders were published, as required by the village rules, specifying the dates on which work was to commence and the quantities to be performed. The bunds were also levelled and pegged out to the proper heights and slopes. These orders met, for a time, with determined opposition in many of the Sinhalese and in all the Moorish villages of Kalpe, Kunchuttu, and Mahapotana korales. This was due mainly to one agitator, who went from village to village inciting the people not to work, and promising to see them safe from any ill consequences. As it was found that the work did not start at the time ordered, and persuasion having but little effect, prosecutions were entered in the Gansabhawa. Some difficulty was experienced in securing the attendance of the accused, who in many cases disobeyed the summons served on them, but eventually the more prominent offenders were brought up on warrants and fined from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each. By this time the reply of Government to a memorial which had been presented against the order calling out labour, that the work must be performed, had been received and published. Then the villagers, particularly the Sinhalese, started work in earnest.

The struggle against the opposition had, however, taken time. It was not until late in July that real work began in the recalcitrant korales, though in the other parts of the palata it had been progressing steadily all along. The work, once started, was pushed on vigorously until the end of September. From the beginning of October heavy rains set in, filled up the tanks, and rendered all further earthwork for the year impossible. Yet, in the two months during which the people really exerted themselves, a very large quantity of work was accomplished, as will presently be shown. Had the season for earthwork been as favourable as in previous years in which the rains did not commence until November, there is no doubt that the object in view would have been nearly, if not quite, achieved. Considering the uphill task which the tank officers had to face and the early rains, their efforts cannot be regarded as wholly unsuccessful.

The work of restoration will be continued during 1903; it is not anticipated that any further formidable opposition will be met with. Many of the tanks are so far advanced towards completion that another year's moderate work will probably suffice, while others on which there was from the first a very large quantity to be done may require a second or even a third year.

It will readily be understood how beneficial this work is to the people. It will not only render their tanks safer from the danger of being breached and fitter to perform with regularity their function of irrigating the fields, but it will relieve the villagers once for all from the now annually recurring liability to perform earthwork and from the constant vexation of being prosecuted if they make

default. Last, but not least, it will strike at the root of the corruption and extortion which prevail so long as there is earthwork to be performed, and so long as a small gratification to the Vel-vidane, Wewa Lekama, or may be to the Sub-Inspector himself, will secure immunity from prosecution for non-performance, or at least such evidence as will mitigate the punishment. I have held many inquiries into cases of this sort, but have never yet succeeded in bringing home his guilt to the offender. Naturally, bribes are given in secret, and there is no acknowledgment. Yet the complainant invariably brings up a lot of witnesses prepared to depose that they were present, who invariably break down hopelessly under examination.

In conclusion of this branch of the subject, I quote a higher authority than my own, that of the late Mr. F. C. Fisher. My action has been largely modelled upon the example set by him. The following is an extract from a report made by him in 1901 on village tanks in the North-Western Province :—

> In the Kurunegala District the whole of the village tank staff was withdrawn from other divisions and concentrated in the Wanni hatpattu, where it was determined that a supreme effort should be made to complete the bunds of the village tanks to standard dimensions. For this purpose it was necessary to empty all the tanks immediately after the harvesting of the maha crop and to prevent the storage of water until sufficient material had been secured from the beds of the tanks for forming the slopes of the bunds. This order was strictly enforced, and the people were practically kept at work during eight months of the year. In many instances the landowners were obliged to do 70 cubes of earthwork per acre to complete their task. The enormous amount of work that had to be exacted only showed how dishonest the earthwork returns of previous years had been, and to what an extent the landowners had been permitted to evade their obligations by bribing the tank officers and headmen. The work of repair had been dragging on for twenty-two years, while there can be little doubt that the tanks might have been completed in half the time had the full amount of earthwork been annually exacted. The initial mistake was in spreading the tank staff over too large a space, rendering efficient supervision impossible and corruption and cheating in every form most difficult of detection. It is hardly possible to overstate the demoralization that ensued upon such a loose system of working; and, so long as it continued, there was no definite prospect of the village tank work ever being completed. No effective punishments were ever dealt out by the Village Tribunal for neglect of earthwork, and any default might be atoned for by securing the friendly certificate of the prosecuting tank officer or headman that the required work had been completed after the institution of the case. The system now adopted is very different and most effective. No prosecution is allowed to be withdrawn, and if the intervention of the Village Tribunal is called for the offender cannot escape punishment for neglecting to commence work at the proper time. If he subsequently commences or completes his task, this is taken as a mitigating circumstance, and he escapes with the minimum penalty of two rupees. A defaulter who persists in neglecting or unduly protracting work meets with heavier punishments each time he is brought up. The people now understand that the bribing of headmen and tank officers can no longer secure immunity from work, and the tank officers know that they must exact the full measure of earthwork to complete the bunds.

The quantity of earthwork performed during the year was 416,284 cubic yards, which at 25 cents a cubic yard represents a money value of Rs. 104,071. The corresponding quantity for 1901, a much more favourable year for earthwork, was 400,296 cubic yards, or 15,988 cubic yards less than in the year under review. Of the total quantity performed in 1902, 255,324 cubic yards were done on the bunds of the 285 tanks in Hurulu palata, which were taken up for special restoration, as described above. In other words, nearly two-thirds of the whole work turned out was contributed by the shareholders of 285 tanks, which represent but one-fifth of the total number of tanks under supervision.

The work in Nuwaragam palata was supervised by the Ratemahatmaya, and in Kalagam palata partly by the Irrigation Inspector, who also had the Kalawewa Yoda-ela in his charge, and partly by Mr. Chelladurai, a new Sub-Inspector, whom the Director of Irrigation sent up in July at my special request. The total quantity of earthwork done under the supervision of these three officers was 147,892 cubic yards.

I greatly regret to have to record that Mr. Chelladurai, who was a most promising officer, died in December from pneumonia.

Owing to the shorthandedness of the village tank staff the progress made in the issue, under the new conditions described in my last report, of permits to restore minor abandoned Crown tanks was not so rapid as I had hoped it might be. Before any permit can issue it is necessary that there should be one report from the Chief Irrigation Inspector as to the nature and capacity of the tank, the acreage which it will benefit, its connection with any other tank or system of tanks, the possibility of its submerging existing fields, and so on; and another report from the Ratemahatmaya as to the nature of the jungle upon the bed of the tank and upon the land under it, the claims (if any) to the land affected, and the names of all those willing and entitled to join in the restoration. It not unfrequently happens that there are two or more sets of rival applicants for the permit, whose conflicting interests either have to be reconciled or adjudicated upon after inquiry by the Government Agent. If the application passes the ordeal of these reports and is approved as a promising undertaking, a survey of the bund and a plan of it have to be made, with longitudinal and cross sections, showing its present condition and the quantity and nature of the work necessary for its restoration, in order to draw up the specification which the conditions require to be embodied in the permit.

It will be obvious that all these preliminaries involve a good deal of hard work in inspection, inquiry, surveying, and plotting, particularly in view of the long distances which have to be covered in this extensive Province. It was not to be expected that the limited tank staff, with their hands full, as they were, with the work of restoration of the village tanks in Hurulu palata, could devote much special attention to this work. After all, important as the restoration of abandoned Crown tanks is, that of the existing village tanks is even more so and must take the first place. As to what has been accomplished in this branch of the work, the Chief Irrigation Inspector reports:—

> Of the 212 permits issued to restore abandoned Crown villages in terms of the old Circular, 63 permits have already been cancelled either for neglect or for inability on the part

of the permit-holders to comply with the demand of a fixed minimum annual work for completing the work within a reasonable period. The restoration of tanks on three other permits has been stopped as interfering with the proposed Kahalla forest reserve. Of the remaining 146 permits, permits for three tanks have been re-issued under the new Government Circular.

Of the still remaining 143 permits in force, designs and specifications of 4 of them have already been submitted for re-issue. The requisite levels have already been taken for designs and specifications of 13 other tanks, and plans and sections are under preparation. Of the still remaining 126 permits, 69 should be cancelled for neglect. Action for the re-issue of the remaining 57 should now be taken, and will receive attention in 1903.

Besides, 51 new applications to restore Crown tanks as per the new Government Circular were received during 1902. Preliminary reports for 20 of these have already been made. Sections for designs and specifications for 4 of them have already been taken, and plans are under preparation. The rest are to receive attention in 1903. The delay in their disposal is due to the special work in Hurulu palata and the want of hands to take up the survey portion of the work.

What I have written is more than enough to show what a very large concern the tank system of this Province is and its enormous importance. So far as the indigenous population is concerned, it is, beyond comparison, their most vital interest. In order to its due development it was imperatively necessary that the irrigation staff should be materially strengthened. Accordingly representations were made by me with that object, and with the result, I am happy to say, that the staff has been nearly doubled. I must express my obligations to the Director of Irrigation for supporting my appeal, and to the Central Irrigation Board for recognizing the necessities of the case and sanctioning the additional appointments. A second Chief Irrigation Inspector has now been appointed, and the staff of Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors has been raised from five to seven. One of the Sub-Inspectors, Mr. Dabre, has been placed in special charge of the distribution of water under Kalawewa and the Yoda-ela under the title of Irrigation Superintendent, thus setting free one more officer for purely village tank work. The vacancy caused by Mr. Chelladurai's death has already been supplied. That caused by Mr. Dabre's appointment will be filled as soon as the Director of Irrigation has at his disposal an officer who can speak Sinhalese. I thus have, or shortly shall have, at my disposal two Chief Irrigation Inspectors, one Inspector, and six Sub-Inspectors. The Province has been divided into two as nearly as possible equal divisions, called respectively, for want of a better name, the northern and the southern, though north-eastern and south-western would perhaps describe them more accurately.

From the commencement of 1903 each division has been placed in charge of a Chief Irrigation Inspector, each of whom will have three Sub-Inspectors under him. The remaining officer—the Inspector—will be specially detailed for surveys of Crown tanks to be restored on permit. The year 1903 thus starts with much better prospects of progress than any previous year has had. I hope not only to continue the restoration of village tanks in Hurulu palata, but also to take up the same work in Kalagam palata. The Ratemahatmaya and the people of the latter palata are anxious to have their tanks finished off, and there appears to be no likelihood of any serious trouble in getting the work done. Good progress should also be made throughout the Province in the restoration of abandoned Crown tanks.

I should not omit to add that I have received valuable advice and assistance from the Director of Irrigation himself, and that the services of the Irrigation Engineers in the Province, a body of highly qualified men, whose special duty is the investigation and restoration of the larger works which are in charge of the Irrigation Department, have always been available in any matter requiring special professional skill.

There has been one instance—the village tank of Elapatwewa in Matombuwa korale—in which extra work done over and above the normal annual quantity has been rewarded by payment in land under section 14 of Government Circular No. 59 of 5th June, 1901. A provisional grant of 10 acres has been allowed. In another case—Karambewa in Ulagalla korale—a similar grant is under consideration.

The following communications between tanks have been opened up during the year :—

(*a*) Kuda Kekirawa in Kalagam korale with Maha Kekirawa in Maminiya korale.
(*b*) Palugaswewa with Marasin Hammillewa in Kiralowa korale.
(*c*) Andiyagala with Gambirigaswewa in Kiralowa korale.

The number of similar connections which might be made is very large, but it is almost impossible to give this important means of improving water supply the special attention which it deserves until the tank restoration, now being pushed forward, is more advanced. One must restrain one's impatience to see everything made perfect all at once.

A sum of Rs. 1,017 was expended out of the Tank Fine Fund and Rs. 36 out of the Yoda-ela Fine Fund on repairs and improvements. The Chief Irrigation Inspector states that he had made arrangements to spend a much larger amount, but that the early rains prevented it.

The masonry spill of Relapanawa tank in Kalpe korale, which was in a ruined condition, was pulled down and rebuilt under the supervision of Mr. Doxat, Irrigation Engineer. The same officer effected radical repairs to the masonry stop-wall sluice and spill of Muwa Etagama tank in Kadawat korale. The greater part of the old work was filled up and replaced partly by cement concrete and partly by masonry in cement. The construction of a new sluice at Maha Diwulwewa tank in Kadawat korale, to replace the old one which had collapsed, was commenced, but work was interrupted by the rains.

The culvert on the Mannar road at the 49th milepost constructed for the purpose of carrying water across the road to irrigable land on the other side of it and the repairs and improvements to Ipalogama bungalow were completed under the supervision of the Chief Irrigation Inspector. The votes for maintenance of village tank sluices, of Talawa-ela anicut, and of irrigation bungalows were expended. The building of stables and other additions to the irrigation bungalows at Ulukkulama, Kekirawa, and Ipalogama will be undertaken in 1903.

Proposals for repairs to the spill of Kokkabe tank in Mahapotana korale and for the improvement of the sluice of Tirappankadawala in Kalpe korale were submitted, and estimates have been called for.

Proposals for the rebuilding of the spill of Hiriwadunna tank and for repairs to the sluice of Palugaswewa, both in Matombuwa korale, and for a new spill for Kele Hammillewa in Kiralowa korale are under consideration. The questions of improving the spill of Mahamankadawala in Nuwaragam korale and of providing a spill for Ihala Kanhindigama in Uddiyankulama korale are receiving attention. The proposal for rebuilding the sluice of Galmaduwa tank in Eppawala korale, which was breached in 1901, was not approved by the Director of Irrigation, who has decided that a cement pipe sluice will suffice. These are only instances of many others of a similar nature which are constantly coming up for disposal.

The manufacture of cement concrete pipe sluices for village tanks was carried on in the factory at Anuradhapura under the supervision of the Chief Irrigation Inspector. There are in all 257 tanks to be sluiced. He reports that the manufacture will be completed in February. Sets of pipes and junction blocks for 128 out of the 257 tanks were transported on estimate No. 131 of 25th June, which provided for the transport of pipes for 148 tanks. The transport of the pipes for the remaining 20 tanks has been delayed owing to the heavy rains, which rendered cart traffic on village roads impossible. None of the pipe sluices so transported have yet been inserted owing to the same early rains, which filled the tanks. An estimate for the transport of the pipes for the remaining 109 tanks was sanctioned in November, but for the reasons already given no transport could then be effected. The pipe sluices for the whole 257 tanks will be transported and inserted during 1903.

Owing to the very heavy rains, more fully noticed in another section, no less than 64 village tanks breached. The breaches nearly all occurred during the first half of December. On the 9th of that month a fall of 5·70 inches was recorded in Anuradhapura, and was at least as heavy in most other parts of the Province. This, coming after a fall of 23 inches in October and 17 inches in November, when the ground was thoroughly saturated and the tanks were already full, had the effect of overtopping the bunds of many tanks, with a breach as the inevitable result. Forty-eight of the breaches are to be attributed to this cause. In some cases the catastrophe was accelerated by the breach of an upper tank. Thirty-two of these cases were tanks not fully restored; 11 were new tanks. In 10 other cases the villagers, seeing that their bunds must be overtopped, cut gaps at the "wana," or spill ends, to avert more serious damage to the central portions of the bunds. Six cases are attributed to leaks. One of the most serious—that of Maha Kekirawa, a large village tank—was due to this cause, rotten roots having been left buried in the bund. In almost all cases cofferdams have been put up across the breaches, and sufficient water for the coming harvest has been retained.

2. *Tamankaduwa.*—There were 52 village tanks and 6 small Crown tanks under restoration by the villagers during the year. The number of village tanks is the same as in 1901, but that of the Crown tanks is one less, one having been abandoned during the year. All are in a more or less advanced stage of efficiency, but none are yet fully restored. Forty-four of these are sluiced, and 3 of them have two sluices each. These tanks have been in charge of the Revenue Officer during the year, subject to the orders of the Government Agent. Earthwork is performed annually on all of them, and their bunds and spills are kept clear of jungle. The quantity of earthwork done during 1902 was 18,672 cubic yards, or 888 cubic yards more than in 1901. There is a default of 3,816 cubic yards, but the Revenue Officer expects that this will be made good. These tanks were all full at the end of the year. The prospects for next year's harvest are favourable. One tank breached; the water rose in one night and overtopped the bund.

B.—*The Larger Works.*

1. *Kalawewa and the Yoda-ela.*—The repairs and improvements to the Yoda-ela have, it is believed, made steady progress under Mr. Balfour, Irrigation Engineer, in spite of his having been considerably hampered by labour difficulties.

2. *Maha Iluppallama* is nearly completed, and is expected to be quite finished during the second quarter of 1903. Steps are being taken to get the irrigable lands under this tank surveyed for sale. The Ratemahatmaya informs me that there is likely to be a brisk demand for them on the part of the neighbouring villagers.

3. *Nachchaduwa and Maha Galkadawala.*—The surveys of these two storage tanks have been completed, and plans and estimates for their restoration have been framed. The works have been sanctioned by the Central Irrigation Board, but are believed to be under the consideration of Government. It is expected that Nachchaduwa at least will be taken up early in 1903.

4. *Minneriya.*—Mr. Gordon, Irrigation Engineer in charge of the works on this tank, has kindly supplied me with the following full report, dated 30th January, 1903:—

Main Channel.—The incomplete portions of the first 4 miles that were cut in 1901, together with the spillways and distribution gates and the iron girder bridge on the Habarana-Topawewa road across the channel, were finished off and the water allowed to run down to the 4th mile. The remaining 5 miles of the channel were also roughly cut throughout, and this portion is now in the course of being trimmed up and finished off. The masonry works on this section will be started immediately, and should be completed by the end of June; the earthworks will be finished in March.

High Level Sluice.—The sanction for this building was received in June, and preparations were immediately started. The existing crane was set up on the south side, and a new crane, made on the spot, was erected on the northern side of the sluice. The excavation of foundations was commenced on the 14th July, and the masonry on the 13th August. The work progressed vigorously up to 17 feet above sill on 31st December, when after continuous heavy rains it was flooded out on 5th January this year and the work suspended. The water is now subsiding, and work will be resumed in a few days, and will be finished by the end of April or beginning of May.

Spill Waters at 12th and 12¼ Miles.—These works were completed during the year, with the exception of a few finishing touches and the deviation of the roadway, which will be done as soon as the ground has dried sufficiently. The water rose to within 2 feet of the spill level, not high enough to spill owing to both sluices being kept open. These will, however, be closed, except when water is required for the works or cultivation, as soon as the high level sluice rises above spill level (4 feet 6 inches), the present depth of water being 29 feet at the low level sluice. The bungalow for the Minneriya Guardian was built near my

office and completed within the year. Permanent cooly lines are now being erected, one set of two rooms near the Guardian's bungalow, one set of two rooms at the 3rd mile, and another at 6th mile. Two upkeep coolies have been engaged from 1st January to keep the channel and bund in order, and others will be employed when the 3rd and 6th mile lines are ready.

Labour Force.—About 300 men have been steadily employed throughout the year (mostly Batticaloa Moors). When the heavy rains set in these were paid off, but they have now all returned to work. The health of the workmen has been more satisfactory than in 1901, and there was very little sickness among them. Mr. Byrde and I have, however, suffered a good deal with repeated attacks of malarial fever throughout the year, and I had to go on sick leave from 20th October to 5th November.

This splendid reservoir has an area of more than 4,500 acres, and a depth at the low level sluice of 32 feet. The extent of the land which will be irrigable under the main channel is estimated not to be less than 11,000 acres. It is said to be exceptionally fertile. The whole of it is Crown forest. The Conservator of Forests has been requested to have it examined and a report made upon the timber on it. Steps are being taken to have a portion of this land surveyed during 1903 for sale.

In addition to the main channel the Minneriya-oya issues from the tank. At intervals along it temporary dams are annually constructed by the villagers, from which they irrigate some 400 acres or more. If permanent anicuts were constructed at the most commanding spots along the river, several thousand acres of Crown land could be irrigated from them.

5. *Giritale.*—The sluice of this tank is still blocked, but the Director of Irrigation is doing all that can be done to re-open it. As stated in my last report, this is no easy matter, and may involve considerable expenditure, unless one or other of the various more or less experimental methods which are to be tried proves successful.

6. *Survey of Maha Kanadarawa and connected Irrigation Systems.*—Until the end of August Mr. Hilton, Irrigation Engineer, was in charge of this duty, but he resigned owing to ill-health. He has been succeeded by Mr. Doxat, to whom I am indebted for the following interesting notes :—

The main part of the time of the Irrigation Engineer stationed at Mihintale has been occupied during the year by the survey of Maha Kanadarawa tank. This tank is an exceptionally fine one, with a bank 2 miles in length and 55 feet high at the breach. The westerly end of the tank meets the bund of the Waduwewa tank, which in its turn joins the Puwaresankulama tank. The whole system is a continuous one, the bunds forming a crescent in an easterly and then north-easterly direction of no less than 4 miles long. The survey of the bund has been completed, but the contours of the tank, owing to the exceptionally wet weather during November, since October are still in hand. The area of the tank will, I think, be over 5,000 acres. Distinct traces of a Yoda-ela, reputed to lead back to Eruwewa, a large but ruined tank on the Malwatu-oya, have been discovered, and the channel will be traced out as soon as surveyors are at liberty. The survey is to be completed during the first quarter of the coming year.

V.—THE RAILWAY.

By the courtesy of the Chief Assistant Railway Engineer I am enabled to give the following *resumé* of work done on the Northern Railway during 1902 :—

Earthwork, 153,000 cubic yards ; clearing land, 18½ miles. Three bridges and twenty-two culverts have been constructed, and others are in progress.

The station buildings at Talawa and Anuradhapura have been completed, and the foundations of the station building at Madawachchiya have been put in. Three residences at Anuradhapura station have also been nearly completed, and four blocks of cooly lines are half completed. The goods shed and platform at Anuradhapura have also been completed.

Mr. D. A. Ross, Assistant Railway Engineer, Maho, who is in charge of a small section of the Railway in this Province from the Kala-oya on the southern boundary northwards, writes :—

Your men (*i.e.*, the villagers) practically completed 1 mile 20 chains of earthwork north of the Kala-oya during 1902, filling 17,144 cubic yards into banks and excavating 3,377 cubic yards in cuttings, a total of 20,521 cubic yards.....Your men work well and earn as much as Re. 1 a day.

Considering that many of the villagers had to travel long distances to the work, this result is I think very creditable, both to them and to the Ratemahatmaya and headmen who have induced them to work.

VI.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

The following, exclusive of irrigation works, are the works most required :—

(1) *Roads.*

The three following are included in this section, because, although the estimates for them have been sanctioned, there seems little prospect of carrying them out within a reasonable period, still less of having them completed, as properly speaking they should be, simultaneously with the railway, unless means are found to strengthen the labour force at the command of the Public Works Department in this Province. Until that is done the first and second of these at least will remain for some time after the railway has been opened in the category under which they are now placed :—

(*a*) *Approach Road to Anuradhapura Railway Station.*—This work was commenced some time ago, but progress has been very slow. I think I am well within the mark when I say that the labour force employed upon it does not reach one-fifth of the strength necessary to complete it in time.

(*b*) *The Kekirawa-Talawa Road.*—This is an important feeder to the railway, 22 miles in length. It is at present only a gravelled road, much of it very low-lying. It quickly becomes almost impassable in wet weather. In its present state it would become quite impassable in a week if it were called upon to carry any considerable amount of traffic such as the railway may be expected to throw upon it. Practically nothing beyond mere upkeep has yet been done to it for want of labour.

(*c*) *Strip Metalling of the Mannar Road from its Junction with the North Road to the Madawachchiya Railway Station.*—This, too, is a gravelled road, and unfit to carry much heavy traffic at any time. In wet weather loaded double-bullock carts would soon cut it up.

The estimates for the following works have not yet been sanctioned, but the works are all of importance :—

(*d*) *The Improvement of the Road from Anuradhapura through Mihintale to Trincomalee.*—When the Northern Railway is opened, and until Trincomalee is connected by rail with some point not yet decided, the mails to and from Trincomalee will, it is presumed, be carred over this road. For this purpose, and to meet the additional traffic which the railway will throw upon it, the road must be improved. The question is, To what extent? I understand that the Director of Public Works is in favour of converting it into a first class metalled road, but I am inclined to deprecate so large an outlay. The future main line of communication between Trincomalee and Colombo may take an altogether different route, in which event a first class road between Anuradhapura and Trincomalee would be a superfluous luxury. It would, I think, be wiser to content ourselves for the present with a more modest style of road, say, one of the class of the North road. So far as local requirements are concerned, this is all that is necessary.

(*e*) *Extension of the Road from Topawewa through Tamankaduwa to the Batticaloa District.*—I have for some time past urged that the survey of this road should be undertaken as a preliminary to its construction when funds are available. The estimated cost of the survey is only Rs. 4,250. This road would be of immense benefit to Tamankaduwa, especially now that the Minneriya works are nearly completed. Some 10,000 acres of Crown land, perhaps more, will shortly become irrigable under that tank; an easy outlet to the Batticaloa District would greatly facilitate the development of this valuable Government property.

(2) *Bridges.*

(*a*) *New Bridges on the Horowapotana-Vavuniya Road.*—The sum necessary to complete the bridges on this road and make it passable at all times of the year has yet to be voted.

(*b*) *The conversion of the Kanugahawewa Bridge on the Central Road into an Iron one.*—The estimate for this is Rs. 9,100. The upkeep of the present wooden bridge costs nearly Rs. 1,500 a year, so that the cost of an iron one would be saved in six or seven years.

(*c*) *Bridges and Culverts on Village Roads.*—The Government last year voted Rs. 3,000 for this purpose, with the object of assisting the villagers who have opened village roads in the building of bridges and culverts, which they cannot build for themselves. The grant has been repeated for 1903, and if it be continued from year to year in nine or ten years all the village roads in the Province should be rendered passable in all weathers. I regret to have to state that during 1902 only Rs. 532·58 out of the vote was expended. The Superintendent of Minor Roads, in whose charge the work was placed, and who I feel sure did his best to show better results, reports as follows :—

> Under the Government vote of Rs. 3,000 only the foundation and a portion of the abutments were built of the bridge at the junction of the Kendewa-Rambewa pinpara with the North road. A deviation road was made, and all timber for platform, &c., of the bridge was purchased. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining labour owing to the great demand on the Northern Railway. Progress at the building of the bridge was greatly retarded by the continuous heavy rains during the latter part of the year.

(3) *Buildings.*

(*a*) *Police Station and Barracks, Anuradhapura.*—This work is urgently needed. The police are at present housed in an inadequate and unsuitable private building, but the only one available, for which Rs. 40 a month is paid, and from which they are liable to be ejected at any time. Plans and estimates for a proper building have been submitted, and an excellent central site has been set apart for it.

(*b*) (1) *Quarters for the Kachcheri Recordkeeper;* (2) *Quarters for the Court Recordkeeper.*—These officers at present depend on their friends for house room. Quarters should be provided for them, as for all other Government officers. Private houses are not to be obtained for love or money.

(*c*) *Good Floors in all Houses occupied by Government Servants in Anuradhapura.*—Some of the officers' quarters have only mud floors. These become damp in the wet season, always unhealthy enough without this additional source of insalubrity. During November and December the despatch of public business is often seriously impeded by the number of officers either on the sick list or more or less unfit for work. So obvious a means of increasing their efficiency should not be neglected.

(*d*) *Quarters for Jail Officers.*—The present building is in so bad a state of repair as not to be worth any considerable expenditure on its improvement. It would be better, and in the long run cheaper, to build new quarters.

(*e*) *Two Resthouses on the Habarana-Topawewa Road, one at Minneriya, the other at Topawewa.*—As was pointed out in my last report, this road is every year becoming more frequented by visitors to the ruins at Polonnaruwa and by other travellers, for whom there is no accommodation at present. I have good reason to believe that the Irrigation Engineer at Minneriya and the Revenue Officer at Topawewa sometimes feel themselves constrained, at considerable personal inconvenience, to offer hospitality to strangers, who would otherwise fare badly.

(4) *Miscellaneous.*

(*a*) *Water Supply for the Anuradhapura Town.*—This is under consideration. The Director of Public Works has prepared preliminary plans and a rough estimate. It had been arranged that Mr. R. W. Smith should report upon the question, but whether he will do so now or not is not known.

(*b*) *Cement Concrete Drains for Roadside Bazaars.*—These drains have been built along some of the roads in Anuradhapura and in the bazaars of Tirappana, Madatugama, and Madawachchiya. Rs. 2,480 were allowed in 1902 for similar work at Rambewa, but very little was done for want of labour. Habarana, Irambakkulama, Kahatagasdigiliya, Maradankadawala, Nochchiyagama, and Talawa also remain to be done. An extension of the drains along the Puttalam-Trincomalee road in Anuradhapura for about 1,000 feet and a drain for the market street along the Kurunegala road are also very desirable.

(*c*) *Substantial Fences round all Government Buildings in Anuradhapura.*—The present fences are most untidy and quite inefficient. Trespassing cattle overrun the compounds, so that it is next to impossible to keep the premises tidy, while any attempt to make them ornamental is greatly discouraged. Clerks on small salaries cannot be expected to bear the expense of putting up good fences, but were such once provided, they might fairly be made responsible for keeping them and the ground which they would enclose in good order.

VII.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

Under this head I repeat my remarks of last year :—

The particular and immediate plans which I have in view for the improvement of the Province are indicated in other sections of this report. The general lines on which it must advance and the results already achieved were outlined in my report for last year and need not be repeated. I cannot, however, refrain from quoting from Mr. Ievers's Administration Report for 1888 :—

> A close, personal, and continuous observation of over three years convinces me that the policy of tank and channel restoration begun by Sir William Gregory and Sir J. F. Dickson, and successfully followed up by the present Government, has gone greatly not only to relieve distress and misery, but to prevent this Province from appearing a blank waste on the map. That it was speedily destined to become, had not these measures been taken before it was too late. It has been said that it would have been less costly to have deported the population to a more healthy district. Those who say so little know the Sinhalese villager, who would die rather than leave his ancestral lands. If owing to our neglect of this Province for fifty years the villager has sunk into disease and misery, the reply of Government can hardly be, "If he will not go, let him die."
>
> Government has now honestly retrieved past neglect by a large expenditure of money, and all that is required is time. A review of what has been accomplished in the past fifteen years shows great progress in improvement, and if the administration proceed on the same lines the future prosperity of the Province is assured.

This prophecy has already in great measure come true, but, as Mr. Ievers foresaw, time is necessary for its perfect fulfilment. The great system of irrigation works with which the Province is intersected is now being systematically examined, and will be as far as possible restored. Side by side with this the railway will bring new settlers, and will create new wants and incentives to the villager to improve his moral and material condition.

Though we, whose service is more than half run out, may not be here to see it, the time will come when this Province will once more take its place among the most flourishing districts of the Island.

VIII.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Province has been free from smallpox, cholera, and all other severe epidemics. The health of the people was normal, save during the first quarter of the year, when the death-rate was very high. In my report for 1901 I stated that the heavy rains experienced during the last two months of that year had been prejudicial to the general health. The same cause appears to have continued in operation during the first three months of 1902.

Measles occurred during nine months of the year in Nuwaragam palata and during six months in Hurulu palata, but was nowhere reported to be severe. Kalagam palata and Tamankaduwa were free from it. Dysentery cases, but not in large numbers, were treated at most of the hospitals and dispensaries.

There are two hospitals in the Province, one at Anuradhapura, the other at Mihintale, each with an outdoor dispensary attached to it; ten other main dispensaries, each in charge of an apothecary; and twenty-six other dispensaries, to which the apothecaries in charge of the main dispensaries itinerate. The numbers are the same as in 1901, with the addition of one itinerating dispensary at Mutugalla in the Egoda pattuwa. These dispensaries are freely resorted to by the people. An average of 2,263 visits was paid by patients to each of them during the year, an increase of 209 visits to each, as compared with 1901. This shows their popularity, but it also confirms the conclusion arrived at in paragraph 1 of this section that an unusual amount of sickness prevailed, at least during the first quarter.

The most frequented dispensaries were those at Anuradhapura, Mihintale, Maradankadawala, Kekirawa, and Nochchiyagama. They serve the most populous parts of the Province. The least frequented were those at Ranorewa, Ottappuwa, and Galkulam.

In my last report I stated that I wished to see three more apothecaries allotted to the Province. None of them have been appointed yet, but I hope that the long-desired apothecary for the Egoda pattuwa of Tamankaduwa will not much longer be delayed.

The sanitation of all villages has been steadily kept in view. The constant burning or burial of all rubbish, the whitewashing of houses, and the village rule requiring that a belt at least 30 fathoms wide round each hamlet shall be kept free from jungle, have been enforced. The Ratemahatmayas and the Revenue Officer report that a great deal has been done in filling or draining stagnant hollows and pools near the hamlets. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor inspected some of the villages when he visited the Province in September, and was, I believe, favourably impressed with their cleanliness and airiness.

On the subject of water supply there is little to add to what was stated in my report for last year. The people of Tamankaduwa have, as a rule, an excellent supply. They have the river (the Mahaweli-ganga) and the "villus," and the large reservoirs have not been so ruined as in Nuwarakalawiya. In Nuwarakalawiya the water supply is generally good during nine months of the year, but for the last three months of the dry season, before the break of the north-east monsoon, when the village tanks are low or have dried up, it is distinctly bad. A vast improvement has of course been effected, since the days when the late Sir J. F. Dickson first took the Province in hand, by the restoration of so many village tanks, and matters will still further improve with every development of the irrigation system of the Province.

There is a plague camp site at every important centre in the Province. These have all been kept clear of jungle. It has not been found advisable to keep stocks of building and roofing materials always on hand, as they soon rot or get eaten by white ants, with constantly recurring expense of renewal. Were a case of plague to occur at any time, a small shed could be run up in a day, and buildings of the full size within a week.

The inspection of bazaars by the officers of the Civil Medical Department, kindly permitted by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, has continued to work well. Periodical reports of the state of each bazaar are received, and any defects which they disclose are remedied.

The Local Board of Anuradhapura has given much attention to the proper scavenging and sanitation of the town, a very large percentage of its limited funds having been devoted to this object. As its income increases more will be done, for there is still much, especially in the direction of the drainage or filling of stagnant hollows, which cannot be attempted for lack of funds.

The members of the Board were the Government Agent as Chairman; the Provincial Engineer; the Assistant Colonial Surgeon; Mr. S. Sampander, Crown Proctor; Mr. Krisnaratna, Proctor; and Mr. S. M. Kader Meedin. The Crown Proctor is a Hindu, Mr. Krisnaratna a Sinhalese, and Mr. Kader Meedin a Moorman, so that all classes are represented.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	3,088 81	Establishment	1,364 0
Taxes	4,240 17	Office contingencies	206 84
Licenses	1,679 50	Revenue service	472 76
Fines	253 87	Police charges	51 0
Rent	3,698 56	Sanitary charges	4,504 39
Sundries	1,130 88	Public works	1,113 0
		Lighting	259 43
		Miscellaneous	2,896 10
		Petty expenses	146 38
		Balance	3,077 89
	14,091 79		14,091 79

Stringent precautions were taken both before and after each pilgrimage. It is calculated that during the July festival at least 15,000 pilgrims were collected in the town at one time, but there was no outbreak of sickness.

The whitewashing of all houses in the town has been strictly insisted upon, and special attention has been paid to the cleanliness of the market, and of the bakeries, and to the keeping open of drains.

IX.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

The following table of births, deaths, and marriages shows the totals registered during the last four years, with details regarding births, deaths, and Kandyan marriages for each quarter of 1902 :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	General Marriages.	Kandyan Marriages.	Mahommedan Marriages.
1899 ...	2,904	3,608	39	538	4
1900 ...	3,171	2,901	95	796	5
1901 ...	3,797	3,041	76	1,330	2
1902 ...	3,028	3,396	44	554	—

1902.	Births.	Deaths.	Kandyan Marriages.
First Quarter	959	1,236	177
Second Quarter	658	784	148
Third Quarter	759	652	132
Fourth Quarter	652	724	97
	3,028	3,396	554

The births registered during 1902 have been less than those of 1901 by 769, and the deaths have exceeded those of 1901 by 355. The deaths in 1902 have exceeded births by 368. These figures show that the last year has been a more unhealthy one than any year since 1899. This applies, however, mainly to the first quarter of the year, during which 36·4 per cent. of the deaths of the whole year occurred. As was stated in my report for 1901, fever was more than usually severe at the end of that year, owing to the rains then experienced. The same cause continued in operation during the first quarter of this year.

The number of Kandyan unions registered is very much less than in 1901. This is not due to slackness of supervision, for the Ratemahatmayas are systematically reminded of the matter, but to the fact that the arrears have been practically wiped out. In the middle of 1900 there were 1,731 unregistered unions in the Province. At the end of 1902 this number had been reduced to 257. The number of unions formed since June, 1900, and now remaining unregistered cannot be very large. Indeed, the Ratemahatmayas declare that the unregistered unions in their palatas are very few.

There were nine applications for divorce pending at the beginning of the year, and 86 were received during the year. In 41 of these the application came from the husband, in 16 from the wife, and in 29 from both parties jointly. Divorces were granted in 45 cases, 21 applications were dismissed, 6 were withdrawn, and 23 remained pending at the end of the year. The heavy floods during November and December, when all the rivers and streams were overflowing and all the village and minor roads were impassable, prevented many parties from appearing before me, and account for the comparatively large number of pending cases.

X.—THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE, NO. 24 OF 1889, AND THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE, NO. 23 OF 1889.

The Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, is in force throughout the Province. There are four Presidents of Village Tribunals, one for each chief headman's division: Nuwaragam palata, Hurulu palata, Kalagam palata, and Tamankaduwa. The President of Nuwaragam palata holds court at Ulukkulama and Rambewa; the President of Hurulu palata at Welimapotana, Ilukwewa, and Yakalla; the President of Kalagam palata at Kalawewa and Kekirawa; and the President of Tamankaduwa at Moragaswewa, Topawewa, and Mannampitiya. All these Village Tribunals, save

Hurulu palata, were inspected by me during the year. I had intended to inspect the Hurulu palata Village Tribunal in November, but was prevented by the rains. On one occasion, when I had arranged to start for Welimapotana, I received a message from the President that he was blocked by a flooded river and could not get there.

I am well satisfied on the whole with the way in which the work is done in these courts, though I observe a tendency on the part of the Presidents to leave too much to their clerks. I have had to find fault, too, on more than one occasion with the President of Nuwaragam palata for being too ready to jump at excuses for striking off cases instead of giving them a patient hearing.

Two statements are annexed, one showing the number of criminal and civil cases instituted and disposed of in each Gansabhawa, the other showing the different classes of offences, the manner of their disposal, and the fines inflicted :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance in the North-Central Province for the Year 1902.

	Nuwaragam Palata.	Kalagam Palata.	Hurulu Palata.	Taman-kaduwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1902 :—					
Civil	8	9	—	5	22
Criminal	24	39	16	4	83
Instituted during the year :—					
Civil	353	350	393	293	1,389
Criminal	1,025	1,065	1,027	316	3,433
Total number of cases :—					
Civil	361	359	393	298	1,411
Criminal	1,049	1,104	1,043	320	3,516
DECISIONS.					
Breach of V. C. Rules :—					
Criminal	591	471	730	207	1,999
Irrigation ...	32	17	33	—	82
Civil :—					
Money	346	275	376	297	1,294
Land	15	10	15	1	41
Criminal :—					
Assault	48	71	27	25	171
Theft	20	7	6	8	41
Malicious injury ...	10	2	1	—	13
Cattle trespass ...	156	222	220	80	678
Total Decisions :—					
Civil	361	285	391	298	1,335
Criminal	857	790	1,017	320	2,984
Amicable settlements under section 23, included under head "Decisions" :—					
Civil	30	17	74	—	121
Criminal	79	48	127	—	254
APPEALS.					
To Government Agent.					
Civil ... Confirmed ...	23	18	13	1	55
Civil ... Set aside ...	8	10	5	—	23
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	11	24	29	2	66
Criminal ... Set aside ...	4	9	2	—	15
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.					
Civil ... Confirmed ...	2	2	2	—	6
Civil ... Set aside ...	1	—	—	—	1
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	1	2	—	—	3
Criminal ... Set aside ...	—	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1902:—					
Civil	—	74	2	—	76
Criminal	192	314	26	—	532

Statement showing the different Classes of Offences disposed of in the Gansabhawas of the North-Central Province during the Year 1902.

	Nuwaragam Palata.	Kalagam Palata.	Hurulu Palata.	Taman-kaduwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1902 ...	24	39	16	4	83
Instituted during 1902 ...	1,025	1,065	1,027	316	3,433
Total ...	1,049	1,104	1,043	320	3,516

	Nuwaragam Palata.	Kalagam Palata.	Hurulu Palata.	Taman-kaduwa.	Total.
Pending on December 31, 1902.	192	314	26	—	532
Breach of V. C. Rules :—					
On evidence	59	19	57	—	135
On plea of guilty	174	219	158	59	610
Acquittals	41	127	41	2	211
Amicably settled	317	106	474	146	1,043
Theft :—					
On evidence	—	—	—	—	—
On plea of guilty	—	2	—	—	2
Acquittals	—	3	4	—	7
Amicably settled	20	2	2	8	32
Assault :—					
On evidence	3	8	—	—	11
On plea of guilty	—	8	—	1	9
Acquittals	1	32	1	1	35
Amicably settled	44	23	26	23	116
Malicious injury :—					
On evidence	2	1	—	—	3
On plea of guilty	—	1	—	—	1
Acquittals	—	—	—	—	—
Amicably settled	8	—	1	—	9
Cattle trespass :—					
On evidence	2	18	2	1	23
On plea of guilty	1	28	—	—	29
Acquittals	6	61	2	—	69
Amicably settled	147	115	216	79	557
Irrigation :—					
On evidence	—	4	8	—	12
On plea of guilty	3	1	9	—	13
Acquittals	14	6	2	—	22
Amicably settled	15	6	14	—	35
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total amount of fines	2,819 77	3,083 75	2,078 50	163 50	8,145 52
Average fine per case	6 52	10 14	9 53	2 72	2 73
Average fine per person	1 43	0 86	1 66	0 63	1 14

It will be seen that institutions in these courts during the year amounted to 1,389 civil and 3,433 criminal cases. This is a considerable decrease from last year in civil cases and a slight increase in criminal cases. Inclusive of the previous year's balance, 1,335 civil cases and 2,984 criminal cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 76 civil cases and 532 criminal cases pending on 31st December, 1902. These comparatively large balances are due to the floods which occurred during the last quarter of the year, especially in December. The business of the courts was much impeded by the inability of the parties to attend for the hearing of their cases. This was particularly the case in Kalagam palata Village Tribunal, in which there are the largest number of cases pending at the end of the year. The December session at Kalawewa was practically a blank one, the Kala-oya being in flood during the whole time and quite impassable.

There were 78 appeals in civil cases and 81 in criminal cases to the Government Agent. The Presidents' judgments were affirmed in 55 civil and 66 criminal cases. The rest were either set aside or the cases were sent back for further hearing; very frequently the latter. There were 10 appeals to the Governor in Executive Council against the Government Agent's decisions. One, a civil case, was reversed. There were no outstanding fines at the end of the year.

About 55 per cent. of the criminal cases instituted were for breach of Gansabhawa or Irrigation rules, chiefly default in performing earthwork on tanks, neglect to clear village roads, to keep hamlets in a sanitary condition, &c. The comparatively large number of cases under head "Breach of Village Communities' Rules" in the Hurulu palata Gansabhawa is accounted for by the prosecutions, referred to in the chapter on "Irrigation," for default of commencing earthwork at the proper time. When the offenders in these cases were fined, they were told that if they made up for lost time and worked hard during the remainder of the year the fines would be remitted.

Comparatively few cases for offences criminal in themselves, as opposed to constructive offences, were instituted: *e.g.*, the total number of petty thefts for the whole Province during the year was only 41. Of these, 7 resulted in acquittal, 32 were amicably settled, and only 2 resulted in conviction. The strong presumption is that nearly all the other 39 charges of theft were not theft at all, but merely cases of disputed ownership of property.

There has been only one change of Presidents during the year, T. B. Relapanawa having been transferred from the Ratemahatmayaship of the Sinhalese division of the Vavuniya District to Kalagam palata, in succession to K. Rajakaruna, retired on attaining the age of sixty years. Mr. Relapanawa has proved himself a painstaking President, and his judgments are always sensible.

The Irrigation Ordinance, No. 23 of 1889, is also in force throughout the Province. All matters connected with paddy cultivation—the times of commencing to plough and sow, the extents to be cultivated, the fencing and watching of the fields, &c.—are regulated by the rules passed under its provisions. Breaches of the rules are generally tried by the Presidents of the Village Tribunals, though the Ratemahatmayas hold deputations from the Government Agent under chapter VI., and occasionally deal with complaints. As was stated in my last report, however, they do not make enough use of their powers. Every irrigation case without exception, whether it results in a conviction or not, and whether an appeal is lodged or not, is referred to the Government Agent for his approval and confirmation of the proceedings.

XI.—EDUCATION.

There are 14 Government vernacular schools in the Province. The following list gives their names, the average numbers on the lists of each, and the average attendances during 1901 and 1902 :—

Name of School.	1901. No. of Boys in the List.	1901. Average for the year.	1902. No. of Boys in the List.	1902. Average for the year.
Nuwaragam Palata.				
Tammannewa ...	125·09	74·50	130·40	76·41
Kendewa ...	203·77	119·71	177·20	98·13
Tammuttegama ...	78·36	61·57	87·18	68·88
Gale Diwulwewa ...	90·09	50 82	117·77	57·26
Maha Diwulwewa ...	111·90	42·61	86·20	41·40
Hurulu Palata.				
Manankattiya ...	80·63	53·09	96·50	55·13
Kebitigollewa ...	151·81	95·88	168·00	105·31
Palugaswewa ...	56·70	27·94	67·27	40·85
Ratmalagahawewa ...	150·90	110·71	150·45	107·11
Kahatagasdigiliya ...	113·11	60·93	106·00	58·37
Kalagam Palata.				
Maradankadawala ...	97·70	49·46	94·63	47·48
Maha Elagomuwa ...	63·12	30·51	86·22	41·64
Unduruwa Hammillewa (Galkiriyagama) ...	82·50	59·24	88·10	61·00
Tamankaduwa District.				
Moragaswewa ...	51·66	35·51	68·09	42·58
	1,457·34	872·48	1,524·01	901·61

The number of boys on the lists has increased during the year from 1,457 to 1,524, or an average for each school of 109, compared with 104 for the previous year; and the average daily attendance has increased from 62·32 in 1901 to 64·40 per school. The percentage the average daily attendance bears to the number of boys on the lists is 59. There has been an all-round improvement from 1900 to 1901 and from 1901 to 1902, but my remarks in previous reports as to the difficulty of maintaining attendance at a satisfactory proportion of the numbers of children of school-going age on the lists still hold good.

Ratmalagahawewa, Kebitigollewa, Kendewa, and Tammannewa still continue to be the best schools in the Province, in the matter both of attendance and of the instruction imparted. Kendewa, however, has yielded to Ratmalagahawewa the position of the largest school. The reason for the falling off in the numbers on the Kendewa lists is that the boys of several villages which used to attend it now go to Ratmalagahawewa as being nearer. Ratmalagahawewa has not increased in proportion because some villages beyond the 4-mile radius were exempted from attendance.

The schools which show the most marked improvement in attendance during the year are :—

Tammuttegama ...	From 61·57 in 1901 to 68·88		Palugaswewa ...	From 27·94 in 1901 to 40·85	
Gale Diwulwewa...	do. 50·82	do. 57·26	Maha Elagomuwa...	do. 30·51	do. 41 64
Kebitigollewa ...	do. 95·88	do. 105·31	Moragaswewa ...	do. 35·51	do. 42·58

A new school was opened during the year at Kapugollewa in Hurulu palata. The school at Unduruwa Hammillewa was transferred to Galkiriyagama.

There are, besides, 7 Church Missionary Society schools, with an average daily attendance at each school of 24 out of 50 on the roll; 5 Roman Catholic schools, with an average of 38 out of 58; and 2 Buddhist schools, with an average of 40 out of 87. Two of the Roman Catholic schools, one of the Church Missionary Society schools, and one of the Buddhist schools are in Anuradhapura. One of these Roman Catholic schools is an English school, the other a girls' vernacular school. The Buddhist school is Anglo-vernacular. There is also a Roman Catholic Orphanage in Anuradhapura with 21 inmates. There are five Sisters in charge. There are 124 pansala schools with 375 boys attending them, and 12 Mahommedan schools with 84 boys.

The following is the Revenue Officer's report on the Tamankaduwa schools :—

> The total number of the schools is 20. There are 6 schools in Egoda pattuwa, 9 in Meda pattuwa, and 5 in Sinhala pattuwa. Out of these, Tamil is taught in 14 schools, Sinhalese in 5, and Tamil and Sinhalese in 1. The total number of scholars is 712, of whom 548 are boys and 164 are girls. In 1901 there were 497 boys and 147 girls. In some of these schools the fourth standard has been reached. The teachers are paid at the rate of 25 cents per head per mensem of the children educated, except the teacher of Topawewa, who is given a monthly salary of Rs. 25, as he has to do a good deal of travelling as inspector of other schools, and this expenditure is met out of Gansabhawa funds and the Government grant of Rs. 1,000. School buildings have been put up by the villagers in all villages in which there are schools. A portion of the Government grant has been spent in procuring a desk and a bench for each of the schools, as the children experienced difficulty in sitting on the ground and writing their copy books. Four new schools that were in contemplation of being established could not have been opened for want of teachers.

Summing up the figures for 1902, the following results are obtained :—1,524 children attend Government schools; 816 children denominational schools; 712 children Gansabhawa schools; 459 children pansala and Mahommedan schools; total 3,511. Of these, 3,238 are boys and 273 are girls, an increase of 34 boys and 70 girls compared with 1901.

The Director of Public Instruction visited the Province in August, when I had a conference with him and Mr. Seneviratna, Inspector of Schools, regarding the scheme of the latter for establishing central training schools. The idea is to make one school out of four or five schools within convenient distances of the centre a sort of training school. An exceptionally efficient teacher would be placed at each central school. It would be his duty to keep himself informed of whatever is going on at each of his dependent schools, and to have the teachers of the latter up at intervals for short periods

of training at the central school. It is hoped to secure by this means not only uniformity of method in teaching, but more scientific and therefore more efficient instruction. So far as I know, this scheme has not yet taken practical shape.

A scheme for school gardens has also been started. Mr. Drieberg has visited several schools in the Province, and has selected those which promise best to make a beginning with. He has asked for larger extents of ground to be attached to the selected schools, a request with which I have been glad to comply.

A school treat was held at Rambewa on 7th October, the first function of the kind held in the Province. The following account of it is by Mr. Plant, to whom and to the Ratemahatmaya and Kachcheri Muhandiram the whole credit of its success is due :—

> A school treat was held at Rambewa on the 7th October. This had been considered the best way of giving the children of the Province an opportunity of celebrating the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII. Unfortunately, owing to the straggling character of the North-Central Province, it was impossible to chose any place to which all the schools could conveniently come. Rambewa was finally decided upon as being the most central point of the most populated district—that round Anuradhapura itself. Invitations were sent out some weeks before, and were accepted by the teachers of six schools, namely, Maha Diwulwewa, Kahatagasdigiliya, Tammannewa, Ratmalagahawewa, Kendewa, and Kebitigollewa. The Ratemahatmaya of Nuwaragam palata was instructed to make the necessary arrangements, and when I arrived at Rambewa on Sunday, the 5th, all was in order to receive the 364 boys who were expected. Two long sheds, substantially built and excellently thatched, had been erected along the two sides of the village green. In the centre was a "stand" for European visitors from Anuradhapura. There was an ample "ring" round this "stand" for sports and races.
>
> The children began to arrive under the charge of their teachers on the evening of Monday, and by 4 A.M. on Tuesday morning about 250 were assembled. By 8 A.M. the last of the 364 had arrived, the total number being exactly what had been expected four weeks before. An excellent open air kitchen had been erected by the Ratemahatmaya, and here early tea was made for the children : cakes, plantains, and tea were served out to them, and they evidently enjoyed it all, the provisions being plentiful, and the serving wonderfully expeditious; there was "no waiting."
>
> On the arrival of the Government Agent an inspection was held, and then the schools were led out, one by one, and drawn up before the "stand," where they were put through their drill by their teachers, and then through their recitation. The drill was very pleasing, and all the schools made a good show, but there was no doubt that the best form was shown by Kendewa and Kahatagasdigiliya. The latter were very well together and smart in all they did, and their exercises were very effective. The children seemed to enter into them with great gusto. The Kendewa boys were equally good in their way, but their numbers were greater, and one could understand that they could scarcely be so smart. What was chiefly striking was the vigour and evident appreciation of the children themselves, and the clear signs in all cases of careful teaching.
>
> By this time there were in the "stand," besides the Government Agent and Mrs. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. MacBride, and Mr. Plant, and the recitation was heard. Each school recited the Coronation ode sent by the Director of Public Instruction. The number of singers varied, however. In Ratmalagahawewa "choir" there were 30 boys, who sang heartily and knew their piece well, and no doubt their "harmonies" and execution were very good, though an English ear can scarcely judge fairly of Sinhalese music. Kebitigollewa had a choir of 25, but they were not very well together, though they knew the ode well. Kahatagahadigiliya had only a choir of 4. But in all cases the singing went well, was the choir large or small, and all the singers knew their piece and seemed to enjoy singing it. The teachers had evidently taken great pains.
>
> The morning finished with a display of "stick exercise" by some boys of Kebitigollewa. This exercise they did very well, and, indeed, they were practising it often at odd moments. The children had a mighty Homeric breakfast at 11 A.M. A curry with four dishes, besides rice, was no doubt as great a delicacy as they could have desired, and a very good and substantial curry had been prepared, including two goats. It was an interesting sight to see the children, neat and tidy, sitting on their mats along the sides of their sheds, with plantain leaves spread in front of them, waiting for their meal. This also was speedily served and speedily eaten, though the children found they could ask for more without being denied.
>
> The afternoon was devoted to sports; unfortunately it began to rain as soon as the "400 yards championship" had been decided. However, the heats of all other events were decided in the commodious sheds, which afforded a course quite 80 yards long, and then, the rain ceasing, the finals came off, and the greasy pole was climbed. The sports included a "400 yards championship" event, a sack race, a Victoria Cross race, and a three-legged race. The system adopted was that of weeding out the champion of each school in heats, and letting the six champions struggle together in the final.
>
> The sports were hugely enjoyed, and then followed the giving of prizes in money and the distribution of Coronation medals by Mrs. Booth. There was one girl among the 364 children, and she received a "gold" medal! The medals were evidently greatly prized, and were handed over by the boys for safety to their relatives, of whom many had come, or to their "Arachchi." Then the children had tea and cake, and preparations were made for their dinner. They were served at 8, and had a great feed, after which, thoroughly tired out, they all slept on their mats watched by their relatives. The Government Agent, going round at 9.30 with the Ratemahatmaya, found all asleep, and all provided with dry mats and clean straw, and generally very comfortable. They set off for their villages, cheerful and healthy-looking, early the next day.
>
> There is no doubt that the whole affair went with a swing, and that the children fully appreciated every bit of it. Even the rain could not spoil their enjoyment. This might with advantage be an annual affair, the centre being changed yearly, so that the whole Province might be worked through in a few years.

XII.—CRIME.

The number of serious charges of which the Police Court of Anuradhapura took cognizance during the year 1902 is divided as follows :—

Offences against Property.	Cases.	Persons.
Cattle theft ...	10	25
Criminal breach of trust ...	14	17
Theft, section 367 ...	10	17
Theft, section 369 ...	36	38
Theft, prædial products ...	2	6
Robbery, section 380 ...	13	25
Mischief by fire	5	1
House-breaking by night ...	5	3
	95	132

Offences against the Person.	Cases.	Persons.
Hurt, section 314 ...	45	87
Hurt, section 315 ...	13	18
Grievous hurt, section 316 ...	5	12
Unlawful assembly, section 146 ...	1	50
Riot, section 144 ...	1	4
Rape, section 364 ...	1	1
Murder, section 296 ...	5	4
	71	176

Of these 166 cases, 27 were lettered "A," no offence committed; and 10 were lettered "B," charge designedly false. The latter consisted mostly of charges of theft, theft from dwelling-houses, and robbery.

Of the 129 remaining true cases, 21 were marked "Fe" as the offenders were unknown. These were almost all cases of theft from dwelling-houses, but they also include the cases of mischief by fire. In 10 other cases the accused absconded, and in 26 others the accused were discharged as the evidence was insufficient. Twenty-one cases were compounded, and in the remaining 51 cases the accused were found guilty or committed to a superior court. There were 45 cases of simple hurt under section 314, among which the 21 compounded cases are included. This leaves 27 cases other than simple hurt in which the accused were either convicted or committed to a superior court. Two cases were committed to the Supreme Court, both of which resulted in convictions. Eight cases were committed to the District Court, in 4 of which the accused were convicted; in the other 4 they were acquitted. The percentage of convictions in the 129 true cases is 36·4. If the 45 hurt cases are excluded, the percentage is only 27·3.

Of the 25 true cases under section 369, convictions were obtained in the Police Court in 2 cases. Two were committed to the District Court, and resulted in convictions. In 9 cases there was not sufficient evidence. In 12 cases the offenders were reported unknown.

An analysis of the 108 true cases in which definite persons were charged shows that in 31 cases with 54 persons the accused were Sinhalese villagers, in 10 cases with 60 persons the accused were Moors; in 34 cases with 42 persons they were low-country Sinhalese, and in 33 cases with 59 persons they were Tamil settlers.

Of the 31 cases in which Sinhalese villagers were charged, 15 were simple hurt, 2 were theft under section 367, 5 were theft from houses under section 369, 2 were cattle theft under section 368, 3 were hurt with knife, 1 robbery under section 380, 1 criminal breach of trust under section 389, 1 murder, 1 rape. Of these, 5 cases were compounded, and 17 cases resulted in conviction. In the remaining 9 cases the accused were discharged for want of evidence.

The distribution of the 129 true cases among the chief headmen's divisions is as follows :—.

	Cases.
Anuradhapura Town	54
Nuwaragam Palata (excluding Anuradhapura)	48
Hurulu Palata	16
Kalagam Palata	11
Tamankaduwa	Nil
Nuwaragam Palata.	
Anurahapura Town	54
Nuwaragam Korale	13
Kanadara Korale	8
Wilachchiya Korale	8
Eppawala Korale	7
Kadawat Korale	7
Kende Korale	5
Hurulu Palata.	
Matombuwa Korale	8
Kalpe Korale	3
Uddiyankulama Korale	3
Ulagalla Korale	2
Kunchuttu Korale	Nil
Mahapotana Korale	Nil
Kalagam Palata.	
Kalagam Korale	6
Kiralowa Korale	2
Maminiya Korale	2
Unduruwa Korale	1
Negampaha Korale	Nil

The Kunchuttu and Mahapotana korales of Hurulu palata, the Negampaha korale of Kalagam palata, and the whole of Tamankaduwa have been entirely free from serious crime. It will be seen that Anuradhapura town, with its population of nearly 3,700, is responsible for 41·8 per cent. of the crime committed in the Province, with a population of nearly 80,000. The population of Anuradhapura town consists almost entirely of outsiders from other parts of Ceylon.

Murder Cases.

There were five charges of murder during the year. In two cases the accused were convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and were sentenced in each case to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. In two cases the accused were discharged upon the instructions of the Attorney-General. One case, which occurred on Christmas Eve, is still undetected.

Of the two cases which resulted in conviction, one was the result of an altercation between two Tamil coolies, one of whom had a gun and the other a hatchet. The wife of the latter snatched at the

hatchet. At this moment the man with the gun fired it off, or the gun went off, and the woman was killed. In the other case two Sinhalese villagers had a quarrel about cattle trespass, and the accused in a moment of passion struck the deceased heavily with a stick and killed him.

Of the two cases in which the accused were discharged, one was regarded as an accident. A young man went out at night with his gun to shoot wild pig, and a friend followed him. The latter, apparently for a joke, put his arms round his friend and both fell. The gun dropped and went off, killing the man who had played the joke. The other case was held to be justifiable homicide. Deceased was breaking into the house of the accused at midnight, when the latter cut him above the knee with a katty and he bled to death. There is very little doubt that had medical assistance been at hand his life would have been saved.

The undetected case is one apparently of deliberate murder combined with highway robbery. Deceased, a Moorman from Puttalam, was passing at midnight along a lonely part of the Anuradhapura-Puttalam road, with some money in his waist, when he was assaulted and robbed. He was taken to the hospital, but died almost immediately, without having recovered speech.

Knife Cases.

There were thirteen knife cases during the year: one was committed to the District Court and resulted in acquittal; one was allowed by the Attorney-General to be compounded; in seven cases the accused were convicted and two cases were found to be false; in two cases no offence appeared to have been committed.

Cattle Theft.

There were ten complaints of cattle theft in the year; in two cases the accused were convicted, in four cases they were acquitted for want of evidence; in one case the charge was found to be false, and three cases were dismissed as no offence was committed.

Co-operation of the Headmen in the Detection of Crime.

The headmen have done their duty in this respect to the best of their ability. The amount of crime they have to deal with is fortunately very small.

Police.

The regular police force consisted of one sergeant and thirteen constables. Three of the latter are primarily employed on the duty of escorting treasure for the Railway when payments have to be made along the line.

All complaints of offences committed in the town are invariably made to the police. In non-cognizable cases the parties are referred to court. In cognizable cases the police, as a rule, produce the accused, but I should be glad to see a reduction in the number of cases in which the accused manage to escape. The police are hardly to be blamed in all these cases, as in many of them the offences have been committed by newly arrived strangers, with whom the police have not had time to make themselves acquainted. The identification system was satisfactorily carried out.

There was one criminal at large on license who failed to report himself, but he was arrested. He was warned by the court and discharged. His period of supervision expired in March. There were no criminals under supervision by order of the court. There were 22 habituals in the Province, whose movements were duly watched by the police and headmen. Five of them were in jail during the year.

There were no cases in which orders prohibiting the carrying of knives were made, and no applications for license to carry knives were received.

The police force behaved well on the whole, but one constable was dismissed for gross misconduct.

XIII.—CATTLE.

There was no murrain in the Province during the year, but early in October anthrax broke out in Kunchuttu korale in the north-eastern part of the Province near the Trincomalee boundary and continued on to November. 121 cases occurred in the North-Central Province, of which 106 died before the Stock Inspector reached the spot. Of the fifteen cases which he treated, eight recovered. The disease also spread into the Trincomalee District, but does not appear to have gone very far. The Stock Inspector visited some of the villages there, and reports that twenty-eight cases occurred, all of which proved fatal. The origin of the outbreak could not be traced. The most characteristic symptom of the disease is abdominal swelling; its progress is very rapid. All animals, including man, are, it is said, liable to be affected. Jackals, sambur, and other wild animals were found dead in the jungles. Possibly the disease originated with them and spread to the cattle. The villages in which the disease occurred were proclaimed "infected areas" under Ordinance No. 9 of 1891, but this was rather straining the law, as anthrax is not included in the definition of "disease" in section 1 of the Ordinance. The definition has since been extended by Proclamation in the *Gazette* so as to include it.

In November there was an outbreak of disease in Unduruwa korale, in which thirteen animals were affected and seven died. Its cause was attributed by the Stock Inspector to the presence of worms in the air passages, a disease to which cattle are subject when feeding on wet marshy ground. Hoof-and-mouth disease appeared from time to time in Nuwaragam and Kalagam palatas and in September at Topawewa. It was nowhere very serious. No deaths occurred. At the end of the year the Province was reported to be free from disease of any kind.

In pursuance of the object of improving the breed of cattle by castration of inferior bulls, referred to in my report for 1901, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon visited Anuradhapura this year and castrated some thirty bulls. Owners freely brought their cattle forward; indeed, they were quite alive to the advantages of the operation, and jumped at the chance of getting it properly performed, and for nothing. The operation, which I witnessed, appears to be perfectly safe, if done without bungling, and to inflict but little pain. All the cases dealt with by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon were successful. I should hesitate to entrust such operations on a large scale to the present Stock Inspector until he has had more practice, but I think that if he had a little more training and were supplied with instruments, he might safely undertake it. I see no reason why any intelligent villager with a turn for surgery should not quickly learn as well. If so, we might in course of time have a body of village practitioners. All the instruments required are a sharp knife, a specially

constructed clamp, and a searing iron; these could be constructed locally. Those qualifying themselves might be given certificates of competency and be authorized to charge a small fee.

The Blue Book returns show a very large decrease in the number of the cattle in the Province. Probably the numbers given for 1901 were overstated; but there can be no doubt that the numbers have fallen, especially in Tamankaduwa. Importation by the North road having ceased, cattle are no longer taken to that district for grazing and breeding to the same extent as in former years. Moreover, the bed of Minneriya tank until this year afforded some 4,000 or more acres of excellent grazing ground much more accessible than any other in the district. Now that Minneriya has filled again, this large extent of pasture is lost. The Revenue Officer estimates that there are now in his district some 15,000 head of cattle less than there were in 1901. The value of the pasture rent of Tamankaduwa fell last year from Rs. 3,250 to Rs. 2,800, and is likely to fall still further.

XIV.—LAND SALES AND AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The Ratemahatmayas estimate the extent of new land brought under cultivation during the year at 470 acres, but this, in my opinion, is under the mark, considering that 2,396 acres were sold in 1901 and 2,159 acres in 1902. Almost all this land has been irrigable land; there is no demand for garden land.

I annex a comparative statement of Crown lands disposed of during the last two years, an abstract of the quarterly return of land sales during 1901 and 1902, and a statement of lands sold since land sales first began in the Province in 1878 :—

A.—Comparative Statement of Crown Lands disposed of in the North-Central Province during 1901 and 1902.

To whom sold.	1901.				1902.			
	Number of Lots.	Extent sold or settled.	Price realized.	Average Price per Acre realized.	Number of Lots.	Extent sold or settled.	Price realized.	Average Price per Acre realized.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sold to Europeans ...	4	2 2 5	66 0	26 8	1	1 0 0	41 0	41 0*
Sold to Natives ...	544	2,394 0 36½	34,530 13	14 42	533	2,158 3 28½	32,322 0	14 99
Total sold ...	548	2,396 3 1½	34,596 13	14 43½	534	2,159 3 28½	32,363 0	14 98†
Settled on certificates of quiet possession	40	59 1 4	—	—	150	407 1 8‡	—	—
Total sold and settled	588	2,456 0 5½	—	—	684	2,567 0 36½§	—	—

* Sold to Right Rev. H. Joulain, O.M.I., Bishop of Jaffna.

† During 1902 there has been a decrease of 236 acres 3 roods 13 perches in the extent sold, and of Rs. 2,333·13 in the price realized, percentage of the decrease on the price realized being 6·9.

‡ There has been an increase of 348 acres and 4 perches in the extent settled, percentage of the increase on the extent settled during the year being 85·5.

§ Increase in the extent sold and settled is 111 acres and 31 perches, representing a percentage of 4·33 on the extent old and settled during the year.

B.—Abstract of the Quarterly Statements of Land Sales.

	1901.				1902.			
	Number of Lots.	Extent sold or settled.	Price realized.	Average Price per Acre realized.	Number of Lots.	Extent sold or settled.	Price realized.	Average Price per Acre realized.
Sold :—		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
First Quarter ...	20	70 2 7	1,164 0	16 47	89	241 3 18½	3,718 50	15 38
Second Quarter ...	75	271 3 28	3,746 50	13 78	44	188 3 19	2,520 0	13 34½
Third Quarter ...	67	360 1 3	6,880 0	19 9½	154	578 1 25	7,666 50	13 25½
Fourth Quarter ...	386	1,694 0 3½	22,805 63	13 45	247	1,150 3 6	18,458 0	16 4½
Total sold ...	548	2,396 3 1½	34,596 13	14 43½	534	2,159 3 28½	32,363 0	14 98
Settled on certificates of quiet possession :—								
First Quarter ...	—	—	—	—	1	6 0 38	—	—
Second Quarter ...	5	13 2 1	—	—	14	98 1 23	—	—
Third Quarter ...	6	10 2 28	—	—	127	224 3 26	—	—
Fourth Quarter ...	29	35 0 15	—	—	8	77 3 1	—	—
Total settled on certificates of quiet possession ...	40	59 1 4	—	—	150	407 1 8	—	—
Total sold and settled	588	2,456 0 5½	—	—	684	2,567 0 36½	—	—

During 1902 there were 78 sales, against 50 in 1901, and 1,699 lots containing an aggregate extent of 7,068 acres and 14 perches were brought up for sale during the year, against 1,402 lots containing an aggregate extent of 6,556 acres 3 roods 37 perches, brought up during 1901.

Extent of land available for sale during the last quarter of 1902, for which plans were received, was below the extent that was available during the corresponding quarter of 1901, hence the falling off in the extent sold and price realized during 1902.

The increase of revenue under Land Sales in 1902 (*vide* Statement C) is due to the fact that the aggregate extent sold and aggregate price realized during the years 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902 were more than the aggregate extent sold and price realized during any other four consecutive years.

C.—Statement of Lands sold in the North-Central Province since 1878.

Year.	Number of Lots sold.	Acreage sold.	Amount of Sale in Rupees. Rs. c.	Average Price per Acre sold. Rs. c.	Revenue under Land Sales. Rs. c.
1878	57	391	4,658 0	11 91	1,437 75
1879	32	102*	3,143 0	30 81	2,920 75
1880	45	339	4,616 0	12 99	2,528 0
1881	141	506	7,205 0	14 24	4,503 0
1882	52	224	3,383 0	15 10	3,626 0
1883	151	839†	16,293 0	19 42	8,715 0
1884	132	782	11,747 0	15 0	9,236 74
1885	241	1,410	17,695 0	12 50	10,846 68
1886	99	619	7,046 0	11 37	10,125 85
1887	146	989	11,194 0	11 31	7,950 70
1888	170	1,073	11,923 0	11 11	8,434 55
1889	96	584	7,333 0	12 57	8,885 88
1890	134	696	7,977 0	11 46	8,943 26
1891	81	356	4,405 0	12 37	6,572 53
1892	149	1,738‡	18,081 0	10 44	9,865 77
1893	252	1,330§	22,400 0	16 82	12,567 85
1894	47	191	2,802 0	14 67	8,233 60
1895	166	706	9,064 0	12 84	12,213 11
1896	250	775‖	13,348 0	17 21	14,127 25
1897	183	1,021‖	16,974 0	16 61	11,423 82
1898	241	1,278¶	21,931 0	17 16	12,519 13
1899	321	1,418	19,469 0	13 73	17,248 98
1900	290	1,425	18,383 0	12 90	16,737 14
1901	548	2,397	34,596 0	14 43	23,111 10
1902	534	2,160	32,363 0	14 98	28,208 55

* 12 acres of building lots were sold for Rs. 2,027.
† 6 acres of building lots were sold for Rs. 3,991.
‡ 1,084 acres under Kalawewa were sold in one block to M. Simon de Silva for Rs. 10,840.
§ Land under Nuwarawewa was sold, upset price of that land being Rs. 30 per acre.
‖ During the latter part of 1896 and early part of 1897 upset price of lands was raised to Rs. 20 per acre.
¶ Land under Nuwarawewa was sold at an average price of about Rs. 50 per acre.

N.B.—Out of the extent sold till 1898, 2,815 acres reverted to the Crown for failure to pay instalments, and a sum of Rs. 14,780·16 was forfeited on account of them. Up to date about 3,000 acres have probably reverted to the Crown, so that the total acreage of Crown land purchased and brought under cultivation will be about 20,349 acres in all.

The last of these three statements shows clearly the remarkable increase in the business done during the last two years. All the irrigable land has been purchased under Sir Henry Ward's Minute, which provides for payment in four annual instalments.

I have received three applications for land from Europeans, and inquiries have been made by other capitalists, but as they are all still the subject of correspondence they will more properly come under notice in next year's report. I merely mention them now in order to show that enterprising people are beginning to realize that there is money to be made in this "barren wilderness," as this Province was ignorantly called not so many years ago.

I should mention that Government intends to make experiments with rubber under irrigation, and I hope that other products also may be tried, such perhaps as cacao, Egyptian cotton, &c.

It would be interesting to know accurately the extent of cultivable land in this Province, and the average percentage of it which is annually cultivated. Unfortunately, no regular statistics have been kept. I can only quote the opinions of those former Government Agents who have studied the subject and have left the results of their inquiries on record, supplemented by my own rough calculation of the developments which have taken place since their time.

The late Mr. F. C. Fisher, in the Appendix to his Administration Report for 1886, placed the "extent available for cultivation" in Nuwarakalawiya, exclusive of tavalu cultivation (*i.e.*, cultivation on tank beds), at 32,228 acres, and in the whole Province, including Tamankaduwa, at little short of 40,000 acres. Mr. Ievers, in 1890, considered this estimate rather high, but accepted it. In his Administration Report for 1892, however, he estimated "the total extent of mud land cultivated by irrigation below the tanks" to be 45,103 acres. He based his figures on an assessment which he had carried out through the previous eighteen months. There is thus not a very great difference between the estimates of Mr. Fisher in 1886 and of Mr. Ievers in 1892, allowing for expansion in the six years' interval. It may, I think, be safely assumed that in the latter year the cultivable area was rather more than 45,000 acres.

Since then I can find no similar calculations by any Government Agent, but the land sale returns show that between 1892 and the end of 1902 a total extent of 11,508 acres has been sold by the Crown, practically the whole of it irrigable land, purchased with the object of asweddumizing it. Concurrently, too, with the progress of village tank restoration during the same period a considerable extent of private land, which had been abandoned for want of means to irrigate it, must have been brought back to cultivation. The total extent of paddy land in the Province at the present time cannot therefore be far short of 58,000 to 60,000 acres, allowing for a certain proportion of the more recently purchased lands not having yet been brought under cultivation. The last returns give the total extent of gardens as 5,482 acres.

The full extent of the cultivable paddy land is, however, a very different thing from the extent actually cultivated each year. Mr. Ievers in 1890 reported as follows :—

> In an ordinary year not more than two-thirds of the extent (*i.e.*, of the whole cultivable extent) is cultivated.....The people of this Province own really more land than they can at present cultivate, partly from want of water, partly from laziness, and partly from scarcity of population. Many villages own fields under three or more tanks, and cultivate one every year in rotation. In many villages only half the fields are annually cultivated.

This exactly agrees with my own experience; the excuse "*Minissu*" *madi* ('not enough men') is constantly given for non-cultivation. Mr. Ievers further pointed out that the grain revenue had

fluctuated according to the rainfall from Rs. 44,000 to Rs. 12,000. The average during the nineteen years preceding the abolition of the paddy tax was Rs. 31,780. The average tax Mr. Ievers stated to be about Re. 1·50 an acre. This gives an average annual extent cultivated with paddy up to 1892, excluding temple lands and headmen's lands, which paid no tax, and which I have no means of estimating, of 21,186 acres. The Blue Book returns give 25,063 acres as having been cultivated in 1897 and 25,290 acres in 1901. The returns for 1902 place the total extent cultivated as high as 42,368 acres, or between 2,000 and 4,000 acres more than the normal two-thirds of the whole cultivable extent which is calculated to be sown in an ordinary year. I see no reason to suppose that the figures are exaggerated, the last year having been, not an ordinary year, but an exceptionally favourable one. So far as water supply went, there was but an insignificant extent which might not have been cultivated. It was only laziness and want of men which stood in the way. But after all, until markets for surplus produce are opened out there is very little incentive to the people to raise much more than they need for their own consumption. On the whole, they have done very well. In 1901, on the other hand, when only 25,290 acres were cultivated, the tanks had failed to fill for the third year in succession.

XV.—WORKING OF THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

The Bogahawewa and Indiwewa claims, in both of which the same set of claimants was interested, were dealt with. In the former I declined to admit the claim to the soil, but offered to set apart an extent of 210 acres as land on which the claimants might be permitted to practise chena cultivation, provided that the balance 136 acres 1 rood 24 perches were left untouched. The claimants declined to agree to these terms, insisting upon being left free to clear chenas over the whole extent. As no agreement could be arrived at, the matter was referred to the District Court, and is still pending. In the Indiwewa case no claim having been preferred, the lands, in extent 416 acres 1 rood 38 perches, were declared to be the property of the Crown. The final notice appeared in the *Gazette* of 30th January, 1903.

The Ambagaswewa and Mayilagaswewa claims were also taken up. A provisional agreement was entered into with the claimants, under which the whole extent, 279 acres 2 roods 30 perches, was to be declared the property of the Crown, but the claimants were to be permitted to practise chena cultivation upon a block of 120 acres. This agreement has not yet received the assent of His Excellency the Governor.

The last claim heard on evidence was the Iramiyankulama claim, which affects a large area, 2,192 acres 3 roods 15 perches in extent. The claimant is a nephew of the late Relapanawa Ratemahatmaya of Nuwaragam palata. The claim is based upon a transfer deed, dated 11th November, 1854, in favour of the deceased Ratemahatmaya. The claim was not admitted, mainly on the grounds that the transferors had no title to sell the land, that the transfer did not cover the lands claimed, and that there had been no possession. There was no question in this case of entering into an agreement with the claimant; his claim was either established or fell to the ground completely. The matter is now pending in the District Court.

By the end of the year notices relating to the following villages:—

	A.	R.	P.
Kuda Wannanmaduwa	187	3	28
Ihalawewa	652	2	28
Hammillewa	239	3	14
Tammanewa	95	2	1
Maha Nelunkulama	108	0	28
Maha Wannanmaduwa	309	3	24
Yahalegama	1,135	1	0

had been submitted to the Waste Lands Ordinance Committee. These have since been approved, and are now in the hands of the Government Printer. Notices for—

	A.	R.	P.
Katakelewa	231	0	28
Kawarakkulama	992	0	22
Ihala Galkulama	650	1	30
Yahalegama	504	0	8
Galwaduwagama	449	0	31
Gnanikulama	831	3	9

are now before the Waste Lands Ordinance Committee. Notices for Tariyankulama, Nelunkanniya, Karuwalagaswewa, Pahala Wembuwa, and Nallamudawa, are being prepared. In addition to the above, preliminary inquiries have been made with respect to thirty-nine other villages claimed upon "talpat" or ola deeds. The opinion of the Archæological Commissioner has been obtained upon the "talpat," and action under the Waste Lands Ordinance will be instituted as soon as the plans are received.

XVI.—SURVEYS.

The block surveys have been continued throughout the year, the average number of surveyors employed upon them having been six. I am unable to state the number of villages or the total area covered, as the information is not yet available.

An average of three surveyors was engaged on special questions and application surveys. At the beginning of December 265 private applications and 30 Crown applications were outstanding—that is, the plans had not been received—but all, save 117 of the former and 16 of the latter, were stated by the Superintendent of Surveys to have been surveyed. That officer then expected that ten private applications and one Crown application would be surveyed by the end of the year. My information does not go later than this.

The disproportion between the outturn of plans, especially those of block surveys, and the amount of field survey work done was referred to in my report for last year. I am aware that the question of enlarging the staff of draughtsmen at the Head Office of the Surveyor-General is a difficult one, and do not wish to press it inconveniently. At the same time there are large and important questions pending in this Province between the Crown and the people relating to claims to lands, the early settlement of which is most desirable. They cannot be disposed of until the survey plans are received.

XVII.—FORESTS.

From the released areas in charge of the Government Agent timber to the value of Rs. 5,713·11 was supplied to Public Departments. Sales of timber, firewood, and other produce to private parties and forest fines realized Rs. 3,763·38. Free grants of timber were made to the value of Rs. 749·55. The expenditure was Rs. 889·92.

One person was fined Rs. 25 in the Police Court for misappropriating timber belonging to the Railway Department.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests for the North-Eastern Circle informs me that Rs. 30,667·14 were realized during the year by sale of ebony, satinwood, &c., from that portion of this Province which belongs to his Circle. None of this was brought to account in the Anuradhapura Kachcheri; it does not therefore appear in the revenue returns of the Province. The stock in hand at the close of the year on account of the Province and its probable value were :—

	Rs.
Ebony, 168 tons 18 cwt., valued at	18,579
Satinwood, 581 cubic feet	1,452
Sample piece	4
	20,035

XVIII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

Chena cultivation in Nuwarakalawiya was very much less during 1902 than for many years past. The reasons are threefold :—

(1) The water supply being very abundant, the people had their hands full with paddy cultivation.

(2) Permits were refused in all cases in which the applications for them were received later than a specified date. The people had got into the habit of delaying their applications until the last moment and of cultivating before the actual receipt of the permit, professing to think that the mere fact of having applied for a permit justified them in clearing the chena. In order to put a stop to this irregularity, and to enable the Government Agent to judge what was the total extent applied for and to regulate permits accordingly, it was announced early in the year that all applications must be received in the Kachcheri by the end of June, or from six weeks to two months before the commencement of the clearing season. The same rule will be enforced every year in future.

(3) In several cases people who no doubt intended to cultivate chenas, but put it off till late in the season, were prevented by the early rains, which began with the month of October, and stopped any clearing or burning off of jungle after that.

A considerable number of illicit chena clearings were reported from the remoter parts of Hurulu palata and some from Kalagam palata in the early part of the year, most of which were clearings of the previous season. Very few such clearings for the last season have been reported.

In Tamankaduwa, owing to the damage to paddy crops in Egoda pattuwa, referred to in section II., about 100 acres of chena were allowed among sixteen villages, or an average of some 6 acres to each village. Rent at Re. 1 per acre was paid for these. There were no illicit clearings in this part of the Province.

Tavalu cultivation, or cultivation of the tank bed with paddy, was very little practised, the reason being that nearly all the tank beds were submerged.

XIX.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

The following statement shows the sales of private lands which were registered during the year :—

Palata.	Sold by Villager to Villager.	Sold to Low-country Men.	Sold to Tamils.	Total No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres.	Houses and Gardens sold.
Nuwaragam ...	265	9	41	315	425	11
Hurulu ...	112	5	2	119	86	4
Kalagam ...	127	5	1	133	124	6
Tamankaduwa	2	—	1	3	21	—
	506	19	45	570	656	21

The actual number of sales will have been slightly in excess of the above figures. All the lands sold were fields or gardens. There is no reason to suppose that any lands have been sold to which the vendors had insufficient title.

XX.—GAME SANCTUARIES.

The question of game sanctuaries has received considerable attention during the year. It is proposed to constitute two, one in the Wilachchiya korale in the north-west of the Province, adjoining the Puttalam District, the other in Tamankaduwa in the extreme south-east, adjoining the Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa of the Matale District. In both cases it is intended that portions of the adjoining districts shall be added to the sanctuaries.

From 16th to 23rd July the Acting Surveyor-General and Messrs. Templeton and Meaden of his Department accompanied me on a visit to the Wilachchiya korale. Our object was partly to inquire into its suitableness for a sanctuary, and partly to determine the eastern boundary. We found the country to be wild and desolate, mostly jungle and forest of no great size, interspersed with open patches. The character of the jungle improves towards the south. At the time of our visit—the height of the dry season—water was scarce. It will never be plentiful, but there are several small abandoned tanks, some of which could be patched up sufficiently to form water holes for the game. We saw no game, save a few deer, but tracks of elephants were numerous. They are evidently there in large numbers in the wet season, and might be expected to remain all the year round if water were to be had. The whole tract, together with that in the Puttalam District, will probably cover about 180 square miles. We were successful in finding a good boundary, mostly natural features. There is no village

within 2 miles from the nearest point of the sanctuary; even beyond that distance the villages are few and small. In order to protect the sanctuary it will be necessary to constitute it a reserved forest under Ordinance No. 10 of 1885. The notifications for that purpose have already been published. I have been appointed Forest Settlement Officer.

In the latter part of September the Assistant Government Agent, Matale, and I inspected the proposed sanctuary in Tamankaduwa and the Laggala Pallesiya pattuwa of the Matale District. We started on the 21st from Topawewa and came out at Matale, through Pallegama, on the 29th. We came to the conclusion that an area of about 100 square miles, of which about three-fifths lies in Tamankaduwa and two-fifths in the Matale District, is well suited for a game sanctuary. It has clearly defined natural boundaries; it is remote and inaccessible; it is uninhabited and uninhabitable, and such population as there is near its boundaries is exceedingly scanty; and it has the reputation of being well stocked with game. Though dry in the height of the dry season, it is never waterless. The country is studded with numerous rock water holes, all of which contained water even so late in the dry season as our visit, and the Mahaweli-ganga, which would form the greater part of the eastern boundary, not only affords a constant water supply, but replenishes its numerous backwaters whenever there is enough rain up-country to cause it to rise. Some of these backwaters run westwards for 3 or 4 miles. There are several large open "damanas," which must afford excellent grazing ground for deer during the greater part of the year. The sanctuary cannot, however, be established at once, as a survey is necessary before it can be constituted a reserved forest. There is no survey of the portion which belongs to the Matale District, and that of the Tamankaduwa portion is imperfect. It is hoped that the Topographical Survey will be able to deal with it in 1903.

XXI.—WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 31,628·97, made up as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
In Cash	30,465	0
In Labour	12	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,151	97
Total ...	31,628	97

The single and double rate commutation recoveries, excluding miscellaneous receipts, exceeded all previous years by over Rs. 1,000.

The decrease in the statement hereto annexed, compared with that of last year, is due to the taking over of the town by the Local Board:—

Statement showing the Comparative Working of Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1901 and 1902.

	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	78,985	—	—	75,438*	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	23,073	—	—	21,418*	—
3. Effective in the District:—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	20,924		90·68	19,868*		92·76
(b) Paid Rs. 3	133		·57	221		1·03
(c) Laboured 6 days	27		·11	8		·03
(d) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
		21,084	91·37		20,097	93·83
4. Not effective in the District, but have discharged their liability:—						
(a) Exempted	570		2·47	461		2·15
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	567		2·45	244		1·13
(c) Committed to jail	—		—	1		—
(d) Fined	11		·04	12		·05
(e) Worked 24 days at labour centres ...	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	118		·51	138		·64
(g) Dead	113		·48	135		·63
		1,379	5·97		991	4·62
5. Non-effective:—						
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	606		2·62	323		1·50
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	4		·01	7		·03
		610	2·63		330	1·54

* The decrease is owing to the town having been taken over by the Local Board.

The number of men remaining unaccounted for at the end of the year out of the 21,418 on the division officers' lists was 7. All of these were temporary residents and new names on the division officers' lists for 1902.

The expenditure on account of establishments, commission to division officers, petty expenses, and purchase of tools was Rs. 7,731·04. The amount expended on principal roads and resthouses was:—

	Rs.	c.
Anuradhapura-Siyambalagamuwa road	2,500	0
Kalaoya-Galgodahena road	2,575	0
Galkulam through Anuradhapura to Rambewa road	978	0
Mirisgonioya-Kituluttu road	1,800	0
Mirisgonioya-Galkulam road	1,125	0
Horowapotana-Vavuniya road	1,500	0
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu road	500	0
Upkeep of resthouses	1,760	59
Total ...	12,738	59

During the year, in addition to the usual upkeep work for minor roads, certain improvements, such as building of bridges and culverts, raising low places, &c., were made to the following roads :— Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road, Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road, and Eastern minor road. The native resthouse was greatly improved by new cement flooring, painting woodwork, and fixing new gates. A boarded ceiling was provided for the whole of the old building of the Anuradhapura resthouse. The new wing had it already. A new bathroom and closet was put up at Kekirawa resthouse.

The following sums were spent for the upkeep and improvement of the existing minor roads, &c.:—

	Rs. c.
Improving Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road	259 17
Improving Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road	237 60
Improving the eastern minor road	410 29
Improving the Green Path	90 92
Deviation at 19th mile, Alutoya-Horowapotana road	276 75
Ceiling for Kahatagahadigiliya resthouse	88 70
Gravelling the Green Path	137 75
Additional bathroom and closet for Kekirawa resthouse	35 70
Temporary bridges on Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road ...	132 0
Covering and clearing out the well at Habarana	90 0
Improving the native resthouse	401 56
Upkeep of Anuradhapura-Arippu road	469 10
Upkeep of Andarawewa-Ottapuwa road	130 0
Upkeep of Alankulama-Turuwila road	162 14
Upkeep of Eppawala-Timbiriwewa road	400 0
Upkeep of southern minor road	270 0
Upkeep of Maradankadawala-Kunchikulama road	115 0
Upkeep of the Tonigala road	60 0
Upkeep of the Andiyagala-Madatugama road	160 0
Upkeep of eastern minor road	650 0
Upkeep of Galenbindunuwewa-Sipukulama road	220 0
Upkeep of Alutoya-Horowapotana road	500 0
Upkeep of Horowapotana-Madawachchiya road	460 0
Upkeep of Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road	315 43
Upkeep of Provincial Road Committee Head Clerk's quarters ...	75 86
Gates for the Provincial Road Committee Head Clerk's quarters ...	60 86
Ceiling front verandah of Anuradhapura resthouse	281 50
Improving surroundings of the well at Habarana resthouse ...	42 39
Upkeep of quarters of Superintendent of Minor Roads	67 25
Tracing deviations on minor roads	48 0
Improvements to the Anuradhapura resthouse	1,136 94
Total ...	7,784 91

Return of Local Revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee in the North-Central Province and not accounted for in the General Revenue of the Colony for the Year 1902.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902 ...	—	4,051 75
Collected for the year 1902, under the provisions of the Road Ordinances of 1861, 1884, and 1900, viz :—		
Commutation realized in money ...	30,465 0	
Do. in labour ...	12 0	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	1,151 97	
		31,628 97
Resthouses.		
Balance on January 1, 1902 ...	1,005 13	
Collection in 1902 ...	2,812 52	
		3,817 65
		39,498 37

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses from the commutation money during the year 1902, under the provisions of the Road Ordinances of 1861, 1884, and 1900 ...	12,738 59	
Minor roads, &c.	7,784 91	
Miscellaneous payments ...	107 54	
		20,631 4
General Charges.		
Pay of establishment, including pay of Superintendent of Minor Roads	3,780 0	
Percentage to division officers ...	3,109 55	
Petty expenses	395 10	
Purchase of tools ...	446 39	
		7,731 4
Resthouses.		
Payments made in 1902 ...	—	2,655 90
Balances of 1902.		
Balance on Road Ordinance Fund	7,318 64	
Do. Resthouse Fund ...	1,161 75	
		8,480 39
		39,498 37

XXII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

In my last report it was explained how necessary it is that frequent circuits should be made by the Government Agent of this Province, not only for the purpose of inquiries and inspections of all kinds, but in order to make himself accessible to the people and to keep the headmen up to the mark by frequent admonition and encouragement.

The past year has been no exception in these respects, but, in addition to what may be called the usual circuit routine, several of the circuits made had also special objects, such as the furtherance of the restoration of the village tanks in Hurulu palata referred to under the head "Irrigation," the inspection of parts of the Province proposed to be set apart as game sanctuaries, and the acquisition of lands required by the Railway.

In January a circuit was made in Kanadara and Kadawat korales of Nuwaragam palata and in Kalpe and Kunchuttu korales of Hurulu palata.

In February I travelled through parts of the Wilachchiya and Eppawala korales of Nuwaragam palata and in Kalagam korale of Kalagam palata. Towards the end of the month a visit was paid to the kraal in the North-Western Province, where His Excellency the Governor granted me an interview on various matters of importance.

In March I visited the Matombuwa korale of Hurulu palata, the three pattus of Tamankaduwa, and the southern part of Kalagam palata. From the 20th of this month until the end of April I was on leave in Nuwara Eliya, but all important papers were sent on to me there.

In May some lands for the conservancy of the Vessagiriya ruins near Anuradhapura and a portion of those required for the Northern Railway were acquired. A circuit was made in the Kunchuttu and Mahapotana korales of Hurulu palata, during which a visit was paid to Wahalkada tank. This huge abandoned reservoir must have been one of the largest, if not actually the largest, of all the ancient irrigation works. I will not attempt a detailed description of it, as that has been done by the Archæological Commissioner in his Seventh Progress Report and by Mr. Ridout of the Survey Department (see Administration Report of the Surveyor-General for 1899). It suffices to say that Mr. Ridout indicates that the tank had an area of at least 4,000 acres, and a head of water at the sluice of not less than 50 ft.; while Mr. Bell puts the average of the inner slope of the bund at 95 ft. in height, and the outer slope in one place at 130 ft., with a width at the top of 15 to 20 ft. The tank is not so imposing as Padaviya, partly because it is so much more densely covered with forest that no comprehensive view of it can be had, and partly because so much less of it is artificial. What chiefly strikes one is the skill with which the natural features have been utilized, almost the whole tank being enclosed within natural ridges. I do not suppose there is more than a mile of made bund in all. The restoration of the tank would be easy compared with some works, but it does not at present, and perhaps will not for the next forty or fifty years, come within the range of practical politics, as there is no population near it and no means of communication.

In June the tour through Kunchuttu korale and the Dutturwe tulana of Mahapotana korale was continued. Every inhabited village, and most of the uninhabited ones, in those remote parts of the Province were visited. During the latter half of this month the acquisition of all the lands required for the Northern Railway was completed.

In July I made a circuit through the Ulagalle and Udiyankulama korales of Hurulu palata. The Director of Irrigation joined me for three days and inspected Huruluwewa, Manankattiya, and Eruwewa tanks.

Huruluwewa is a beautiful abandoned storage tank on the Yan-oya. Its restoration would not present any very great difficulties, but it is not worth while at present with so many other large reservoirs near the railway and the main roads which demand prior attention.

Manankattiya ranks now as only one of the largest of the village tanks, but has once been much larger. Its position at the head of the main stream of the Malwatu-oya, lower down on which is situated the first class reservoir Nachchaduwa, which is about to be restored, gives it special importance. Though the villagers use the tank to irrigate a considerable area, its bund and sluice are by no means in perfect order. Upon the instructions of the Director of Irrigation an estimate for its proper restoration, amounting to Rs. 17,700, has been prepared and sanctioned.

Eruwewa is a very considerable abandoned storage tank on the same watershed, just above Nachchaduwa. It is believed that in ancient times, when the irrigation system of the Province was in full working order, it was fed not only by the Malwatu-oya, but also by a Yoda-ela from the Mirisgoni-oya, and that water was passed on from it to the splendid reservoir of Maha Kanadarawa, just north of Mihintale, and thence northwards to Maha Galkadawala. Maha Kanadarawa is now being surveyed, and probably Eruwewa and the Yoda-ela from the south will also be surveyed in connection with it.

From the 16th to the 23rd of this month the Acting Surveyor-General and two officers of his Department accompanied me on the inspection of the proposed Wilachchiya korale game sanctuary referred to in another section of this report. We also took the opportunity of inspecting the large abandoned tanks, Maha Wilachchiya and Kuda Wilachchiya. The former has a long low bund and an extensive bed. It must have been a large but shallow tank. The latter, though called Kuda or "lesser," has a much larger bund, and must have been much deeper. It appears to have had a catchment area of some 50 square miles. There are a fine stone "bisokotuwa," 10 ft. by 10 ft. by about 18 ft. deep, in good preservation and the remains of a massive stone spill. The main breach is 200 to 300 ft. wide. The Ratemahatmaya of Nuwaragam palata is very anxious to have these tanks restored, but there is no population near them.

In August I visited portions of the Udiyankulama and Kalpe korales of Hurulu palata and of Kende korale in Nuwaragam palata. On the 28th I went to Sigiriya to meet His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and accompanied him to Habarana and Minneriya at the end of the month.

From 1st to 14th September I was in attendance on His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who made a tour through the Province. Topawewa, Minneriya, Habarana, Kekirawa, Kalawewa, Tirappana, Anuradhapura, Mihintale, and Madawachchiya were visited. Four days were spent in Anuradhapura, during which His Excellency's time was fully occupied with inspections, addresses, receptions, prize-givings, visits to schools, and functions of all sorts.

During this month the land required for the new approach road to the Anuradhapura railway station was acquired. Work on the road had commenced some time before, as the Provincial Engineer was permitted, by arrangement with the proprietors, to enter upon the land before the formal acquisition took place.

The latter part of the month was taken up with the trip, referred to in another section, in company with the Assistant Government Agent, Matale, for the purpose of inspecting the country proposed for a game sanctuary in the southern part of Tamankaduwa and the part of the Laggala Pallesiya pattu of Matale District which adjoins Tamankaduwa.

During the last three months of the year the rains prevented much travelling, but in the early part of October a visit was made to Rambewa for the school treat described under the head "Education."

In this month and in November and December some important Waste Lands Ordinance inquiries were held.

The Fiscal's Office, which was left in a chaotic state by the late clerk, who was dismissed in February last, has been overhauled during the year, and is being steadily reduced to order. The following statement shows the progress made in this work during the year :—

Clearing of Arrears.	District Court.	Court of Requests.	Village Tribunal.	Total.	Remarks.
Total number of writs unattended	20	530	2,042	2,592	Much of the time was occupied in examining all old writ files, in number about 8,144, to ascertain what steps had been taken under each case, and to arrange them in order.
Number of writs returned to Court and Gansabhawa ...	20	309	1,280	1,609	
Balance on hand ...				983	
Current Work.					
Number of writs received during 1902	10	219	423	652	The balance on hand (84) are returnable at the end of January and February, 1903.
Number of writs returned to Court and Gansabhawa ...	8	173	387	568	
Balance on hand ...				84	
Number of sales fixed during 1902	5	67	64	136	

During the year the record room underwent a thorough overhauling, as a result of which 568 old books and files, which were either useless or contained only such information as was available from other sources, were destroyed with the authority of Government. A large amount of space has thus been made available for the later and all the valuable records. The sorting of those burnt and the re-arrangement of the remainder were done during off hours without interruption of the current work. As a further means of remedying the congestion in the record room, application was made for a set of substantial shelves to reach from floor to ceiling, utilizing a large amount of wall space hitherto lying idle. When this work, for which a sum of Rs. 750 has been provided, is completed, the records will be better accommodated and less exposed to damage from damp or white ants than heretofore.

XXIII.—EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

February.—Mr. R. B. Campbell was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Robertson as Superintendent of Surveys.

March.—The Kachcheri was inspected by the Auditor-General.

April.—Mr. F. D. Peries, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, was transferred to Galle District as Mudaliyar of the Gangaboda pattuwa. He had been the Government Agent's "right-hand man" in all native matters, and was greatly missed.

June.—The people of the Province had thrown themselves in the heartiest manner into the preparations for celebrating the Coronation of His Majesty the King, but on the 25th a telegram was received announcing His Majesty's very dangerous illness. All celebrations were postponed, save the feedin g of the poor, which took place on the 26th. About 700 people were fed in Anuradhapura alone.

July.—Fireworks and illumination of the town took place on the 5th to mark the general joy at the convalescence of His Majesty the King.

August.—The 9th was Coronation Day. The morning was opened with a Royal Salute and with services in all the churches and temples. The Proclamation was next publicly read on the esplanade in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the National Anthem was sung. In the afternoon there were sports and an acrobatic performance, and in the evening a procession, a bonfire, and fireworks. The sports went very merrily; the natives turned out in force and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The fireworks were of local make, and were quite good. The town, specially the esplanade, was gay with flags all day, and was prettily illuminated at night. A spirit of hearty loyalty was very manifest, not only throughout the proceedings, but during the preparations for them. More than Rs. 1,400 was collected, a large sum for so poor a community. At Kekirawa and other outlying centres in the Province the event was marked by sports, fireworks, and other festivities. On the 30th His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Habarana.

September.—The tour of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in the Province was continued until the 14th.

October.—Mr. A. E. Kindersley, Chief Assistant Railway Engineer, took up his headquarters in Anuradhapura. Mr. Burleigh Campbell succeeded Mr. J. W. Robertson as Superintendent of Surveys. Captain A. M. Walker arrived on special duty in connection with the enumeration of timber on the beds of large storage tanks about to be restored and on the irrigable lands below them.

November.—Mr. Russell, Office Assistant, was succeeded by Mr. Dutton.

December.—In the early part of the month there were floods all over the Province. Mr. Plant, Cadet, was succeeded by Mr. Wait. Mr. F. Booth assumed duties as Chief Irrigation Inspector in addition to Mr. Kanagasuriyam, Chief Irrigation Inspector. The Province has been divided between them.

XXIV.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

I am indebted to the Archæological Commissioner for the following interesting note on the work done by his Department during the year :—

Archæological.

The Archæological Survey continued operations in 1902 at Anuradhapura, Sigiriya, and Polonnaruwa. From 1st January Mr. J. Still was appointed to succeed Mr. C. E. Dashwood as Assistant to the Archæological Commissioner. Concurrent field work was thus again rendered practicable at two centres during much of the year.

Anuradhapura.

Ruwanweli Area.—South of the Ruwanweli Dagaba are still to be found a few scattered sites, marked by pillar stumps, which have not yet been excavated. These isolated ruins are dotted about the Residency grounds, the premises of Government clerks, and the open spaces adjoining the Sacred road.

Maha Pali Alms Hall.—One of these detached ruins, an extensive site, roughly pillared, was exploited in the past year, and has fortunately yielded one of the most interesting discoveries hitherto made at Anuradhapura. As excavation spread, the plan of an exceedingly spacious quadrangle, with central courtyard, or shallow tank, was gradually disclosed. This four-square ruin measures 135 ft. more or less, each side. All round ran a range of rooms, or a corridor, once roofed in, and 30 ft., in width. The hypethral courtyard, or tank, some 75 ft. square enclosed within the building, is stone-flagged and at a lower level than the quadrangular rooms. In the west corridor was unearthed a large "stone canoe," perfectly preserved, 44 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. 6 in. broad, making the fourth so far found at Anuradhapura. The ruins to the east of Abhayagiriya Dagaba, excavated in 1893, contain a ruin much the same in plan, with a similar *kenda oruwa*, or "kanji boat" (as these strange "stone canoes" are popularly termed), but greatly damaged, situated in a central group of monasteries. These special buildings were doubtless those "Alms Halls" (*dansala*) mentioned not unfrequently in the *Mahawansa*. The spaciousness and general finish of the present ruin laid bare in the resthouse premises seem to justify its probable identification with the "Maha Pali," that chiefest of "Alms Halls" greatly favoured of royalty from the sixth to the tenth century. The excavation of this extensive ruin, deeply buried and tree-covered, occupied the Anuradhapura gang for the better part of 1902.

Mirisawetiya Area.—During the last three months of the year work was resumed in the Mirisawetiya area, and will be pushed to completion in 1903. The ruins around the Mirisawetiya Dagaba are probably, all told, not more than half a hundred in number, and would appear to offer no special difficulty in unearthing. The style is severely simple, and the grouping easily distinguished.

Clearing.—The annual allotment of the vote for clearing ruins and jungle at Anuradhapura was very profitably expended, owing to the drought during the first nine months of last year. Nearly 600 acres were cleared and weeded, and some rooting out done.

Polonnaruwa.

Operations were resumed at Polonnaruwa for the third season in May last. Weeding the area already excavated in 1900 and 1901—mainly the ruins (Audience Hall, &c.) situated within the promontory—occupied a fortnight or three weeks. Subsequently attention was given to continuing excavations around the Siva Dewale, near the 25th milepost on the road from Minneriya. This dewale was exposed last year. Forest trees and scrub jungle are so thick at Polonnaruwa that much felling and clearing was necessary, and proved slow work. By the end of September, however, the entire group of ruins had been excavated and opened out to view from the high road.

This group consists of (*a*) Siva Dewale; (*b*) a Vishnu Dewale; (*c*) a Kovil sacred to the goddess Kali. In plan and architectural details these shrines display little to differentiate the one from the other. All alike have a vestibule and sanctum; the Siva Dewale alone possesses an intermediate room. They were brick-built, with stone pillars to support the roof where required. Stone figures of Vishnu, Kali, and the bull Nandi were found near their respective shrines.

Beside these three fanes, this Hindu temple claimed at least three other buildings: (*d*) a plain, narrow structure crowning the summit of the rock hummock, on the west slope of which occurs the long inscription of King Nissanka Malla; (*e*) a pillared building, oblong, within its own enclosed premises; (*f*) a bold, terraced building, on massive pillars, immediately adjoining the bund of the old Topawewa tank. This building was probably the principal residence of the ecclesiastics—first Buddhist monks, subsequently alien priests, after the conversion of the monastery into an extensive temple devoted to Hinduism. At the foot of the entrance stairs were exhumed two handsomely carved moonstones adorned with *hansas* and other ornamentation.

As in 1901, a large number of Moor villagers from the Marakkala pattuwa of Tamankaduwa were engaged for a week in continuing to free the ancient city of the jungle in which it lies buried. The area dealt with in the past year extends for a width of 200 to 300 yards from the Rankot Vehera as far northwards as the Kiri Vehera.

L. W. BOOTH,
Government Agent

Anuradhapura, February 24, 1903.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1902.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 203,778·41, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 38,919·93. A large proportion of this excess, namely, Rs. 19,205, is merely an apparent increase, explained as follows. In 1901 only eleven instalments of the arrack rent were recovered; the remaining twelfth instalment was credited in January, 1902, and all the twelve instalments for 1902 were recovered within the year, so that in 1902 thirteen instalments were credited to revenue, as against eleven instalments in 1901.

2. The next largest increase, namely, an excess of Rs. 7,280·76 under the heads Medical Aid Dues and Sale of Drugs, is also more apparent than real, and is consequent upon a change in the system of accounting. Until March, 1902, it was the practice to credit recoveries on this account in the General Treasury; but after that date the amounts paid in were credited at the Kachcheri instead.

3. The chief real increase is from Land Sales which realized Rs. 12,043·52, in comparison with Rs. 7,171·98 in 1901. Further information as to the details of these sales is contained in paragraph 58 of this report. And in connection with Land Sales the recoveries under the head Survey Fees are similarly much larger, rising from Rs. 2,004·63 in 1901 to Rs. 4,593·59 in 1902. The rise of Rs. 1,162·32 in the amount realized by the sale of revenue stamps is mainly attributable to the same cause.

4. The rest of the increase is chiefly due to a rise in the price paid for the rent of the road tolls, to larger recoveries on irrigation works, and to better sales of judicial stamps and postage stamps.

5. The following statement gives the details of the rise under the specified heads of revenue:—

	Rs.	c.
Arrack	19,205	0
Medical Aid Dues	6,105	33
Sale of Drugs	1,175	43
Land Sales	4,871	54
Survey Fees	2,588	96
Revenue Stamps	1,162	32
Road Tolls	840	0
Recoveries on Irrigation Works	842	11
Judicial Stamps	516	11
Postage Stamps	548	12
Other minor heads of revenue*	1,910	64
	39,765	56
Deduct decrease in 1902 under other heads of revenue†	845	63
Increase ...	38,919	93

Notes.

*Licenses:—	Rs.	c.
Opium	150	0
Police Court fines	195	56
Fines for Forest offences ...	9	50
Fees of Court, &c.:—		
Refund of hospital expenses ...	465	32
Collections at dispensaries ...	12	28
School books and stationery ...	17	1
Fees for title deeds	259	78
Sundries	135	95
Government Railways:—		
Miscellaneous	220	0
Rent of Government Property:—		
Rent of lands	209	64
Interest:—		
On arrears of revenue	66	48
Miscellaneous Receipts:—		
Sale of old stores	5	49
Overpayments recovered ...	0	47
Sale of Government Property:—		
Timber	163	16
	1,910	64

†Licenses:—	Rs.	c.
Incidental	0	1
District Court fines	20	0
Court of Requests fines ...	12	25
Government Agent's fines ...	229	59
Other Departments' fines ...	50	74
Fees of Court, &c.:—		
Police rates in towns and rural districts	87	71
Rent of Government Property:—		
Rent of buildings and houses	2	0
Miscellaneous Receipts:—		
Unclaimed deposits	136	19
Sundries	17	22
Sale of Government Property:—		
Crops on Crown lands	26	65
Sundries	263	27
	845	63

6. A detailed statement of the revenue collected during the year under review in comparison with the previous year is contained in Appendix A.

7. The expenditure accounted for in the books of the Badulla Kachcheri was practically the same as in 1901, the total decrease being only Rs. 140·99. A summary of particulars is appended :—

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1901 and 1902.

Particulars.	1901.	1902.
Personal Emoluments	17,868 0	17,710 0
Pensions	2,814 82	3,162 0
Other Charges	13,572 36	13,242 19
	34,255 18	34,114 19

Details are given in Appendix B.

8. The Kachcheri accounts disclose no information as to much of the revenue and expenditure which concern the Province. For instance, the receipts of the railway for traffic leaving the five stations in Uva are not indicated ; and similarly, on the other side, the large expenditure on public works is not shown. The Kachcheri account books only deal with the Government Agent's estimates and votes.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

9. The crops of the year of fields as well as chenas were neither above nor below the average, and there was no want among the villagers. The quantity of grain produced locally was more than sufficient for the wants of the people (exclusive of immigrant Tamils and residents in the bazaars). The surplus not required for consumption by the growers was in excess of the quantity imported ; in fact, rice was only imported into two of the seven divisions of Uva, namely, Udukinda and to a small extent in Wellawaya. It is estimated that 497,820 bushels of rice and 368,000 bushels of other grain are produced locally.

10. In addition to grain, consisting of rice, kurakkan, and Indian corn, the villagers have a good supply of fruit and vegetables. Jakfruit, breadfruit, and plantains ; beans, such as mun, kollu, and me ; cucumbers, pumpkins, and watermelons ; cassava, sweet potatoes, and other yams—all these liberally supplement the villagers' sources of subsistence. In addition to this nearly every village in Uva, except in Udukinda, has a few cocoanut trees.

11. A certain amount of fruit and vegetables is also grown more for sale than for home consumption. There is a plentiful production of oranges in most parts of the Province and of pineapples, mainly in the divisions of Yatikinda and Wiyaluwa. Market gardening in the country round Wilson's Bungalow is an industry which is steadily expanding, and the growers send away considerable quantities of vegetables of many English varieties.

12. The Tamil immigrant labourers and other residents on estates and the bazaar population subsist mainly on imported rice. These classes live well. The quantity of rice imported for their use is calculated as being about 550,000 bushels.

13. The following table refers only to the food supply of the villagers. It is an estimate for each Korala's division of the proportion of the chief articles of food :—

(i.) Locally-grown and consumed.
(ii.) Imported and consumed.
(iii.) Locally-grown and exported.

Column A shows (i.) and (ii.) in relation to each other, the total consumption being divided into 100 parts ; column B indicates (iii.) the surplus production calculated in proportion to the respective headings of column A ; and column C gives the population of each korale.

Column A has to be read in conjunction with column C, as the volume of the consumption (divided into 100 parts) in each korale varies with the population of the korale. For instance, the quantity of food consumed in No. 21 (Kandukara korale, population 6,208) is twice the quantity consumed in No. 24 (Aralupitiya korale, population 3,036).

Column B shows the surplus production of each article of food only in proportion to the quantity consumed. For instance, in No. 17 (Dambagalla korale) the proportions of the surplus production of kurakkan and of the surplus production of Indian corn are each shown as 10, but the quantities are not the same. The 10 for kurakkan has to be read with the 30 under the same heading in column A, and means that the quantity exported equals one-third of the quantity consumed ; the 10 for Indian corn, when read with the 10 under the same heading in column A, shows that the quantity exported is equal to the quantity consumed.

Korala's Division.	A. Consumed. Locally-grown. Rice.	Kurakkan.	Indian Corn.	Vegetables.	Imported Rice.	Total.	B. Surplus. Rice.	Kurakkan.	Indian Corn.	Vegetables.	C. Population according to Census of 1901.
Udukinda.											
1. Gampaha	50	20	20	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	4,275
2. Yatipalata and Medapalata ...	70	5	—	10	15	100	—	—	—	5	6,181
3. Udapalata	45	5	—	20	30	100	—	—	—	5	5,246
4. Dambawinipalata ...	50	5	—	15	30	100	—	—	—	—	3,922
5. Mahapalata	40	15	—	15	30	100	—	—	—	—	5,042
6. Dehiwinipalata ...	60	15	—	15	10	100	—	—	—	—	4.438
Yatikinda.											
7. Rilpola	60	20	10	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	5,658
8. Bogoda	50	20	20	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	3,720
9. Kumbalwela	60	20	10	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	4,802
10. Passara	60	20	10	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	4,479
11. Pattipola	60	20	10	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	2,600

Korala's Division.	A. Consumed. Locally-grown, Rice.	Kurakkan.	Indian Corn.	Vegetables.	Imported Rice.	Total.	B. Surplus. Rice.	Kurakkan.	Indian Corn.	Vegetables.	C. Population according to Census of 1901.
Wiyaluwa.											
12. Wiyaluwa	5	45	40	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	6,245
13. Oyapalata	20	40	30	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	5,949
14. Soranatota	20	40	30	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	4,762
Wellassa.											
15. Wegampattu	60	20	10	10	—	100	10	—	—	—	6,441
16. Medagampattu ...	30	30	30	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	6,813
17. Dambagalla	50	30	10	10	—	100	—	10	10	—	4,431
18. Mahawedirata ...	10	40	40	10	—	100	—	20	20	—	2,342
19. Nikawetiya	10	40	40	10	—	100	—	20	20	—	1,214
20. Nilgala	10	40	40	10	—	100	—	20	20	—	1,770
Buttala.											
21. Kandukara	50	20	20	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	6,208
22. Buttala	60	20	10	10	—	100	20	—	—	—	2,499
23. Buttala Wedirata ...	20	40	20	20	—	100	—	—	—	—	6,840
Bintenna.											
24. Aralupitiya	30	30	30	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	3,036
25. Palwatta	30	30	30	10	—	100	—	10	10	—	2,688
26. Bintenna	10	40	30	20	—	100	10	—	—	—	4,813
Wellawaya.											
27. Kandapalla	20	40	20	5	15	100	—	—	—	—	4,310
28. Wellawaya	60	20	15	5	—	100	20	—	—	—	1,686
29. Sittarampalata ...	10	40	40	10	—	100	—	30	30	—	1,132
30. Kongala Bintenna ...	50	20	20	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	433

14. A table is appended specifying the average prices of the chief articles of food :—

Country rice, Rs. 4·37 to Rs. 5·50 per bushel.
Imported rice, Rs. 4·37 to Rs. 6 per bushel.
Paddy, Re. 1·75 to Rs. 2 per bushel.
Kurakkan, Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2 per bushel.
Indian corn, Re. 1 to Re. 1·25 per bushel.
Jakfruit, 5 cents to 12 cents per fruit.
Breadfruit, 2 cents to 6 cents per fruit.
Plantain, 18 cents to 36 cents per bunch.
Mun, Rs. 4 to Rs. 4·75 per bushel.
Kollu, Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 3·75 per bushel.
Me, Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 4 per bushel.
Cucumbers, 3 cents to 6 cents each.
Pumpkins, 3 cents to 9 cents each.
Water melons, 3 cents to 9 cents each.
Cassava, 3 cents to 5 cents per lb.
Sweet potatoes, 2 cents to 5 cents per lb.
Oranges, 12 cents to 36 cents per dozen.
Pineapples, 3 cents to 18 cents each.
Cocoanuts, Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per 100.
Chillies, 12 cents to 18 cents per lb.
Salt, 12 cents to 15 cents per measure.
Onions, 5 cents to 7 cents per lb.

III.—IRRIGATION.

15. *Alut-ela.*—The chief event of the year, from the point of view of local irrigation, was the restoration of the Alut-ela. This water-course, on which many fields within the limits of the Local Board of Badulla are dependent, was seriously damaged by heavy floods at the close of the year 1896. A considerable sum was spent in repairs the following year, but to no practical effect, and it was not until 1902 that the flow of water in the channel was restored. The repairs, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 4,877·75 (which will be met by a rate in perpetuity of Rs. 2 per acre on 130 acres), were begun in the month of May; and in December the work, which was carried out under the supervision of Mr. O. W. Henman, Irrigation Engineer, was all but completed. The result is that an extent of 130 acres of paddy land, which for six years had been unproductive, is once more under cultivation.

16. *Okkampitiya Yoda-ela.*—The full development of this scheme has still to be effected. The main works were completed in 1892 at a cost to Government of Rs. 188,345·24; and the annual charges for maintenance, which also are borne by Government, amount to Rs. 2,435·93. Up to the present time not more than about 431 acres have been brought under cultivation; but much more land can be taken up, and will be taken up, as soon as the additional subsidiary channels required are provided. During the year under review about 200 acres of new land were made irrigable by the extension of an ela, the work on which was done by the purchasers of the land affected. The largest subsidiary channel has yet to be extended for a distance of about 2 miles, and this work will have to be undertaken at the cost of Government. With this object in view an estimate is now being framed; and when the extension is completed an area of another 200 acres will be irrigable and available for sale. There will be no difficulty in finding purchasers on the special terms authorized by Government. In addition to this the restoration of the Alutwewa tank at the end of the main ela is required, so as to irrigate a large tract of land 508 acres in extent, originally taken up but subsequently abandoned owing to want of water. To provide for this work an estimate is in course of preparation.

17. In order to encourage the Okkampitiya settlers arrangements have been made to give them cement pipe sluices free of cost, to improve their Gansabhawa roads, to supervise the erection and maintenance of a number of cattle sheds, and to establish a visiting dispensary. On the other hand, they have been required—and have consented—to take up all unoccupied (and irrigable) lots; to take up garden lots, so as to render all irrigable land available for cultivation; and to build a school, as well as to provide for its equipment and the salary of a schoolmaster. They should be provided with an outlet for their produce in the shape of a road from Buttala, as suggested in paragraph 32 of this report.

18. *Hambegamuwawewa.*—The area of this tank, which was restored in 1891 at a cost to Government of Rs. 31,887·93, is 251 acres; and the head of water at the high-level sluice is 13 feet. But the extent of land at present capable of cultivation is only about 140 acres, all of it under the high-level sluice. Under the same sluice there is a further extent of about 300 acres surveyed, but not yet

provided with a channel; while under the low-level sluice there are about 120 acres surveyed, to which also a channel has still to be opened. Owing to departmental changes, it was not possible in 1902 to employ the Sub-Inspector of the division in framing the estimates necessary for the undertaking of the required works. The tank is, however, capable of irrigating a much larger tract of country than the 140 acres already referred to, and a considerable extension of the settlement is feasible under favourable conditions, such as the establishment of a dispensary, the improvement of roads, and a resident Ratemahatmaya to control and encourage cultivators. Action is being taken accordingly.

19. *Village Tanks.*—The systematic restoration of village tanks in Lower Uva was continued, and a fair amount of work was done on 32 of these tanks, namely, 16 in Wellassa, 1 in Buttala, 1 in Bintenna, and 14 in Wellawaya. Details are specified in Appendix C, which gives particulars of all village tanks, the restoration of which dates from 1898.

20. *Crown (abandoned) Tanks.*—In Bintenna two of these tanks were selected for restoration under the special conditions authorized by Government, namely, Siyambalakotapelessewewa and Viharegodawewa. On the former 46 villagers agreed to work, the clearing of the bund and spills was completed, and a certain amount of earthwork was done. On the latter 19 villagers agreed to work, the clearing of the bund and spills was completed, and a survey was undertaken of the irrigable lands to be benefited. In the other divisions of Lower Uva the restoration of Crown (abandoned) tanks under these special conditions was not undertaken, since the people were already occupied with the repair of their own tanks, as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

21. *Etimolewewa.*—In the division of Buttala, at Etimole, there are traces of a large irrigation work, which may on further investigation prove to be worth restoring. The approximate area of the tank bed is 2,880 acres, the length of the bund is about 2,500 feet, and the head of water at present spill level when restored will be (say) 21 feet. The catchment area is over 5,000 acres, and the extent of land irrigable is about 9,000 acres. Further details, together with a sketch of the locality, have been furnished to the Director of Irrigation, accompanied by a suggestion that a survey should be undertaken and that the scheme should be investigated with a view to its being made a Government work. Labour is available within reach, and it will be possible to dispose of all land capable of being asweddumized.

22. *Makarakata.*—At Makarakata, in the division of Wellassa, Mr. J. H. Fraser, Irrigation Engineer, is engaged in a survey costing Rs. 2,000, undertaken with the object of investigating a large scheme. It is proposed to form a storage tank there to increase the water supply to the lands in the Eastern Province irrigated by the lower reaches of the Pattipola-aar. The scheme may possibly render irrigable about 1,000 acres in the Province of Uva.

23. *Accounts.*—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,878·60, namely, Rs. 752·58 on works of construction, Rs. 5,952·89 repairs, and Rs. 3,040·72 maintenance, all of which is recoverable. The cost of the staff amounted to Rs. 3,132·41. Details are given in Appendix D. The recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 2,700·26.

24. A return of irrigation works dating from the year 1856, on which Government money has been spent, is contained in Appendix E.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

(1) *Local.*

25. The following Ordinances were brought into operation within the limits of the Local Board of Badulla, namely, "The Dog Registration Ordinance, 1901," on 1st May, 1902; "The Firearms Ordinance, 1901," on 1st May, 1902; and "The Pawnbrokers' Ordinance, 1893," on 1st June, 1902.

26. Regulations and by-laws for the general cemeteries and burial grounds at Badulla and Bandarawela were made under "The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1899," and are recited in Appendix F. By-laws were made under "The Dog Registration Ordinance, 1901," and are recited in Appendix F 1.

(2) *General.*

27. "The Vehicles Ordinance, 1901," should be amended so as to empower the proper authority to refuse to issue a license. At present the issue of a license appears to be obligatory, provided that the requirements of section 7 of the Ordinance are satisfied. Section 18, although the margin reads "Power to refuse," only applies to licenses already issued. There may be circumstances, however, in which the refusal of a license would be expedient.

28. The amendment of "The Road Ordinance, 1861," is required so as to empower the Provincial Road Committee to exercise when desired the functions of a District Road Committee. The amendment would be applicable in Provinces which are not subdivided into districts, and would serve to simplify procedure. For instance, the Province of Uva consists of only one district, namely, that of Badulla, but in order to comply with the technical requirements of the Road Ordinance it has been found necessary to create two District Road Committees. These with the Provincial Road Committee make three Committees, the work of which could be done much better by one, that is to say, by the Provincial Road Committee.

29. The abolition of all tolls on roads should be enacted, after due consideration of the question in all its bearings; and for this method of collecting revenue there should be substituted some such provision as a tax on all vehicles. Carts plying for hire, for instance, could easily bear a heavy annual charge, considering that many of them pay Rs. 50 a year or more on account of tolls. Private carts and carriages would be subject to a much lower rate, but all vehicles alike should pay some tax, and the roads should be free to traffic without stoppage at a toll station.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *Works undertaken in 1902.*

30. The following is a list of the chief works, exclusive of maintenance, undertaken during the year under review:—

(1) Extension of the road from Bibile to Medagama on a vote of Rs. 20,000.
(2) Deviation of the bridle road between Spring Valley and Badulla on a vote of Rs. 12,000.
(3) Improvement of the road from Muppane towards Pottuvil on a vote of Rs. 5,000.
(4) Erection of a bridge at Nakkala on a vote of Rs. 3,000.
(5) Erection of a bridge at Leangahawela on a vote (Government moiety) of Rs. 2,330.

(2) *Works provided for in 1902.*

31. Money was voted in 1902 for the execution in 1903 of the following among other works :—

(1) Further extension of the Bibile-Medagama road, Rs. 10,000.
(2) Further improvement of the Muppane-Pottuvil road, Rs. 5,000.
(3) Construction of a branch road from Haputale to Dambatenna (Government moiety, on account), Rs. 15,000.
(4) Improvement of the road between Wellawaya and Tanamalwila, Rs. 6,000.
(5) Improvement of the Passara-Madulsima, Badulla-Bandarawela, and Dikwella-Madulla roads, at a cost of Rs. 6,000, Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 1,000 respectively.

(3) *Works to be undertaken.*

32. Among the Public Works still required are the following :—

(1) Railway extension. The 1897 Commission on Hill Tramways strongly recommended that a survey should be made for a 2 feet 6 inch gauge line from Bandarawela to Badulla and Passara.
(2) Further extension of the Bibile-Medagama road towards Muppane *viâ* Nakkala.
(3) Further improvement of the Muppane-Pottuvil road.
(4) Completion of the road from Bibile to Alutnuwara.
(5) Extension of the road from Taldena towards Alutnuwara.
(6) Construction of a road between Buttala and Okkampitiya.
(7) Construction of a road from Tanamalwila to Hambegamuwa.
(8) Construction of a road to connect Dambagalla with Muppane.
(9) Construction of a road from Muppane to Wedikumbura.
(10) Conversion of the Passara-Muppane bridle road into a cart road.
(11) Concrete drains along the roadsides through the bazaars at (*a*) Haputale, (*b*) Koslanda, (*c*) Passara.
(12) Water supply for Bandarawela.
(13) Water supply for (*a*) Koslanda, (*b*) Passara, (*c*) Lunugala.
(14) Quarters for Office Assistant, Badulla.
(15) Quarters for the Colonial Surgeon and Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Badulla.

33. The works numbered (2) and (3) are being carried on from year to year ; those numbered (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) are needed for the further development of the Province ; and proposals in respect of those numbered (11), (12), (13), and (14) have been submitted to Government.

VI.—SPECIALLY DESIRABLE MEASURES.

34. The chief needs of the Province are :—

(1) Furtherance of irrigation.
(2) Construction of roads.
(3) Extension of elementary vernacular education.
(4) Increased facilities for medical treatment.

35. The subject of Irrigation is discussed in chapter III. of this report ; the roads required are enumerated in chapter V. ; and the means at present provided for the treatment of sickness are described in chapter VII. The question of education is further referred to in paragraph 57 of this report.

VII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

36. There were no cases of cholera or smallpox during 1902, and the general health of the people was normal, if not above the average. Means for obtaining treatment for sickness are provided by the establishment of the following hospitals and dispensaries, exclusive of estate dispensaries :—

(*a*) *Hospitals.*

(1) At Haputale,	in the division of	Udukinda.
(2) At Badulla,	do.	Yatikinda.
(3) At Lunugala,	do.	do.
(4) At Medagama.	do.	Wellassa.
(5) At Buttala,	do.	Buttala.
(6) At Alutnuwara,	do.	Bintenna.

(*b*) *Dispensaries.*

(i.) *Fixed Stations.*

(1) At Bandarawela,	in the division of	Udukinda
(2) At Welimada,	do.	do.
(3) At Madulsima,	do.	Yatikinda.
(4) At Passara,	do.	do.
(5) At Pingarawa,	do.	do.
(6) At Taldena,	do.	Wiyaluwa.
(7) At Bibile,	do.	Wellassa.
(8) At Baduluwela,	do.	do.
(9) At Muppane,	do.	Buttala.
(10) At Haldummulla,	do.	Wellawaya.
(11) At Koslanda,	do.	do.
(12) At Tanamalwila,	do.	do.

(ii.) *Itinerating Stations.*

(1) Maspana, visited from Welimada.
(2) Ekiriankumbura, visited from Bibile.
(3) Dambagalla, visited from Baduluwela.
(4) Kanda-udapanguwa, visited from Baduluwela.
(5) Nilgala, visited from Baduluwela.
(6) Wedikumbura, visited from Muppane.
(7) Wellawaya, visited from Buttala Hospital.
(8) Telulla, visited from Tanamalwila.
(9) Hambegamuwa, visited from Tanamalwila.

37. As to plague, the following summary indicates the precautionary measures which have been taken :—

(*a*) In every village throughout the Province a house has been selected for occupation by plague patients in case of necessity.

(*b*) Sites for building are in readiness at—

(1) Haputale, in the division of		Udukinda.	(7) Medagama, in the division of		Wellassa.
(2) Bandarawela,	do.	do.	(8) Muppane,	do.	Buttala.
(3) Dikwella,	do.	Yatikinda.	(9) Alutnuwara,	do.	Bintenna.
(4) Passara,	do.	do.	(10) Wellawaya,	do.	Wellawaya.
(5) Lunugala,	do.	do.	(11) Koslanda,	do.	do.
(6) Bibile,	do.	Wellassa.	(12) Haldummulla,	do.	do.

(*c*) On sites (1) and (2) buildings have been erected and are fit for immediate use, subject to minor repairs, which can be effected within six hours.

(*d*) The remaining ten sites can be cleared of weeds and materials can be collected within six hours.

(*e*) Two iron frame hospitals in good repair are in stock, one at Badulla and one at Bandarawela.

38. The sanitary condition of the people, on the whole, is good. In the villages the chief need is the systematic provision of wells year by year. The sanitation is provided for by the machinery of the Village Communities' Ordinance. The small towns of Haputale, Bandarawela, Passara, and Koslanda are controlled by the Board of Health, with satisfactory results: there is no overcrowding of bazaars; the water supply is fair, except at Bandarawela (a scheme for which is under the consideration of Government); but the drainage generally is defective. At Welimada, Lunugala, and Haldummulla the bazaars are not overcrowded; the water supply is passable, except at Lunugala; but the drainage is deficient. The town of Badulla, which is under the operation of a Local Board, is provided with a good and sufficient supply of water, but requires a drainage scheme. Altogether, though there is room for improvement, the state of affairs generally in respect of public health and sanitation is not unsatisfactory.

VIII.—CRIME.

39. There were two murders in 1902. The first of them was committed during the night of the 18th January, when a gatekeeper of the railway near Bandarawela was killed and robbed by some person or persons unknown. It is almost certain that the murderer did not belong to the neighbourhood, and it is probable that he came from Tinnevelly, of which country the deceased was a native. But in spite of every effort on the part of the police no clue could be obtained, and in the end the crime remained undetected.

40. The second case occurred on the 7th December, when a cold-blooded murder was perpetrated close to Medagama in Wellassa. The Arachchi of Pitadeniya, an exceptionally efficient but very unpopular headman, was shot dead. Six persons were taken into custody, and the judicial inquiry was still proceeding at the close of the year.

41. There were five other cases of homicide. In one of them there was no evidence to prove that the death of the deceased was due to other than natural causes. Two cases went to the Supreme Court, and resulted in acquittals; and in the remaining two the accused persons were discharged under the instructions of the Attorney-General.

42. The number of knife cases reported to court was 40, 13 of which were found to be designedly false. All were brought to trial. The total of these cases during the previous year was considerably higher, namely, 51. Particulars for 1902 are stated below :—

Division.	Population, exclusive of Military and Estates.	No Offence.	Designedly False.	True Cases.			Total.
				Committed to District Court.	Evidence insufficient.	Convicted in Police Court.	
Udukinda	31,763	—	6	—	3	5	14
Yatikinda	28,187	—	2	—	6	—	8
Wiyaluwa	17,019	1	2	—	1	1	5
Wellassa	23,114	—	2	—	1	2	5
Buttala	15,694	—	—	1	2	1	4
Bintenna	10,551	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellawaya	8,558	—	1	—	2	1	4
Total ...	134,886	1	13	1	15	10	40

43. The number of cattle stealing cases reported was 42, as against 36 in the previous year and 65 in 1900. Deducting 10 (5 no offence, 3 designedly false, and 2 pending), 32 cases remain. Of these, 5 only resulted in convictions; but the failure to obtain evidence or to trace the thieves in nearly all the remaining cases is due for the most part to carelessness on the part of the cattle owners themselves. Particulars are contained in the following statement:—

Division.	Population, exclusive of Military and Estates.	No Offence.	Designedly False.	True Cases.			Pending.	Total.
				Accused unknown.	Evidence insufficient.	Convicted in Police Court.		
Udukinda ...	31,763	—	1	5	3	2	—	11
Yatikinda ...	28,187	—	1	1	2	1	1	6
Wiyaluwa ...	17,019	3	1	1	—	—	—	5
Wellassa ...	23,114	1	—	4	5	1	—	11
Buttala ...	15,694	—	—	—	6	1	—	7
Bintenna ...	10,551	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wellawaya ...	8,558	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ...	134,886	5	3	11	16	5	2	42

44. Serious offences are defined to be murder; homicide; hurt with a knife or dangerous weapon; cattle stealing; grievous hurt; robbery; house-breaking; arson, causing mischief by fire; rape; abduction; riot; unlawful assembly; assault with a weapon other than a knife, if the assault is serious; theft of property exceeding Rs. 20 in value. The first four of these have already been discussed; the number (as reported to court) of the other offences defined to be serious was 157, an analysis of which is contained in the following table:—

Nature of Alleged Offence.

Grievous hurt ...	4
Robbery ...	13
House-breaking ...	29
Mischief by fire ...	17
Rape ...	3
Abduction ...	6
Riot ...	1
Assault with a weapon other than a knife ...	1
Theft of property exceeding Rs. 20 in value ...	51
Other offences ...	32
	157

Recapitulation.

Murders ...	2
Homicides ...	5
Knife cases ...	40
Cattle stealing cases ...	42
	89
Other offences ...	157
	246

45. The number of arachchies' divisions in the Province is 158, and the distribution among them of serious offences as reported is disclosed in the summary which follows (divisions for which six or more offences were reported are specified by name):—

68	Wasams with no offences					2†	Wasams with 7 offences			14
41	do.	1	do.	=	41	1‡	do.	8	do.	= 8
20	do.	2	do.	=	40	2§	do.	12	do.	= 24
12	do.	3	do.	=	36	1‖	do.	28	do.	= 28
3	do.	4	do.	=	12	—				—
5	do.	5	do.	=	25	158				246
3*	do.	6	do.	=	18	—				—

* Rambukpota (near Badulla), Widurupola (near Wilson's Bungalow), and Pitadeniya (near Medagama).
† Udagama and Kanahela (both near Passara).
‡ Kahagolla (near Bandarawela).
§ Kabillewela (Bandarawela) and Haputale.
‖ Badulla.

46. There was no lack of co-operation on the part of the headmen in the detection of crime, though none of them particularly distinguished themselves in this respect. The police, both regular and rural, discharged their duties satisfactorily.

IX.—Cattle Disease.

47. The year was remarkable for a total absence of cattle disease, that is to say, of disease as defined in the Ordinance. There was no murrain or rinderpest, nor were there any cases of foot-and-mouth disease in any part of the Province.

X.—New Areas.

48. But little land was opened during the year. The extent of the new clearings added to tea estates was a negligible quantity, in comparison with the large acreage already in bearing; and the total area of other land newly brought under cultivation was inconsiderable.

XI.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

49. In the middle of the year Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.C.S., took charge of the work of settlement under the Waste Lands Ordinances, with good results; and there is now a satisfactory prospect of continued settlements on block surveys (as well as of isolated claims) being steadily effected by an expert officer. The number of notices issued was 74, the area affected being 3,808 acres 3 roods 25 perches. The final orders published were five in number, under which an extent of 1,399 acres 1 rood 38 perches was declared Crown. Details are contained in Appendix G.

XII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

50. There was a slight decrease in chena cultivation, but not a material one. The diminution is attributable to the extent of private chena land available for cultivation being a little larger than it was in 1901, and there followed a proportionate decrease in the area of Crown chenas allowed. The extent actually allowed in 1902 was 955 acres, which does not seem much when compared with the total area of the Province, namely, 2,018,560 acres.

51. The issue of permits for this cultivation is restricted as far as possible, but there are many cases of necessity, especially in the division of Wiyaluwa. A comparative statement of the estimated acreages of Crown chenas allowed is given below:—

Division.	1901. Acres.	1902. Acres.
Udukinda	127	83
Yatikinda	1	½
Wiyaluwa	462	498½
Wellassa	47	27
Buttala	77	—
Bintenna	108	306
Wellawaya	163	40
	985	955

XIII.—SALES BY VILLAGERS.

52. The sales of land by villagers during the year included 971 fields, 711 gardens (with houses in 63 cases), and 253 chenas. These figures are practically normal, and there is no reason to think that they imply, except in a few instances, poverty on the part of the vendors. Figures showing the extent of the property so transferred are not available. There are no grounds for supposing that in any of these cases the title of the vendors was insufficient. No improper sales of land by villagers were reported.

XIV.—GENERAL.

53. *Roads.*—The roads generally were kept in good order. The length of the minor roads in charge of the District Road Committees is 705 miles; and there are, in addition, over 1,500 miles of Gansabhawa paths, which are kept up by the Village Committees. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is about 374 miles. A comparative return in the prescribed form of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is contained in Appendix H. These roads serve an extent of country comprising 3,154 square miles, which is the area of Uva, equal in size to North Wales.

54. *Communal Works.*—A considerable amount of work was done by the Village Committees in the way of keeping in repair a large number of ambalams and other buildings, wells and water spouts, bridges, and irrigation channels, in addition to the paths referred to in the preceding paragraph. Particulars of these works by divisions are given in Appendix J.

55. *Gansabhawa Courts.*—The total number of Village Tribunal and Village Committee civil and criminal cases decided in 1902 was 3,220 (842 civil and 2,378 criminal), of which 298 (58 civil and 240 criminal) were amicable settlements. At the end of the year the number of pending cases was 8 (all of them criminal), in comparison with 252 (47 civil and 205 criminal) at the close of 1901. The number of appeals to the Government Agent was 33, of which 16 were confirmed and 17 set aside. There were two appeals to the Governor in Executive Council, both of which were confirmed. A detailed return of all cases is contained in Appendix K.

56. *Gansabhawa Funds.*—The receipts of the year ranged from Rs. 1,179·55 in the division of Yatikinda to Rs. 238·65 in the division of Wiyaluwa, and the payments differed similarly. Figures for each division are given in Appendix L.

57. *Schools.*—It being settled policy that schools are not to be provided everywhere at the expense of Government solely, that private schools are to be encouraged, and that the persons benefited by schools are to contribute to the cost, it is imperative that private enterprise should do something in the way of spreading education. Pending a decision on the question of an educational cess, action is being taken in Uva with the object of extending elementary education on the principle of self-help. At present there are only nine Government vernacular schools in the Province; towards the close of the year under review arrangements were made to establish in addition four Gansabhawa vernacular schools, to be conducted on exactly the same lines as Government vernacular schools. The buildings will be erected and maintained by the joint labour of all the inhabitants concerned, while the cost of equipment and salaries will be met by local subscriptions paid through the Village Committees. The places selected are Okkampitiya in the division of Buttala, Koslanda and Wellawaya in the division of Wellawaya, and Kumbalwela in the division of Yatikinda. Besides these Government and proposed Gansabhawa schools there are 27 grant-in-aid schools (exclusive of schools on estates), 24 of which are Mission schools.

58. *Land Sales.*—As recorded in paragraph 3 of this report, there was a considerable advance in the amount realized by the alienation of lands advertised for sale or settlement. The number of sales held during the year was 36, 30 of which, owing to departmental causes, were within the last six months. The extent advertised at these 36 sales aggregated 13,324 acres 1 rood 26 perches in 2,244 lots on 591 plans. Deducting the acreage advertised more than once within the year, the actual area put up for sale or settlement was 9,290 acres 2 roods 33 perches. Excluding fractions, 1,126 acres sold for Rs. 13,016·25 (the difference between this amount and the sum of Rs. 11,637·13 appearing in Appendix A is a matter of account); 3,193 acres were settled or reserved; and 4,969 acres remained for disposal (and most of it was re-advertised, without result). In round numbers, of the 1,126 acres actually sold about half was purchased in connection with estates.

59. *Bandarawela.*—A revision of the town survey was undertaken in order to facilitate the preparation of a scheme of improvement. The town should be planted up systematically, and should be laid out under skilled supervision. Proposals for insuring an ample supply of good water have been submitted to Government.

60. *Work done.*—A statistical map of the Province was prepared and completed; alphabetical lists of 914 villages and numerical lists of 158 arachchies' divisions, with cross references and a map were drawn up; and a double set of registers (1,356 in all) for 678 headmen was begun and finished during the year. The erection of a building for the Badulla Library was undertaken with the funds collected for the 1897 Jubilee Memorial; arrangements were made and money was provided for the construction of a building at Badulla (intended for the use of headmen and others visiting the town), which it is proposed to style the Coronation Lodge; and preparations were made for an Agricultural Show to be held early in 1903.

61. The total distance travelled within the Province by the Government Agent during the year (nearly all of it on horseback) was 2,563 miles.

62. *Weather.*—A return of the monthly rainfall at 27 places in Uva is contained in Appendix M.

63. *Appointments.*—The following changes in offices occurred during the year:—

Mr. R. N. Thaine, C.C.S., District Judge, *vice* Mr. F. Bartlett, C.C.S.
Mr. T. B. Russell, C.C.S., Office Assistant, *vice* Mr. B. J. Dutton, C.C.S.
Mr. Walter C. Price, Provincial Engineer, *vice* Mr. C. A. Lovegrove.
Mr. T. R. Ward, Provincial Engineer, *vice* Mr. Walter C. Price.
Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer, Badulla, *vice* Mr. A. R. Tocke.
Mr. Walter C. Price, District Engineer, Badulla, *vice* Mr. J. A. Moraes.
Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer, Badulla, *vice* Mr. Walter C. Price.

Mr. H. R. D. Marapone, Ratemahatmaya of Wiyaluwa, *vice* Mr. T. B. Giragama, resigned.
Mr. W. R. Bibile, Ratemahatmaya of Buttala, *vice* Mr. T. B. Katugaha, resigned.
Mr. J. M. S. B. Moragahalanda, President, Village Tribunal, *vice* Mr. W. R. Bibile, promoted.
Mr. E. D. Dharmasena, Superintendent of Minor Roads, *vice* Mr. G. W. Vallipuram, resigned.
Mr. P. B. Weerasingha, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, *vice* Mr. E. D. Dharmasena, promoted.
Mr. E. R. Dias, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, *vice* Mr. C. H. Eyhianghert, retired.

64. The sad deaths of Mr. A. R. Tocke, District Engineer, and of Mr. F. G. Hoste and Mr. Norman Rettie among the planting community have to be recorded with regret.

65. At the end of May His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor visited Haldummulla. The chief other event was the celebration with every expression of loyalty of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen.

Badulla Kachcheri,
February 28, 1903.

F. H. PRICE,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX A. (Quoted in Paragraph 6.)

Comparative Statement of Revenue collected in the Province of Uva for 1901 and 1902.

Heads of Revenue.	Year. 1901.	Year. 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Licenses, &c.				
Arrack, rum, and toddy	105,627 50	124,832 50	19,205 0	—
Opium	250 0	400 0	150 0	—
Incidental	0 1	—	—	0 1
Road tolls	6,750 0	7,590 0	840 0	—
Revenue stamps	11,535 64	12,697 96	1,162 32	—
District Court fines	20 0	—	—	20 0
Court of Requests fines	12 25	—	—	12 25
Police Court fines	3,854 49	4,050 5	195 56	—
Government Agents' fines	489 29	259 70	—	229 59
Other Departments' fines	60 74	10 0	—	50 74
Fines for Forest offences	209 2	218 52	9 50	—
Total ...	128,808 94	150,058 73	21,562 38	312 59
Fees of Court or Office, &c.				
Judicial stamps	8,204 97	8,721 8	516 11	—
Survey fees	2,004 63	4,593 59	2,588 96	—
Recoveries on irrigation works	1,858 15	2,700 26	842 11	—
Refund of hospital expenses	155 48	620 80	465 32	—
Collections at dispensaries	552 72	565 0	12 28	—
Medical aid dues	742 98	6,848 31	6,105 33	—
Sale of drugs	175 11	1,350 54	1,175 43	—
Police rates in towns and rural districts	3,212 43	3,124 72	—	87 71
School books and stationery	22 92	39 93	17 1	—
Fees for title deeds	261 59	521 37	259 78	—
Sundries	272 43	408 38	135 95	—
Total ...	17,463 41	29,493 98	12,118 28	87 71

Heads of Revenue.	Year. 1901.	Year. 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Post and Telegraph.				
Postage stamps	5,725 1	6,273 13	548 12	—
Government Railways.				
Miscellaneous	1,470 0	1,690 0	220 0	—
Rents of Government Property.				
Rents of buildings and houses	17 0	15 0	—	2 0
Rents of lands	1,795 76	2,005 40	209 64	—
Total ...	1,812 76	2,020 40	209 64	2 0
Interest.				
On arrears of revenue	231 94	298 42	66 48	—
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Sale of old stores	56 90	62 39	5 49	—
Overpayments recovered	—	0 47	0 47	—
Unclaimed deposits	342 7	205 88	—	136 19
Sundries	82 94	65 72	—	17 22
Total ...	481 91	334 46	5 96	153 41
Sale of Government Property.				
Timber	1,339 98	1,503 14	163 16	—
Crops on Crown lands	31 40	4 75	—	26 65
Sale of stores...	14 0	14 0	—	—
Sundries	307 15	43 88	—	263 27
Total ...	1,692 53	1,565 77	163 16	289 92
Land Sales.				
Crown lands sold	6,898 39	11,637 13	4,738 74	—
Premia on leases	273 59	406 39	132 80	—
Total ...	7,171 98	12,043 52	4,871 54	—
Grand Total ...	164,858 48	203,778 41	39,765 56	845 63

APPENDIX B. (Quoted in Paragraph 7.)

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	17,710 0
Pensions	3,162 0
Other Charges:—	
Hire of tom-tom beater...	20 0
Petty expenses	198 66
Binding records	60 0
Purchase and repair of furniture	71 82
Cart and cooly hire	199 51
Revenue law expenses	648 73
Stationery	700 0
Burying dead bodies	48 50
Travelling allowance to Government Agent	2,572 57
Do. Clerks	1,398 12
Do. Presidents, Village Tribunals	500 0
Killing cheetahs, bears, &c.	11 54
Compensation for local rates on Government buildings	328 0
Water-rate on Government buildings	268 20
Registration of Kandyan marriages	408 50
Expenses connected with the Kataragama festival	370 0
Conservancy of latrines, Court and Kachcheri	150 0
Remuneration to Kele Koralas	306 28
Expenses in working the Waste Lands Ordinances	1,765 70
Remuneration to unpaid headmen	1,076 37
Commission on medical aid recoveries	300 0
Remuneration to assessors	139 98
Station allowance to clerks	609 66
Commission to collectors of assessment tax	120 40
Headmen's Act Books	470 0
Total ...	34,114 19

APPENDIX C. (Quoted in Paragraph 19.)

Village Tanks.

Division.	Name of Tank.	Date when Restoration commenced.	Date when sluiced.	Date when completed.	Quantities (in Cubes) of Earth-work done in 1902.
Wellassa ...	Molandeniya	1900	1901	1902	25
Do. ...	Ambagolla	1899	1900	1901	10
Do. ...	Radaliyadda	1898	1900	—	—
Do. ...	Mellagama	1898	1899	—	10
Do. ...	Kolonlanda	1898	1902	—	2
Do. ...	Puwakarawa	1899	1900	1902	232
Do. ...	Uda-arawa	1899	1900	—	99
Do. ...	Bendiyawa	1899	1900	—	72
Do. ...	Dunumewa	1898	1899	1902	15
Do. ...	Udalindapitiya	1899	1901	—	120
Do. ...	Puwakgaha-arawa	1898	1900	—	98
Do. ...	Rattanadeniya	1898	1900	—	—
Do. ...	Usgamayawa	1898	1900	—	13
Do. ...	Kohilawewa	1898	1900	1902	125
Do. ...	Asweddumewewa (Galbokka) ...	1900	—	—	8
Do. ...	Asweddumewewa (Magandena) ...	1900	1902	—	100
Do. ...	Migahawewa	1898	1900	—	20
Do. ...	Kossearawa	1900	—	—	—
Do. ...	Polgahagama	1898	—	—	5
Buttala ...	Wattegamawewa	1898	—	—	30
Bintenna ...	Hembarawa	1902	—	—	37
Wellawaya ...	Sittarama	1901	—	—	142
Do. ...	Pahalapewwewa	1902	—	—	12
Do. ...	Udapewwewa	1902	—	—	18
Do. ...	Tanamalwila	1900	—	—	38
Do. ...	Komaligama	1902	—	—	50
Do. ...	Bodagama	1900	—	—	98
Do. ...	Migaswewa	1900	—	—	52
Do. ...	Nikawewa	1900	—	—	54
Do. ...	Kudawewa	1902	—	—	25
Do. ...	Kalavelgala	1900	—	—	20
Do. ...	Suriya-aar	1900	—	—	25
Do. ...	Niyadagala	1900	—	—	8
Do. ...	Nemeda	1901	—	—	30
Do. ...	Medadigampelessa	1901	—	—	12

APPENDIX D. (Quoted in Paragraph 23.)

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,878·60, as against Rs. 10,212·93 in 1901, as follows :—

	Rs. c.
For maintenance of existing works	3,040 72
For works of construction	752 58
Expenditure on staff	3,132 41
Repairs and improvements	5,952 89
	12,878 60

Details are specified in the annexed statement :—

Maintenance.

	Rs. c.
Horabora and Kudawewa	305 16
Sudupanawela and Hambegamuwa	180 0
Okkampitiya Yoda-ela	2,435 56
Gala-oya anicut	120 0
	3,040 72

Construction.

	Rs. c.
Makarakata survey	712 43
Wahugoruwewa survey	40 15
	752 58

Expenditure on Staff.	Salary. Rs. c.	Allowance. Rs. c.
First Irrigation Sub-Inspector from January 1 to August 15 ...	708 30 ...	354 11
Second Irrigation Sub-Inspector from January 1 to December 31	720 0 ...	240 0
Two earthwork overseers and one cooly	750 0 ...	—
Clerk	360 0 ...	—
	2,538 30	594 11
	3,132 41	

Repairs and Improvements.	Rs. c.
Gala-oya anicut (building distributing gates)	618 82
Dehigollemaha-ela	51 86
Sudupanawela-ela (repairs to damaged masonry)	305 86
Buttala anicut and channel	33 85
Irrigation bungalow (rethatching roof)	64 75
Alut-ela (repairs and improvements)	4,877 75
	5,952 89

APPENDIX E. (Quoted in Paragraph 24.)

Irrigation Works.

Name of Work.	Date of Completion.
Udukinda.	
Kande-ela	1856
Diyurunwewa	1885
Punawewa	1885
Udale-ela	1886
Uma-ela	1856
Hangilielle-ela	1886
Mana-ela	1886
Elamallandewewa	1886
Diyakola-ela	1887
Kabillewela-ela	1897
Elletota-ela	1886
Hingurugamuwewewa	1886
Yatikinda.	
Badulupitiye-ela	1898
Alut-ela	1868
Kendala-ela	1881
Yatala-ela	1890
Mawela-ela	1890
Mylatte-ela	1897
Hingurugamuwe-ela	1893
Dehigollemaha-ela	1898
Hanwelle-ela	1885
Dalada-ela	1882
Halaba-ela	1887
Yakdehi-ela	1856
Wiyaluwa.	
Taldena-ela	1880
Yapamme-ela	1888
Wellassa.	
Gala-oya east and west elas	1890
Kehellandewewa	1890
Nelunwewa	1889
Dunumewewa	1884
Katupellellewewa	1901
Buttala.	
Buttala-ela	1869
Okkampitiye Yoda-ela	1891
Bintenna.	
Horaborawewa	1870
Kudawewa	1885
Udawewa	1888
Medebeddewewa	1883
Mahatalawewa	1882
Wellawaya.	
Hambegamuwawewa	1891
Sudupanawela-ela	1884
Kalupahana-ela	1884
Tellullewewa	1887

APPENDIX F. (Quoted in Paragraph 26.)

REGULATIONS under Sections 18 and 23 of "The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1899," for the General Cemetery at Badulla.

1. All applications for graves shall be made to the keeper of the cemetery not less than six hours before the time fixed for the burial of the person for whom the grave is wanted.

2. No one shall be allowed to dig a grave except the persons employed or approved by the keeper.

3. The keeper shall intimate the line to be followed by the funeral party on arriving at the cemetery, and if more than one party come at the same time the order in which they are respectively to move to the graves.

4. Should it be necessary for the purpose of preventing the disturbance of one funeral party by another, and not otherwise, the keeper may require that one burial service should be concluded before another is commenced.

5. The keeper shall be entitled to keep order within the cemetery, and his commands in that behalf shall be obeyed.

6. No grave shall be less than 5 feet in depth or at a less distance than 4 feet from another. No grave shall be re-opened within three years, nor vault within six months, from the last interment therein, except upon orders from a competent authority.

7. No dead body shall be buried without the permission of the cemetery-keeper; and such permission shall not be granted until all fees due have been paid.

8. The following fees shall be paid by applicants for graves at the time of application in respect of the general cemetery only:—

	Rs. c.
For the performance of a burial service	5 0
For digging a full-sized grave	3 0
For digging a grave for a child under 10 years	2 0
For digging a grave for a child under 5 years	1 50
For a tomb 8 ft. square	30 0
For a tomb 6 ft. by 2 ft. / For a tomb 5 ft. by 3 ft. / For a tomb 4 ft. square	20 0
For each subsequent burial in such tomb	5 0
For space for a vault 8 ft. by 5 ft.	50 0
For space for a vault 8 ft. by 6 ft.	60 0
For space for a vault 9 ft. by 7 ft.	85 0
For space for a vault 9 ft. by 8 ft.	105 0
For each subsequent burial in such vault	5 0
For the use of a hearse	1 50
For the use of a hearse with pall and tassels	2 75

Provided that paupers dying in the Government Civil Hospital and prisoners dying in the jail may be buried free of charge by the hospital contractor or other person employed for the work, under the direction of the cemetery-keeper. And provided further, that on production of a certificate signed by the Chairman of the Local Board that the relatives and friends of any deceased person are not able to pay the fees therein authorized for the digging of a grave, the keeper of the cemetery shall cause a grave to be dug and the corpse to be buried therein free of charge.

9. For building a vault one foot shall be allowed for each side wall, and the space of ground above specified shall on no account be exceeded, nor shall any allowance be made for the construction of steps leading into the vault.

10. The keeper of the cemetery shall send to the Chairman of the Local Board monthly a statement of all moneys received by him.

The following fees are payable to the keeper :—

	Rs. c.
For inspection of plan of the cemetery and the book of reference	0 50
For every entry or memorial of assignment of grant	1 0

BY-LAWS under Section 38 of "The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1899," for the Burial Grounds at Badulla.

1. It shall be lawful for the Chairman of the Local Board, or any person authorized in writing by him for the purpose, to visit and inspect at any time any burial or cremation ground, and all books or documents relating thereto.

2. No grave shall be less than 5 feet in depth or at a less distance than 4 feet from another.

3. No grave shall be re-opened within three years, nor vault within six months, from the last interment therein, except upon orders from a competent authority.

4. The ashes and remains at the spot where any cremation has taken place shall be buried within three days of the cremation at a depth of not less than 3 feet.

5. A table of fees for burial and cremation shall be submitted by the keeper of every burial and cremation ground for the approval of the Chairman of the Local Board, and only such fees as are approved by the said Chairman shall be charged.

6. No burial or cremation shall take place in a registered burial or cremation ground without the permission of the keeper of the said ground, who will be held responsible for the due observance of these by-laws.

7. Any person applying to have a burial or cremation in a registered burial or cremation ground shall be bound to obey the lawful orders of the keeper of the said ground.

8. Any person entitled to the possession of a burial or cremation ground within the limits of the Local Board of Badulla shall apply in writing to the Chairman of the Local Board to have the same registered as such, stating the name of the keeper of the ground and annexing to his application a figure of survey of the premises certified by the Surveyor-General or a duly licensed surveyor. And the person named as keeper in such application shall subscribe the same in acknowledgment of his acceptance of the office and duties of such keeper.

9. If no keeper be named, or if the keeper so named shall not have signed the application in manner aforesaid, then the person who shall have made the application for the registration of a burial or cremation ground shall be held to be the keeper of the ground, and shall be responsible for any breach of by-laws in respect thereto.

10. In the event of the death, or inability from any cause to fulfil his duties, of the keeper of a burial or cremation ground, application to have the same registered shall be made as provided in by-law 8 aforesaid, and no burial or cremation shall take place in such ground until registration on such application has been effected, except on the special license of the Chairman.

11. It shall be the duty of the keeper of every burial or cremation ground within the limits of the Local Board of Badulla to keep a register of all burials or cremations carried out on the premises of which he is the keeper in the form prescribed by the Chairman, and to cause to be delivered a copy of this register to the Local Board Office not more than twenty-four hours after a burial or cremation shall have taken place therein.

12. It shall be the duty of every keeper of a burial or cremation ground to keep the same clean and in good order to the satisfaction of the Chairman.

13. Every burial or cremation ground shall be enclosed by a substantial wall or fence approved by the Chairman.

14. If the keeper of a registered burial or cremation ground is unable from any cause to perform his duties, or if he cannot be found at the time when his services are required, the Chairman may authorize any fit and proper person to perform any of the duties which by these rules are assigned to keepers of registered burial or cremation grounds.

15. Any person who is aggrieved by any order given by the keeper of a registered burial ground or by any act or omission on his part may complain to the Chairman, and the Chairman shall give such order as may be necessary to secure the proper observance of these rules.

REGULATIONS under Sections 18 and 23 of "The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1899," for the General Cemetery at Bandarawela.

1. All applications for graves shall be made to the keeper of the cemetery not less than six hours before the time fixed for the burial of a person for whom the grave is wanted.

2. No one shall be allowed to dig a grave except the persons employed or approved by the keeper.

3. The keeper shall intimate the line to be followed by the funeral party on arriving at the cemetery, and if more than one party come at the same time the order in which they are respectively to move to the graves.

4. Should it be necessary for the purpose of preventing the disturbance of one funeral party by another, and not otherwise, the keeper may require that one burial service should be concluded before another is commenced.

5. The keeper shall be entitled to keep order within the cemetery, and his commands in that behalf shall be obeyed.

6. No grave shall be less than 5 feet in depth or at a less distance than 4 feet from another. No grave shall be re-opened within three years, nor vault within six months, from the last interment therein, except upon orders from a competent authority.

7. No dead body shall be buried without the permission of the cemetery-keeper; and such permission shall not be granted until all fees due have been paid.

8. The following fees shall be paid by applicants for graves at the time of application in respect of the general cemetery only :—

	Rs.	c.
For the performance of a burial service	5	0
For digging a full-sized grave	3	0
For digging a grave for a child under 10 years	2	0
For digging a grave for a child under 5 years	1	50
For a tomb 8 ft. square	30	0
For a tomb 6 ft. by 2 ft.	20	0
For a tomb 5 ft. by 3 ft.		
For a tomb 4 ft. square		
For each subsequent burial in such tomb	5	0
For space for a vault 8 ft. by 5 ft.	50	0
For space for a vault 8 ft. by 6 ft.	60	0
For space for a vault 9 ft. by 7 ft.	85	0
For space for a vault 9 ft. by 8 ft.	105	0
For each subsequent burial in such vault	5	0
For the use of a hearse	1	50
For the use of a hearse with pall and tassels	2	75

Provided that on production of a certificate signed by a person especially authorized in that behalf in writing by the Government Agent that the relatives and friends of any deceased person are not able to pay the fees therein authorized for the digging of a grave, the keeper of the cemetery shall cause a grave to be dug and the corpse to be buried therein free of charge.

9. For building a vault one foot shall be allowed for each side wall, and the space of ground above specified shall on no account be exceeded, nor shall any allowance be made for the construction of steps leading into the vault.

10. The keeper of the cemetery shall send to the Government Agent monthly a statement of all moneys recovered by him, together with such recoveries.

11. The following fees are payable to the keeper :—

	Rs.	c.
For inspection of plan of the cemetery and the book of reference ...	0	50
For every entry or memorial of assignment of grant	1	0

BY-LAWS under Section 38 of "The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1899" for the Burial Grounds at Bandarawela.

1. It shall be lawful for the Government Agent, or any person authorized in writing by him for the purpose, to visit and inspect at any time any burial or cremation ground, and all books or documents relating thereto.

2. No grave shall be less than 5 feet in depth or at a less distance than 4 feet from another.

3. No grave shall be re-opened within three years, nor vault within six months, from the last interment therein, except upon orders from a competent authority.

4. The ashes and remains at the spot where any cremation has taken place shall be buried within three days of the cremation at a depth of not less than 3 feet.

5. A table of fees for burial and cremation shall be submitted by the keeper of every burial and cremation ground for the approval of the Government Agent, and only such fees as are approved by the said Government Agent shall be charged.

6. No burial or cremation shall take place in a registered burial or cremation ground without the permission of the keeper of the said ground, who will be held responsible for the due observance of these by-laws.

7. Any person applying to have a burial or cremation in a registered burial or cremation ground shall be bound to obey the lawful orders of the keeper of the said ground.

8. Any person entitled to the possession of a burial or cremation ground within the limits of the Board of Health town of Bandarawela shall apply in writing to the Government Agent to have the same registered as such, stating the name of the keeper of the ground and annexing to his application a figure of survey of the premises certified by the Surveyor-General or a duly licensed surveyor. And the person named as keeper in such application shall subscribe the same in acknowledgment of his acceptance of the office and duties of such keeper.

9. If no keeper be named, or if the keeper so named shall not have signed the application in manner aforesaid, then the person who shall have made the application for the registration of a burial or cremation ground shall be held to be the keeper of the ground, and shall be responsible for any breach of by-laws in respect thereto.

10. In the event of the death, or inability from any cause to fulfil his duties, of the keeper of a burial or cremation ground, application to have the same registered shall be made as provided in by-law 8 aforesaid, and no burial or cremation shall take place in such ground until registration on such application has been effected, except on the special license of the Government Agent.

11. It shall be the duty of the keeper of every burial or cremation ground within the limits of the Board of Health town of Bandarawela to keep a register of all burials or cremations carried out on the premises of which he is the keeper in the form prescribed by the Government Agent, and to cause to be delivered a copy of this register to the office of the Government Agent not more than twenty-four hours after a burial or cremation shall have taken place therein.

12. It shall be the duty of every keeper of a burial or cremation ground to keep the same clean and in good order to the satisfaction of the Government Agent.

13. Every burial or cremation ground shall be enclosed by a substantial wall or fence approved by the Government Agent.

14. If the keeper of a registered burial or cremation ground is unable from any cause to perform his duties, or, if he cannot be found at the time when his services are required, the Government Agent may authorize any fit and proper person to perform any of the duties which by these rules are assigned to keepers of registered burial or cremation grounds.

15. Any person who is aggrieved by any order given by the keeper of a registered burial ground, or by any act or omission on his part, may complain to the Government Agent, and the Government Agent shall give such orders as may be necessary to secure the proper observance of these rules.

APPENDIX F 1. (Quoted in Paragraph 26.)

BY-LAWS under section 5 of "The Dog Registration Ordinance, 1901."

1. It shall be lawful for the Chairman of the Local Board of Badulla from time to time to require every occupier of house to furnish a return showing the number and description of dogs kept in such house or premises attached thereto, and the names of the persons to whom they belong, and every such occupier shall be bound to furnish such return filled in with correct information within one week after being so required to furnish it.

2. The Chairman of the Local Board may refuse to issue a certificate of registration for any dog which in his opinion is so maimed or diseased as to be unfit to live, or which in his opinion is ill-treated or neglected by its owner or the person in possession of it.

3. It shall be lawful for the Chairman of the Local Board to require the production of any dog for which registration is applied for, and to decline to issue a certificate of registration until it is produced.

4. A fee of one rupee shall be charged for each certificate issued.

5. A collar, with the certificate number stamped on it, will be issued in respect of each dog registered should the person applying for the certificate so require. A charge of 37 cents will be made for each collar issued.

6. Certificates for dogs shall have the following conditions attached thereto :—

The certificate is liable to be cancelled—

(*a*) Should the dog become so maimed or diseased as to be in the opinion of the Chairman unfit to live.

(*b*) Should the Chairman be satisfied that the dog has been ill-treated or continually neglected by its owner.

(*c*) Should the dog be permitted by its owner to associate with dogs belonging to other persons at a time when it is suffering from any infectious disease or contagious disease.

7. The owner of every dog for which a certificate has been refused or cancelled because the conditions attached to the certificate have not been complied with, shall, on being noticed to do so, produce the dog at the Local Board pound at a time to be stated in the notice and deliver it to the pound-keeper, and every such dog may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Chairman shall think fit.

APPENDIX G. (Quoted in Paragraph 49.)

Progress Return under the Waste Lands Ordinances for 1902.

No.	Date of *Gazette.*	No. of Plan.	No. or Letter of Lot.	Name of Land.	Situation.		No. of Notice.	Name of Owner.	Nature of Settlement.	
					Village.	Korale.			Declared Crown.	
									No. or Letter of Lot.	Extent.
	1902.									A. R. P.
5	July 18	18	6 7 15	Bedde-ellepatana, &c.	Wellewela	Dehiwinipalata	699	Crown	6 7 15	225 1 10
6	Do.	17	16	Deyalduwa, &c. ...	Idama ...	do. ...	698	do.	16	543 0 0
7	Do.	17	23A	Kirindebedda, &c. ...	do. ...	do. ...	695	do.	23A	238 3 10
8	August 1	16	22 23	Galkandepatana, &c.	Hinnarangolla	do. ...	694	do.	22 23	180 2 15
			128 129 130						128 129 130	
9	Do.	55	131 132 133 134 135	Udaulpotakele, &c. ...	Galanihe	Gampaha ...	700	do.	131 132 133 134 135	211 3 3
										1,399 1 38

APPENDIX H. (Quoted in Paragraph 53.)

Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1900, 1901, and 1902.

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	159,201	—	—	188,964	—	—	188,964	—
2. Number on list (B) ...	—	32,885	—	—	33,696	—	—	32,402	—
3. Effective in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	27,535		83·73	28,933		84·86	28,416		87·69
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	413		1·25	648		1·92	380		1·11
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	335		1·02	317		·95	183		·56
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		28,283	86·00		29,898	88·00		28,979	89·43
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exemption ...	1,724		5·24	1,014		3·00	890		2·74
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	2,003		6·09	1,826		5·43	1,404		4·33
(c) Committed to jail ...	30		·09	9		·03	2		·06
(d) Fined ...	5		·02	1		·03	—		—
(e) Double entries ...	33		·19	17		·05	14		·04
(f) Dead ...	135		·41	265		·79	185		·56
		3,930	11·95		3,132	9·31		2,495	7·07
5. Not effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	672		2·04	666		2·00	570		1·75
(b) Otherwise not arrested...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		672	2·04		666	2·00		570	1·75

APPENDIX J. (Quoted in Paragraph 54.)

Progress Return of Communal Works for the Year 1902.

Division.	No. of Ambalams repaired.	No. of Schools repaired.	No. of Court-houses maintained.	No of Wells repaired.	No. of Spouts repaired.	No. of Edandas repaired.	No. of Channels repaired.	No. of Tanks repaired.	No. of Village Committee Roads repaired.	Approximate Length in Miles.
Udukinda ...	22	3	—	251	158	18	135	4	266	340
Yatikinda ...	37	3	—	328	372	2	647	—	78	213
Wiyaluwa ...	29	1	—	168	189	29	427	—	52	233
Wellassa ...	3	6	3	218	12	5	323	16	68	214
Buttala ...	2	1	2	87	63	3	120	1	102	234
Bintenna ...	3	1	2	32	8	2	12	8	25	158
Wellawaya ...	1	—	—	30	5	2	42	14	24	224

APPENDIX K. (Quoted in Paragraph 55.)

Return of Cases dealt with under the Village Communities' Ordinances for the Year 1902.

	Udukinda.	Yatikinda	Wiyaluwa.	Tunpalata (Wellassa, Buttala, Bintenna.)	Wellawaya.	Total.
Civil Cases.						
Pending on January 1, 1902	—	—	—	47	—	47
Instituted during 1902	—	—	—	795	—	795
	—	—	—	842	—	842
Decided during 1902:—						
Money	—	—	—	819	—	819
Land	—	—	—	23	—	23
Pending on December 31, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	842	—	842
Criminal Cases.						
Pending on January 1, 1902	14	1	37	146	7	205
Instituted during 1902	586	339	149	1,081	26	2,181
	600	340	186	1,227	33	2,386
Decided during 1902:—						
Breach of rules	415	277	113	640	19	1,464
Irrigation	124	53	45	223	9	454
Assault	—	—	—	35	—	35
Theft	—	—	—	55	—	55
Malicious injury	—	—	—	103	—	103
Cattle trespass	59	10	27	146	—	242
Vaccination	—	—	—	25	—	25
	598	340	185	1,227	28	2,378
Pending on December 31, 1902 ...	2	—	1	—	5	8
Total ...	600	340	186	1,227	33	2,386

Cases decided = 842 civil + 2,378 criminal = 3,220.

APPENDIX L. (Quoted in Paragraph 56.)

Return of Revenue and Expenditure of the Gansabhawas for the Year 1902.

Division.	Balance on December 31, 1901.	Receipts during 1902.	Total.	Payments during 1902.	Balance on December 31, 1902.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Udukinda	1,544 53	599 65	2,144 18	615 29	1,528 89
Yatikinda	2,666 65	1,179 55	3,846 20	1,943 45	1,902 75
Wiyaluwa	586 65	238 65	825 30	558 22	267 8
Wellassa	1,056 59	1,144 39	2,200 98	1,156 65	1,044 33
Buttala	596 66	335 27	931 93	798 62	133 31
Bintenna	316 5	306 17	622 22	619 25	2 97
Wellawaya	188 4	241 0	429 4	377 0	52 4
Total ...	6,955 17	4,044 68	10,999 85	6,068 48	4,931 37

APPENDIX M. (Quoted in Paragraph 62.)

Return of Rainfall for the Year 1902.

Place.	January.		February.		March.		April		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total 1902.		Total 1901.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Badulla	7·30	11	4·18	13	2·89	10	6·80	23	3·49	10	3·62	8	0·59	6	4·35	14	3·71	19	12·75	30	15·55	24	9·06	22	74·29	190	52·24	163
Bandarawela	8·75	9	1·75	5	0·85	5	7·41	13	4·95	9	1·09	4	0·79	5	3·17	10	3·24	9	18·22	23	11·81	18	7·89	12	69·92	122	46·98	88
Haldummulla	7·95	9	2·75	5	7·95	9	28·13	25	12·37	12	2·38	7	—	—	3·58	6	3·05	5	28·06	25	43·88	25	15·32	23	155·42	151	99·25	119
Kumbukkan	11·16	8	4·42	9	2·23	5	7·84	16	1·61	8	1·26	3	—	—	2·63	5	1·85	5	15·96	25	13·91	24	7·54	9	70·41	117	63·28	115
Koslanda	10·13	9	1·55	8	4·82	11	17·68	24	6·30	11	4·99	4	—	—	5·15	4	8·57	6	22·98	26	20·22	22	10·33	13	112·72	138	69·43	112
Tanamalwila	11·22	7	1·28	5	5·55	5	5·04	10	2·70	3	1·50	1	1·10	2	1·20	4	3·50	7	20·22	25	15·35	19	7·43	12	76·09	100	28·33	51
Bibile	15·99	11	9·70	12	4·02	7	5·52	10	3·50	9	5·00	4	0·33	1	6·39	4	3·49	3	22·49	18	21·02	20	11·10	13	108·55	112	64·26	132
Taldena	12·95	10	7·13	10	3·74	4	7·64	11	5·92	5	2·61	7	0·15	2	1·84	5	3·89	7	16·60	22	16·99	26	13·52	21	92·98	130	59·59	83
Alutnuwara	13·65	9	10·72	5	3·58	6	2·28	9	3·53	5	0·21	1	0·07	1	5·60	2	1·08	5	14·12	23	21·94	23	12·70	17	89·48	106	54·89	103
Diyatalawa	8·78	10	1·22	8	1·83	11	8·15	23	5·68	18	2·73	7	0·84	7	3·95	14	3·96	13	21·54	27	14·47	24	6·25	21	79·35	183	51·94	141
Passara	17·60	9	4·20	7	2·30	7	10·45	12	7·39	15	4·94	7	—	—	5·00	7	6·05	7	17·30	19	14·44	14	7·01	12	96·68	116	86·00	123
Maragala, Muppane ...	14·99	9	5·58	12	4·08	9	10·63	22	2·78	10	0·59	4	0·52	6	1·51	9	1·91	15	24·94	31	20·24	26	10·47	21	98·24	174	88·25	166
Muppane	11·49	7	5·30	9	4·94	5	9·53	13	3·89	—	1·39	4	0·30	3	1·72	8	1·76	8	20·92	28	—	—	6·90	15	68·14	—	66·96	106
Lunugala	—	—	11·07	15	—	—	10·89	12	5·36	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not received		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baduluwela	15·94	10	9·27	12	3·90	7	11·30	13	2·37	4	1·68	3	0·23	4	1·74	8	2·49	8	17·78	24	17·15	18	21·67	16	105·52	127	63·08	139
Meeriyabedda, Haputale ...	13·06	12	3·11	9	8·22	13	22·55	29	9·70	15	3·18	10	0·47	4	9·18	14	5·24	14	24·48	28	16·48	26	13·54	23	129·21	197	81·48	149
Udahena	18·80	9	2·66	8	5·49	12	15·93	27	11·84	13	1·73	4	0·22	2	6·59	11	3·83	11	25·12	27	17·28	27	12·80	20	122·29	171	70·62	129
Haputale	13·35	10	2·10	7	3·07	11	10·49	21	7·86	11	3·23	10	0·14	1	4·48	7	4·82	9	22·05	26	24·59	24	8·81	20	104·99	157	77·07	150
Lower Spring Valley, Badulla ...	13·35	13	4·98	11	3·39	16	10·14	21	8·84	15	7·53	10	0·44	2	7·26	9	2·60	10	27·35	25	17·92	25	11·76	23	115·56	180	81·01	180
Gourakele, Passara ...	12·26	9	3·93	9	3·39	10	10·30	19	10·42	17	5·06	14	1·44	5	7·41	12	6·12	17	26·44	27	19·61	26	10·03	15	116·41	174	72·15	123
Maussagala, Passara ...	14·20	9	4·65	10	4·39	10	16·73	23	11·77	21	5·44	14	0·12	3	6·94	14	6·06	20	29·26	28	15·51	26	11·30	24	126·37	202	77·43	167
Ledgerwatta, Badulla ...	8·35	8	8·00	13	5·42	6	13·00	17	5·10	7	3·67	4	0·67	2	2·75	4	4·95	12	21·80	22	21·95	27	16·35	22	112·01	144	81·66	113
Hambegamuwa	8·81	6	0·15	1	4·19	6	16·37	15	1·94	2	1·12	4	0·24	3	0·44	3	3·21	19	18·57	21	16·60	26	8·19	12	79·83	118	—	—
Buttala	21·32	4	9·92	6	3·28	4	8·62	12	4·96	3	4·60	1	—	—	2·45	4	3·52	2	19·07	22	13·90	18	5·24	9	97·08	85	53·44	69
Verellapatana, Madulsima ...	19·07	—	11·07	15	5·81	9	8·65	18	6·57	12	3·11	8	0·90	4	5·45	12	6·77	15	27·70	—	19·23	—	14·63	—	128·96	—	—	—
Maspana	5·81	10	6·42	11	5·81	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gauge returned		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90·25	131
Upper Ohiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·12	9	2·66	6	1·21	7	4·49	9	6·78	18	30·39	29	27·41	29	15·99	22	—	—	—	—

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1902.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE usual statement of revenue is attached. The chief differences from figures in 1901 are shown below :—

Arrack Rents.—Rs. 77,575 in 1901, Rs. 53,275 in 1902. The rent fetched less than in 1901, due probably to falling off in the plumbago industry.

Toll Rents.—Rs. 17,136 in 1901, Rs. 11,546 in 1902. I cannot quite explain this; the rent has risen again by Rs. 3,800.

Stamps.—Revenue stamps show an increase of Rs. 655, and judicial stamps an increase of Rs. 278.

Police Court Fines show an increase from Rs. 1,670 to Rs. 3,812, which is, I presume, due to the different views held by the Magistrates of 1901 and 1902 as to crime and its punishment.

Land Sales show an increase of Rs. 4,192 over the figure of 1901, which was Rs. 1,731. This is due chiefly to the extra land clerk employed, and the large number of sales therefore held.

Survey Fees show a corresponding increase of Rs. 908.

Sale of Timber shows an increase of Rs. 3,304, the figure for 1902 being Rs. 17,442.

Medical Aid Dues show an increase of Rs. 2,285. This is merely due to their being credited here instead of in Colombo.

Return of the Revenue received by the Government Agent and the Assistant Government Agent of the Province of Sabaragamawa during the Year 1902.

Head of Service.	Government Agent, Ratnapura.	Assistant Agent, Kegalla.	Total.
LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.			
Licenses.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	53,275 0	157,268 55	210,543 55
Opium	270 0	330 0	600 0
Rents exclusive of Land.			
Road Tolls* ...	11,801 71	15,298 50	27,100 21
Ferry Tolls ...	900 0	848 80	1,748 80
Stamps.			
Revenue (various services)...	11,070 10	20,283 55	31,353 65
Fines and Forfeitures.			
District Courts ...	20 0	160 0	180 0
Police Courts ...	3,812 4	2,248 97	6,061 1
Government Agents ...	102 0	85 0	187 0
Other Departments ...	229 66	370 0	599 66
Fines for Forest Offences ...	559 70	231 75	791 45
FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS-IN-AID.			
Judicial Stamps ...	9,461 34	10,895 76	20,357 10
Survey Fees ...	1,391 75	1,880 50	3,272 25
Recoveries on Irrigation Works ...	2,083 69	—	2,083 69
Hospital Stoppages ...	37 90	55 77	93 67
Collections at Dispensaries ...	755 45	545 2	1,300 47
Medical Aid Dues ...	3,120 50	11,889 30	15,009 80
Sale of Drugs ...	202 30	1,017 67	1,219 97
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts...	1,406 45	—	1,406 45
School Fees ...	—	228 98	228 98
School Books and Stationery ...	208 32	372 13	580 45
Fees for Title Deeds ...	194 61	576 21	770 82
Sundries	113 13	416 94	530 7
Maintenance of Prisoners ...	—	1 58	1 58

* Recoveries under Bridge Tolls included under this sub-head.

Head of Service.	Government Agent, Ratnapura.	Assistant Agent, Kegalla.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
POST AND TELEGRAPH.			
Postage Stamps ...	3,758 59	—	3,758 59
RENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.			
Rent of Lands ...	2,613 85	197 28	2,811 13
INTEREST.			
On Arrears of Revenue ...	60 33	914 46	974 79
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.			
Sale of old Stores ...	2 8	6 0	8 8
Unclaimed Deposits ...	347 39	245 98	593 37
Sundries ...	655 61	202 90	858 51
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.			
Timber ...	17,442 18	6,087 13	23,529 31
Crops on Crown Lands ...	525 94	64 0	589 94
Sundries ...	27 60	1 90	29 50
LAND SALES.			
Lands ...	5,923 10	19,907 48	25,830 58
Premia on Leases ...	300 0	2,350 0	2,650 0
Total ...	132,672 32	254,982 11	387,654 43

II.—FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

I gather the following information from the reports of the chief headmen :—

Kuruwiti Korale.—The quantity of imported rice used is about three-fifths of that consumed. The price was less than usual, *i.e.*, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 a bushel.

Nawadun Korale.—The locally-grown rice consumed is estimated at only one-tenth.

Kolonna Korale.—Imported rice is Rs. 5·50 a bushel.

Kukulu Korale.—Three-fourths of the rice used is imported, which is expensive owing to difficulty of transport.

Atakalan Korale.—The inhabitants of the Bintenna were prevented from clearing chenas by the unusual rainfall at the close of the year, and they are likely to be pressed for their usual supply of kurakkan for food.

Meda and Kadawatu Korales.—The Ratemahatmaya says half the people live on imported rice. He thinks that they should be allowed chenas to give them more locally-grown food, and more means to buy the other necessaries of life.

In all korales the people have a plentiful supply of chena produce, as well as jak, breadfruit, plantains, and various kinds of yams. No shortage of food supply is reported anywhere. Work at plumbago and gem pits gives the people a good deal of money. In the Kukulu korale a great deal must be earned by the people in carrying plumbago, which is transported either to Ratnapura or towards Badureliya. Two things point to the people not being badly off, *i.e.*, the high rate of wages, and the apparent ease with which the road tax is collected.

III.—IRRIGATION.

Mr. Henman visited and reported on all the irrigation works, on some of which masonry work is required. On the Kaltota channel a good deal of scour had occurred both near the intake and on the recently built trough. This has been put in order. The cultivators under Uggalkaltota passed a set of rules arranging for systematic cultivation of the various ranges, instead of their old practice of cultivating the whole range at one time, and so running short of water. I have also asked to have the boundaries of the lots defined, as people are now overstepping their boundaries in various places, having nothing to guide them. The work done here is very considerable and encouraging.

I wish I could say the same of the Kolonna korale works, which make but little advance. The people have plenty of chena, and it is a matter of regret that the Ratemahatmaya has hitherto failed to increase the field cultivation to any appreciable extent. Under Hingurawewa the land claim is not yet settled, but I hope to settle this soon.

The land under the Malwatta is fully cultivated, but under the Rakwana-ganga scheme no start has been made. The land has been sold under the first 3 miles, but is not yet cleared. A breach near the intake requires attention.

The system of paying coolies to clear the elas of silt is a difficult one to work. It is hard to get the men to do what they ought. It would be better if such work were handed over to the cultivators under their own rules, but, as they pay a rate, it is perhaps difficult to get them to take over such work now.

I was not satisfied with the work of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, who is now leaving the district. His report is attached :—

Kadawatu Korale.

Kinchigune Works.—All the masonry distribution gates and spills which were leaky have been repaired, and the planks in anicut and gates tarred.

Meda Korale.

Openake Aqueduct.—The aqueduct has been tarred, and brushwood under it has been weeded.

Mulgama Works.—The masonry spills and distribution gates have been repaired and planks supplied to some of the distribution gates.

Uggalkaltota Works.—The leaky sluices have been repaired and re-pointed, and the leaks in drop wall blocked. Silt removed from bed of channel and the iron trough tarred. The sides of the abutment walls have been filled up with earth and turfed, and benching done to prevent the earth slipping.

By the special estimate sanctioned on 30th January, 1902, earthwork was carried on in the first mile of the channel near the breach, and planks supplied to spills and distribution gates in place of rotten ones.

Concrete has been laid in the scoured foundation at regulator, and the top course of stones washed away at the head works laid in cement. The raising and extending of the wingwalls at iron trough partly completed. As there was unprecedented rain, especially towards the end of the year, in addition to the scarcity of labour, sickness, and want of tools, hand carts, &c., the progress of this work was very much impeded. However, it is hoped that this work will be completed before the close of February.

The masonry spill at Migasgomuwa, which is in the last mile of the channel, was partly rooted out of its foundation during the heavy rains in March, and an estimate to repair it has been framed, but not sanctioned yet.

Irrigation Bungalows: Rajawaka Bungalow.—The tiles in bungalow shifted in leaky places only and walls limewashed. The other repairs are now taken in hand.

Kaltota Bungalow.—The main building and outhouses were thoroughly repaired and completed at the close of the previous year, and paid for by the maintenance estimates for 1901 and 1902. The repairs for 1903 are taken in hand now.

Nawadun Korale.

Batugedara Works.—The estimates framed for the repairs and improvements of the masonry have not been sanctioned as yet, so no work could have been carried on in this channel.

Some of the iron pipe sluices which were in want of shutters were provided with ball shutters by the maintenance estimates.

Owing to heavy rains in September, a portion of the main road situated above the channel slipped into the channel and disturbed the foreign earth put into the bed of channel some years ago, and the small leaks in the bund which were already in existence widened, and the earth in the bed was washed away gradually. This damage was repaired at once by the estimate for urgent minor repairs.

Atakalan Korale.

Malwatta Channel.—The special estimate submitted for the repairs of this channel had not been sanctioned, so the repairs could not have been carried out. The rotten planks of channel have been replaced by new ones.

Rakwana-ganga Scheme.—The filled up breach was washed away again when the river flooded, and further work on this channel was suspended by the Government Agent.

Kolonna Korale.

Kitalabokka Works.—The anicut has been provided with planks in place of rotten ones, and the estimate sanctioned for the repairs of the spill in channel suspended by Government Agent.

Panamure Works.—The distribution gates in the north and south channels, which were considerably damaged, have been put to right, and planks supplied and silt removed from beds of channels.

Walalgoda Works.—The leaky spills and distribution gates have been repaired and put into good order.

Ambagahawela Works.—The anicut has been provided with planks in place of rotten ones.

Hulanda-oya Works.—The leaky distribution gates and spills have been repaired and planks tarred.

Hinguruarawewa.—A bridge in round timber was constructed to the tower sluice.

Hingurawewa.—Earthwork was done to middle bund and outer slope. The bund requires more improvement in filling the depressions.

Two tanks in Tunkame have been supplied with planks to spills.

Irrigation Bungalows: Panamure Bungalow.—As this bungalow was thoroughly repaired during the end of the previous year, no work was carried out in 1902.

Tunkame Bungalow.—The bungalow and outhouses were thoroughly repaired by shifting tiles and replacing the rotten sawn timber of roof in outhouses, and plastering, and limewashing.

JOHN F. RATNAYAKE,
Irrigation Sub-Inspector.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

I have none to suggest. The Kukulu Korale Ratemahatmaya suggests registration of the coolies in the plumbago pits and rules for their sanitation and medical comfort. There were a few accidents in the mines during the year owing to the carelessness of the men employed.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following are the chief public works carried out:—

Ceiling in the shroff's room in the Kachcheri.
Meteorological shed at Ratnapura.
Powder magazine, Ratnapura.
Rakwana hospital, female ward extended.
Roof of Jailer's quarters re-covered with Calicut tiles.

Roads.

Elleara-Pinnawala road.
New bridges at 89th and 95th miles, Halpe road.
Permanent cooly lines at 38th mile on Colombo road and 88th mile on Rakwana road.
Iron bridges substituted for timber on Rakwana and Halpe roads.

In Progress.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rakwana.
Madampe Pass deviation.
Balangoda-Chetnole grant-in-aid road.
Extension of Madampe-Hambantota road from 100th to 103rd miles.

VI.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

From last year's list one only has been fully carried out, *i.e.*, the Elleara-Pinnawala road. This useful road was made by the proprietors of the estates interested; it was aided by a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Government, and will be kept up under Ordinance No. 12 of 1902, Government contributing from 1st January, 1904, two-fifths of the cost of upkeep. Of the others, work is being continued on the Madampe-Hambantota road and the Madampe deviation from 77¾ mile. There still remain the following:—

(1) The Badureliya-Kukulegama road to open up the Kukulu korale. Roads in this broken country would be very expensive, but the korale is apparently rich in plumbago, and either a road running north to the Kalu-ganga or west to Badureliya in the Kalutara District would be for the interests of the people.
(2) Road from Ratnapura through Karawita, the same line as the road last mentioned. This useful road is beyond the funds of the District Road Committee to do properly.
(3) Road from Balangoda to Kaltota, for the sake of the Kaltota irrigation works. The cost of the removal of paddy to its market at Balangoda is now considerable.
(4) Permanent court-house and police station at Balangoda.
(5) Houses at Ratnapura for the Office Assistant, District Engineer, and Police Inspector.
(6) The Kurugammodara-Talawitiya road would be a useful line of country to open up in view of the railway.
(7) Extended hospital accommodation at Rakwana in view of the closing of the Godakawela hospital.

VII.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

I repeat last year's list:—

(1) The speedy settlement of titles to lands. This is an important subject, and causes a deal of trouble.
(2) Improvement of communication throughout the Province. This can only be done by Government assisting the Road Committee and Village Committees.
(3) Extension of railway to Ratnapura.
(4) The development of the mineral wealth of the district.
(5) The development of irrigation in Kolonna korale and Atakalan and Meda korales.
(6) The employment of itinerating schoolmasters for out-of-the-way villages.
(7) Receiving Post Office at Kalawana in Kukulu korale.
(8) The building of permanent schools in place of the temporary ones now in use.

Besides the works enumerated above, there are many lines of communication which should be improved. The number of bridges which should be erected in this district of numerous streams is almost endless. The funds of the Road Committee are inadequate to deal with these wants, though I hope to get in a few bridges this year. Our funds are not enough to pay a first class Superintendent of Minor Roads competent to build important bridges. I thought we might join with Kegalla in getting a first class officer, but the Kegalla Committee think they have enough work for their own man. This is the difficulty with all the poorer Committees.

The extension of the railway to Ratnapura is a boon to which the district is looking forward, and which the survey now in hand is leading us to hope will soon be accomplished.

One improvement in communication has been made at the time of writing; *i.e.*, the recent change in coaching arrangements has made it possible for passengers and mails to Rakwana and Balangoda to leave Colombo in the morning and get to their destination the same evening.

A subject of thought is the failure of the Kolonna korale irrigation works to show that improvement which their originators looked for.

An extension of plumbago mining would help to bring money to the district. Leases have been arranged with Messrs. Tatham and Liesching at Masimbula and Karasingoda respectively, and another with Mr. De Mel at Pannila, which I hope will turn out successfully. I cannot but think that the leases might be more conveniently arranged. Perhaps a fixed charge per acre as rent for Crown land and the collection of an *ad valorem* duty at the Customs would simplify the procedure.

The search for gold by Mr. Dixon, a mining expert, was carried on in several parts of the Province, leading to small finds, but the result of his report has to be awaited.

In the Forest Department the Province is worked with the Western Province. The forests here are quite sufficient for one man to look after, and worth it in a pecuniary point of view. It is only the special knowledge of the Province possessed by Mr. F. Lewis, combined with his energy, which make the present arrangement possible.

In education this Province has always been regarded as backward. I have been trying to stir up the headmen to the importance of the subject, with success in some schools at any rate. I fear that we are not likely in the near future to get many new schools, though there are places where they are required.

VIII.—SANITATION.

The general health of the people was reported to be excellent, and no outbreaks of a serious kind were reported.

In the Nawadun korale the people were pleased that the Hunuwala dispensary was moved to Pelmadulla. The Kuruwiti korale Ratemahatmaya wants a dispensary near Gilimale, and the Nawadun korale Ratemahatmaya one at Doloswala or Nivitigala. The former place is now visited by the Kalawana Medical Officer.

The Adam's Peak pilgrimage is always a matter of care. This year it passed off without any trouble, a special inspector with staff of coolies being appointed to superintend it, with an apothecary attached.

Government has decided on closing the Godakawala hospital for parangi patients in the Atakalan korale, possibly opening a parangi ward at Rakwana. The hospital at Godakawela will be kept up as a dispensary.

I have seen a good many parangi cases in the villages near Weligepola in the Helauda palata of Meda korale, and the people about Uggalkaltota and Diyainna are badly off for medical attendance. They are so remotely situated, however, that it is difficult to see how they are to be helped. It seems to be the fact that in those villages the number of children born is much under the average. This fact is against the irrigation works at the former village. The usual precautions regarding plague were taken.

The following return of patients treated at dispensaries, exclusive of the Estate Branch, is interesting. I have included Avisawella, as it is used partly by people of Kuruwiti korale :—

Name of Dispensary.	New Admission.	No. of Visits.
Ellagawa	1,820 ...	2,430
Parakaduwa	2,970 ...	5,653
Kendangamuwa	2,173 ...	3,338
Tembiliyana	1,484 ...	2,151
Rakwana	2,889 ...	3,425
Mahawalatenna and Molamure	3,786 ...	4,132
Kolonna	2,869 ...	3,375
Embilipitiya	1,771 ...	2,001
Godakawela	6,921 ...	9,187
Pelmadulla	3,946 ...	5,525
Ratnapura	7,491 ...	10,275
Avisawella	8,265 ...	15,003
Kalawana	5,429 ...	6,268
Balangoda	7,318 ...	9,239

IX.—CRIME.

The following is a brief account of the murders in Ratnapura District during 1902 :—

On 9th February, 1902, at Kalukandagamuwa in Meda korale, Helagedara Kirisanduhamy, male, 25 years, Sinhalese, Buddhist, cultivator, beat with a club and killed one Aiappen, male, 50 years, Tamil, trader. Anger, on account of a land dispute, was the motive for the offence. The accused has been committed to take his trial at the ensuing sessions of the Supreme Court at Colombo.

On 26th July, 1902, at Hingalagoda estate in Kukulu korale, Savarian, male, 40 years, Tamil, dhoby, Hindu, stabbed with a knife and killed his wife Savari Amma, 25 years, Tamil, estate cooly. Anger was the motive for the offence. The accused committed suicide with the same knife.

On 23rd August, 1902, at Potupitiya in Kukulu korale, Kalunaide, male, 75 years, Sinhalese, Buddhist, cultivator, shot with a flint gun and killed one Sellappunaide, Sinhalese, male, 35 years, Buddhist. It is alleged that the deceased wanted to forcibly remove the accused's daughter and drew his knife, whereupon the accused shot him. The accused was committed before the Supreme Court, but he died in jail.

On 18th October, 1902, at Madalgama in Atakalan korale, Kodippili Arachchillage Kalu Etana, female, Sinhalese, 40 years, Buddhist, beat with a stick and killed her daughter, Vidanelage Rammalhamy, Sinhalese, 15 years. The girl was carrying on an intrigue against the wish of the mother, who beat and otherwise ill-treated the girl, from the effects of which she died a few days later. The accused has been committed to take her trial at the next sessions of the Supreme Court at Colombo.

X.—HEADMEN AND CRIME.

I think, on the whole, the headmen do their duty, though of course there are cases where they fail. They do not seem to thoroughly understand the use of their Crime Registers, and on circuit I have explained the matter to them. The district is, however, not so bad as it has been in respect of crime, as there are fewer plumbago pit workers than there were some years ago. Mapitigama and Muttettuwegama Mohottalas did good work, the former being complimented more than once by the Magistrate. Gunasekara Ratemahatmaya of Kukulu korale makes himself very useful in his special endeavours to arrest criminals. In one case he caught a man who had been wanted for robbery and

grievous hurt for nine years; he is committed before the Supreme Court. Another man had been in hiding for eight years, on a charge of cattle stealing. He got a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment, after being traced by the same Ratemahatmaya to the Kalutara hospital. Two men who committed murders in 1901 in Yatipauwa and Kiriella have defeated our attempts to find them. In one case the Korala was dismissed for not having used his best endeavours in that direction.

The list below gives the cases in which headmen have been rewarded. Besides this, twenty-six were rewarded for closing their road tax accounts without a single defaulter, and fourteen for general work :—

Name of Headmen.	Amount. Rs.	c.	For what Reason.
Serahamy, Gan-arachchi, Kendangamuwa ...	10	0	Arresting Tepanisa, who was sent to jail for four years.
Mohottihamy, Gan-arachchi, Talawitiya ...	20	0	For getting five persons fined Rs. 300 for illicit gemming on Crown lands.
Do. do. ...	10	0	For arresting accused in P. C., Kalutara, case No. 9,910.
Lokumahatmaya, Gan-arachchi, Kuruwita ...	10	0	Getting illicit clearers fined in P. C. case No. 23,177.
Serahamy, Gan-arachchi, Kendangamuwa ...	10	0	For successfully prosecuting criminal cases in Avisawella Courts.
Chandenahamy, Gan-arachchi, Patagama ...	10	0	Quickly arresting accused in D. C. case No. 622.
Mituruhamy, Gan-arachchi, Udakada ...	5	0	Successfully prosecuting P. C. case No. 23,487.
Do. do. ...	5	0	Successfully prosecuting P. C. case No. 23,419.
Do. do. ...	10	0	For arresting accused Kiribantha and Ratranhamy, accused in P. C. case No. 23,394.
Weregama Korala	10	0	For successfully prosecuting P. C. case No. 23,623.
Dingirihamy, Gan-arachchi, Marapona ...	2	50	For prompt action taken in reporting a case of illicit felling and removal of timber.
Appuhamy, Gan-arachchi, Pannila ...	10	0	Successfully prosecuting a case of illicit felling of timber.
Emitiyagoda Korala	10	0	Arresting accused Sultan of Kalutara District.
Punchi Banda, Gan-arachchi, Galagama ...	10	0	Discovering the theft of coffee in D. C., Ratnapura, case No. 617.
Mohottihamy, Gan-arachchi, Hatella ...	12	50	Successfully prosecuting P. C. cases Nos. 23,851, 23,460. and 23,578.
Awusadahamy, Gan-arachchi, Dumbara ...	10	0	Prompt action in P. C. case No. 23,198 (knife case).
Saron Appuhamy, Gan-arachchi, Potupitiya ...	20	0	Promptness and the careful manner in which he held his inquiry *re* murder at Potupitiya.
Punchi Banda, Gan-arachchi, Kukulegama ...	10	0	For reporting removal of timber without permit at Kukulegama.
K. M. Banda, Korala	15	0	For successfully prosecuting P. C. case No. 23,477.
Loku Banda, Korala	25	0	For successfully prosecuting V. C. case No. 703 (gambling at Bulatgama).

XI.—POLICE.

The police have done fairly well. Of course it is difficult in outstations to maintain the same discipline as at headquarters, and to have the same strict inspection. In Balangoda I found some friction between the police and the headmen : nothing open, but an unwillingness to help each other, which I have endeavoured to correct. There was carelessness in the supervision of the butcher, which I believe led to his having killed animals different from those which the doctor had passed. I was only able to get him convicted on a minor charge. The Rakwana Police Sergeant Pakeer did well, and was promoted to Colombo. In Ratnapura Police Sergeant Borham earned the good opinion of the Magistrate. Two of the constables were found to have run away on being resisted and attacked by a man whose house they were to search, and were removed to another station. The detective spirit requires more development. For instance, in a case of burglary at the house of a planter close to Ratnapura there was only one clue, *i.e.*, a piece of newspaper, of which I found a senior police officer not attempting to make any use. Otherwise, I may fairly say, the police have tried to do their duty. Money rewards were given in three cases during the year. Inspector Deutrom was in charge during the year, and was promoted to his first class Inspectorship.

There were no instances in which the Magistrate prohibited the carrying of a knife. A good many forged 10-rupee notes were presented at various times, and four prosecutions were entered. Three ended in discharge ; the fourth in acquittal before the Supreme Court. In one case some one had sent a bad note to a Colombo shopkeeper with an order for cloth. We were warned, but no one called for the cloth at the coach office. It was either done for a joke, or the sender got word of our precautions.

XII.—CATTLE STEALING AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIME.

The following returns are for cattle stealing and other serious crime :—

Cattle Stealing.

Korale.	No. of Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Discharged.	Pending.
Kuruwiti Korale	8	4	2	1	1
Kukulu Korale	1	—	—	1	—
Nawadun Korale	5	2	1	2	—
Kadawatu and Meda Korales ...	5	1	2	1	1
Atakalan Korale	2	—	—	2	—
Kolonna Korale	2	—	1	—	1
Total ...	23	7	6	7	3

Number of Cases of Serious Crime, 1902.

Nature of Offence and Section.	Kuruwiti Korale.				Kukulu Korale.				Nawadun Korale.				Kadawatu and Meda Korales.				Atakalan Korale.				Kolonna Korale.				Total.			
	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.
Murder and attempt to commit murder, section 296	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	2
Hurt with knife, section 315 ...	3	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	7	5	2	—	3	—	3	—	5	3	2	—	6	4	—	2	26	15	9	2
Grievous hurt, section 316 ...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	9	2	4	3
Grievous hurt with dangerous weapon, section 317	3	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	2
Highway robbery, section 380 ...	5	—	5	—	2	—	2	—	6	—	5	1	6	—	5	1	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	24	1	21	2
Rape, section 364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Theft from dwelling-house and house-breaking, sections 369 and 443 ...	13	3	7	3	3	—	3	—	7	1	5	1	13	1	6	6	6	1	4	1	3	—	1	2	45	6	26	13
Arson, section 419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
Abduction, section 353 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	26	6	15	5	10	1	9	—	28	6	18	4	25	2	15	8	22	6	13	3	9	4	1	4	120	25	71	24

XIII.—CROWN CASES.

The return of cases attached shows that a good deal of the Magistrate's work on the criminal side is taken up with Kachcheri prosecutions for gemming, chena clearing, and the like. In all of these there has been an inquiry in the office or by the Ratemahatmaya, and in a great number the people are given the option of a fine. In one case a man caught a wild buffalo. I ordered him to pay only Rs. 3, being the amount of the stamp for a license. He declined to pay and preferred to go to court, where he was fined Rs. 25. Of the number of those noted as acquitted and discharged, a great many were cases where people paid the fine I ordered, and the cases were withdrawn. Several of the cases were for stealing timber for plumbago pits, and I occasionally found difficulty, owing to the declarations not setting out the proper owners of the pits, in bringing the charge home to the proper parties.

[For Table see page J 9.]

As Additional District Judge and Police Magistrate I tried 22 cases, 6 of which were for the use of the knife; they resulted in convictions in 20 cases. There were five appeals, all affirmed. One case was for theft of coffee on Nonpareil estate, in which the Galagama Arachchi made a smart capture. Another was for riot by Tamil coolies on Madabaddara estate. A third for using a false striker made ingeniously of a wood called "kiralla" of a corky nature, and thus compressible.

XIV.—CRIME (*continued*).

The Police Magistrate, Avisawella, sends me the following report. His figures apply chiefly to the Kegalla District, the murder on Elnoor estate being in that district :—

The following tables show a decrease in crimes of violence in 1902 in the portion of the Province of Sabaragamuwa lying within my district :—

Section 315.

	Institutions.	Committed. District Court.	Committed. Supreme Court.	Convicted.	Discharged.
1901	23	3	—	5	15
1902	23	1	—	11	11

Sections 316, 317.

1901	9	5	3	—	1
1902	5	2	—	—	3

Section 296.

1901	3	—	2	—	1
1902	1	—	1	—	—

There was no case of homicide till about the close of the year, and but for illicit sale of arrack even this case would not probably have occurred. The identity of the murdered man is unknown. The head kangany of Elnoor estate at Parakaduwa, suspecting that the deceased had come to crimp coolies, beat him, and had him beaten with slippers. This was on a Sunday, when the coolies receive rice and regularly get drunk. The kangany and his accomplices being very drunk beat without moderation, but probably with no intention of killing. The deceased died from the results of the beating almost immediately. The coolies of the estate appear to have got their supply of arrack from a boutique near the boundary of the estate, where it was illicitly sold.

An important source of crime is land dispute. Both the parties who assert right to possessing do so *bonâ fide*, and the Police Court is powerless to interfere, as assertion of title to one's land and the resistance of the attempt of another to enter it are not wrongful acts. Neither party wishes to institute a civil action, as the burden of proof is on the plaintiff. Chapter XII. of the Indian Procedure Code, which is intended to meet cases of disputes to land likely to cause a breach of the peace, &c., may well be included in our Code also.

At the close of last year there were a series of cases of house-breaking in Dehiowita district, which were probably organized by Colombo thieves, aided by local bad characters, the newly-opened railway facilitating the concealment of the movements of the thieves and the quick removal of the stolen property to Colombo. Upon my suggestion headmen were made to patrol at night time, and bad characters were watched. There was thereupon a diminution of burglary cases to the normal rate.

The large floating population of railway and plumbago coolies are a source of much crime, and special measures should be taken to watch them, especially when the work of the railway to Ratnapura is commenced.

As shown in the table below, cattle thefts appear to have slightly increased in 1902, but more offenders were brought to justice :—

Section 368.

	Institutions.	Committed. District Court.	Committed. Supreme Court.	Convicted.	Discharged.
1901	15	1	—	1	13
1902	18	—	—	2	16

Crown Cases in 1902 in the Ratnapura Court.

Nature of Offence.	Kuruwiti Korale.			Kukulu Korale.			Nawadun Korale.			Kadawatu and Meda Korales.			Atakalan Korale.			Kolonna Korale.			Total.		
	Instituted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Instituted	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Instituted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Instituted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Instituted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Instituted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.	Instituted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.
Illicit gemming ...	30	3	27	1	—	1	6	—	4	—	—	—	7	5	1	—	—	—	44	8	33
Chena clearing ...	12	2	10	7	3	2	8	5	2	3	5	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	38	18	17
Theft of timber and plumbago ...	2	2	—	2	—	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	8	2	1	—	—	—	19	8	5
Other Crown cases ...	34	10	21	5	2	1	6	2	3	3	2	1	6	2	3	3	3	—	57	21	30
	78	17	58	15	5	5	23	9	11	15	9	6	24	12	5	3	3	—	158	55	85

Nature of Offence.	Kuruwiti Korale.	Kukulu Korale.	Nawadun Korale.	Kadawatu and Meda Korales.	Atakalan Korale.	Kolonna Korale.	Total.
	Pending.	Pending.	Pending.	Pending.	Pending.	Pending.	Pending.
Illicit gemming ...	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Chena clearing ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Theft of timber and plumbago ...	—	1	—	—	5	—	6
Other Crown cases ...	3	2	—	—	1	—	6
	3	5	3	—	7	—	18

The rules framed under the Cattle Ordinance of 1898, which were given a trial in the Western Province, having proved a success, the Province of Sabaragamuwa might also be proclaimed under the Ordinance. I would suggest an additional rule providing that brand-marks be not altered or defaced without obtaining the written permission of a responsible officer, which permission should be given on a prescribed printed form after personal inspection.

The headmen have, on the whole, done their duty, but I cannot help thinking that suppression of gambling and illicit sale of arrack, two fruitful sources of crime, are left too much in the hands of minor headmen, who I have found do not often find it worth while to put a stop to them, as they are subsidized. Rarely or never has a superior headman instituted a case in my court against gamblers or illicit sellers of arrack.

Inquirers into crime would be more useful if they received training in a training school.

M. S. PINTO,
Police Magistrate.

XV.—CATTLE DISEASE.

At the beginning of the year there were outbreaks at Teppanawa and Kandangoda in Kuruwiti korale. In June a herd of forty, which came from the Rayigam korale, were attacked at Pohorabawa. I had the first five animals attacked shot, but they were all infected and all died. The disease did not spread. The Stock Inspector and the headmen did good work, and the disease was kept within its local limits. The total number attacked with murrain, nearly all buffaloes, was 144, of which 6 only were inoculated and 20 recovered. In February and March there were attacks of foot-and-mouth disease; there were altogether 99 cases, of which only 1 died.

XVI.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The following are reported :—

Kuruwiti Korale.—Sixty acres of paddy land asweddumized.

Kolonna Korale.—Two and a half acres under Hingurewewa.

Kukulu Korale.—About 35 acres of land for cocoanuts and cinnamon.

Atakalan Korale.—About 20 acres of gardens.

This is not much to report. I have seen cocoanuts flourishing in many places, and I wish people could be induced to plant more of them.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests is anxious to try rubber under irrigation. A planter from Kalutara applied for some land under Malwatta, but did not think the results would be more than the average. The plantations leased by Mr. Harrison at Yatipauwa gave good results. Cardamoms and rubber are being planted, I cannot say to what extent. Nagrak estate is being planted in tea.

XVII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

A statement of work done is annexed.

[For Statement see page J 11.]

The following important cases were tried in court:—Badahelgoda, Ellegedara, Kitulpe. The last two were claimed on sannas, and gave rise to some interesting and intricate questions. In the Yainna case there was a trial as to the value of the land. In all these judgment was given in favour of the Crown; appeals have been lodged in all but the first. The Kalalella case was amicably settled. In the Yainna case the claimant has since begged to be let off his costs on the ground of his being ruined. His case might be a lesson to those who do not trust to the fairness of the British officers in whose hands are these settlements, but prefer to follow the advice of people who, for various reasons and at no cost to themselves, urge them to fight a poor case in court. These cases took up a good deal of time, and I feel obliged to mention the good work done in connection with them by Mr. F. Lewis, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, and also the Waste Lands Ordinance clerk, Mr. B. L. Abeyratne.

XVIII.—LAND SALES.

The office had the advantage of the assistance of an extra clerk for most of the year, and by his help the estimate of Rs. 5,000 was secured. There were 49 sales held. Lots sold, 83 in number. Amount realized, Rs. 5,386·75. Of this, 24 acres were sold under the Malwatta irrigation work under Sir Henry Ward's Minute to Mr. Ross Wright. An extent of 5 acres and 26 perches was sold to English people, and the balance to natives. Under the Walalgoda irrigation work 16 acres 3 roods 3 perches were sold under Sir Henry Ward's Minute. Beside this, 44 lots, in extent 177 acres 3 roods 16 perches, were settled on certificate of quiet possession, for which payment was made, several of these being in settlement of a long outstanding question of land sold at Balangoda for non-payment of police tax many years ago. 874 lots were also settled on certificate of quiet possession, for which no payment can be expected. Extent, 4,470 acres 2 roods 6 perches. The demand for land during the year was anything but brisk. Several lots were advertised more than once without finding purchasers.

XIX.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF CHENA CULTIVATION.

The Nawadun korale Ratemahatmaya thinks there has been a decrease in his division, owing to people finding employment on tea estates and elsewhere. In Kolonna korale there was some trouble at Kella, which was settled by the Crown allowing a certain portion of the village to be chenaëd.

Statement showing Cases taken up under the Waste Lands Ordinances, 1897, 1899, and 1900, and how disposed of during the Year 1902.

No. of Preliminary Plan.	No. of Lot.	Village.	Korale.	Extent proclaimed.	Date of *Gazette* in which the Notice appeared.	Declared Crown.	Declared Private.	Extent referred to Court.	Extent pending.	Remarks.
				A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
414	988, 990, 992, 993, and 994	Badahalgoda ...	Kuruwiti	699 2 5	February 21, 1902 ...	—	—	699 2 5	—	Judgment delivered in favour of the Crown on October 9, 1902. No appeal was taken.
29	1	Handurukanda	Nawadun	162 3 0	May 9, 1902 ...	162 3 0	—	—	—	Final order dated September 20, 1902.
21	2 and 21	Noragalla ...	do. ...	66 0 5	do. ...	66 0 5	—	—	—	Final order dated August 25, 1902.
W. L. O. S. 16	393	Embilipitiya ...	Kolonna	900 0 0	do. ...	900 0 0	—	—	—	do.
30	3, 5, 12	Poronuwa ...	Nawadun	83 2 24	May 23, 1902 ...	—	—	—	83 2 24	Awaiting inspection by Government Agent on circuit.
18	18, 20, 21	Hakamuwa ...	do. ...	104 3 11	do. ...	104 3 11	—	—	—	Final order dated August 25, 1902.
988/43	2757, 2757½, 2758, and 2758½	Dapone ...	Kolonna	34 2 30	July 1, 1902 ...	34 2 30	—	—	—	Final order dated October 1, 1902.
723	J 89, L 89, M 89, Q 89	Illubbuluwa ...	Nawadun	89 1 22	July 25, 1902 ...	—	—	—	89 1 22	Awaiting inspection by Government Agent on circuit.
5069	4227	Haldola ...	do. ...	27 3 24	do. ...	—	—	—	27 3 24	do.
614	70, 84, 83	Kahawatta ...	Nawadun (Udapattu)	153 2 35	October 31, 1902 ...	—	—	—	153 2 35	Final order only entered on February 2, 1903.
1022	2816, 2817, J 124, K 124, L 124, M 124	Embilipitiya ...	Kolonna	991 2 25	November 14, 1902...	—	—	—	991 2 25	Inquiry on March 23, 1903.
1019/47	2813	do. ...	do. ...	716 0 0	December 12, 1902 ...	—	—	—	716 0 0	Three months' time in the notice expires on March 12, 1903.
			Total ...	4,030 0 21		1,268 1 6	—	699 2 5	2,062 1 10	
				Notices issued in 1901, but Settlements effected in 1902.						
971/40	K 116	Tepulangoda ...	Kuruwiti	12 2 26	November 22, 1901...	12 2 26	—	—	—	Final order dated March 8, 1902.
745/10	H 91, H 91½, and H 91½	Palawela ...	Nawadun	413 0 0	May 31, 1901 ...	360 0 8	52 3 32	—	—	Final order dated October 24, 1902.
555	A 70, B 70, F 70, H 70, I 70	Ellegedara ...	Kuruwiti	202 0 24	May 17, 1901 ...	—	—	202 0 24	—	The District Judge delivered judgment in favour of the Crown on October 10, 1902. Claimants appealed against the judgment.
W. L. O. S. 7/260	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19	Malangama ...	do. ...	430 2 12	April 4, 1901 ...	355 1 10	75 1 2	—	—	Date of final orders June 14, 1902.
				Notices issued in 1900, but Settlements made in 1902.						
W. L. O. S. 18	1	Kitulpe ...	Kuruwiti	51 2 28	August 10, 1900 ...	—	—	51 2 28	—	The District Judge delivered judgment in favour of the Crown on October 18, 1902. Claimants appealed against the judgment.
10	29, 45, 46 A, 46 B to 46 H, and 76 and 70	Kalalella ...	Atakalan	382 0 15	July 6, 1900 ...	352 1 27	29 2 28	—	—	Terms of settlement signed by the claimants on October 8, 1902. Decree entered by District Judge on January 28, 1903.
		Grand	Total ...	5,522 1 6		2,348 2 37	157 3 22	953 1 17	2,062 1 10	

In Meda and Atakalan korales the rain interfered with the chenas. On the whole, perhaps, less was cleared this year. Cases of illicit clearing were dealt with as usual, and Crown chenas were not allowed.

XX.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

The chief headmen report very few cases where gardens or fields or houses have been sold, and those only amongst the villagers themselves. The sale of land to outsiders has been small.

There have been five cases in which Crown land was sold by villagers. In all of these steps were taken to inquire into the title, and purchasers were warned that the Crown did not admit their vendors' rights. In some cases the disputed property was no longer claimed. In one case an alleged twelfth share of a considerable extent of forest was sold to the Crown Proctor, who, however, renounces any title to forest. In one case a Crown land was sequestered for sale by the Fiscal. It was, however, claimed in court, and the Crown claim upheld.

XXI.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The upkeep of the minor roads was not as satisfactory as I could wish. I hope a change in the Superintendent of Minor Roads will be to their benefit. A storm in November did considerable damage, washing away the Denegama bridge and one at Bowatta, which had just been erected, besides doing damage to other main roads.

The collection of the tax continues to be satisfactory, as shown in the following statement :—

Comparative Statement of Road Tax Collections for the Years 1900, 1901, and 1902.

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	96,556	—	—	100,539	—	—	101,214	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	26,755	—	—	27,575	—	—	27,470	—
3. Effectives in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 and Re. 1	24,638		92·08	24,910		90·33	25,133		91·49
(b) Paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 2...	137		·51	162		·58	99		·36
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	36		·13	53		·19	38		·13
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	1		—	1		—	—		—
		24,812	—		25,126	91·11		25,270	91·99
4. Not effectives in the district, but have discharged their liability:—									
(a) Exempted	825		3·08	1,260		4·56	1,079		3·92
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	825		3·08	926		3·35	729		2·65
(c) Committed to jail ...	12		·04	20		·07	15		·05
(d) Fined ...	17		·06	14		·05	11		·04
(e) Double entries ...	13		·04	21		·07	20		·07
(f) Dead ...	65		·24	152		·55	93		·33
		1,757	6·56		2,393	8·67		1,947	7·08
5. Non effectives :—									
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	186		·69	56		·20	253		·92
(b) Otherwise not arrested	—		—	—		—	—		—
		186	·69		56	·20		253	·92

XXII.—SCHOOLS.

In May the Director of Public Instruction called attention to several of our schools, threatening that he would have to close them. They were Kalawana and Mahawalatenna girls' schools, Ranwala, Kella, Kolombugama, and Weddagala boys' schools. Special efforts were made to improve the attendance at these. The schools that were closed during the year were Kolonna and Mahawalatenna girls' schools. New schools were started at Hattella, Urawela boys', and Imbulpe girls'. Permanent buildings are in course of construction at Marapona, Pelmadulla, and Rakwana.

I have paid nearly forty visits of inspection to various schools, and the more I see of them the more I feel assured that it is to the personal character of the master that we must look rather than to the assistance of the headmen, though the latter is of importance too. I may instance Weddagala, which was threatened with closure early in the year, but which at my second visit with a new master was flourishing. Also the case of Ilukkumbura. The master had an excellent school here, which he had started and worked at for two years; he recently left for a new school at Hattella, which is crowded to overflowing, while the Ilukkumbura school has dwindled down, and the boys go to the neighbouring schools, or keep away altogether, because the teacher is disliked. At Hattella I actually found boys bringing their provisions from Monday to Friday with them, and staying nearly the whole week at the school.

The return below shows how we have improved in this respect since 1895:—

Year.	Average Number on List.	Average Daily Attendance.
1895	3,093 ...	1,857
1899	2,825 ...	1,613
1900	3,223 ...	2,030
1901	3,914 ...	2,323
1902	4,030 ...	2,423

The annexed return gives more details for 1902, and shows great improvement in the Kolonna and Meda and Kadawatu korales, where I noticed the chief slackness:—

Division.	No. of Schools.	First Six Months of 1902. Average Number on the List.	First Six Months of 1902. Average Daily Attendance.	Second Six Months of 1902. Average Number on the List.	Second Six Months of 1902. Average Daily Attendance.
Kuruwiti Korale	9	822·5	491·18	818·16	525·74
Nawadun Korale	8	701	440·31	712·05	453·87
Kukulu Korale	3	170·4	112·85	168·66	118·26
Atakalan Korale	8	688·6	390·62	649·33	380·91
Kolonna Korale	7	512·4	173·63	481·33	256·87
Meda Korale	11	614·8	427·78	608	438·50
Kadawatu Korale	9	535·2	253·74	578	332
Total	55	4,044·9	2,290·11	4,015·53	2,556·15

XXIII.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Information under this head will be found in the Conservator's report. The Assistant Conservator was for a portion of the year seconded for special duty with the gold expert. Besides his ordinary duties he has helped me in various ways in land settlement and otherwise. I may here mention that he estimates the profit made in the Province in 1902 at about Rs. 15,000.

XXIV.—GANSABHAWA AND VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

The usual returns of work are attached:—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1902.

	Kuruwiti Korale Village Tribunal.	Nawadun Korale Village Committee.	Meda and Kadawatu Korales Village Committee.	Kolonna Korale Village Committee.	Kukulu Korale Village Committee.	Atakalan Korale Village Committee.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1902:—							
Civil	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Criminal	89	—	40	64	13	11	217
Instituted during the year:—							
Civil	479	—	—	—	—	—	479
Criminal	847	100	96	21	43	91	1,198
Total number of cases:—							
Civil	509	—	—	—	—	—	509
Criminal	936	100	136	85	56	102	1,415
DECISIONS.							
Breach of V. C. Rules:—							
Criminal	670	96	92	44	47	93	1,042
Irrigation	—	2	8	—	2	—	12
Civil:—							
Money	485	—	—	—	—	—	485
Land	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Criminal:—							
Assault	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Theft	44	—	—	—	—	—	44
Malicious injury	11	—	—	—	3	—	14
Cattle trespass	18	—	17	—	2	—	37
Maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total decisions:—							
Civil	490	—	—	—	—	—	490
Criminal	773	98	117	44	54	93	1,179
Amicable settlements under section 30 included under head "Decisions":—							
Civil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
APPEALS.							
To Government Agent.							
Civil — Confirmed	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Civil — Set aside	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Criminal — Confirmed	21	8	9	1	—	1	40
Criminal — Set aside	1	—	4	1	—	2	8
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.							
Civil — Confirmed	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Civil — Set aside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal — Confirmed	1	1	3	—	—	—	5
Criminal — Set aside	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pending on December 31, 1902:—							
Civil	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Criminal	163	2	19	41	2	9	236

Statement showing the Working of the Village Communities' Ordinance in each Korale of Ratnapura District during the Year 1902.

Division.	Total Number on the Roll.	Total Number worked.	Number of Men who worked upon						Number of Miles worked upon.	Number paid.	Amount paid.	Number exempted.	Number dead.	Number left the District.	Number paid to other Divisions.	Number worked in other Divisions:	Number Sick.	Total.	Number of Cases heard.	Number acquitted.	Number imprisoned.	Number fined.	Total.	Amount of Fines.	Number still liable to be dealt with.
			Village Committee Roads.	Schools.	Ambalams.	Edandas.	Village Committee Buildings.	Pasture Lands.	Other Work.															Rs. c.	
Kuruwiti Korale ...	5,881	3,164	2,278	259	194	37	366	—	30	82	1,512	335	36	250	8	—	117	746	50	13	—	37	50	50 0	409
Nawadun Korale ...	5,414	4,145	3,655	375	—	72	—	29	14	108	850	202	52	—	5	5	13	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	312
Kolonna Korale ...	2,584	1,916	1,470	235	10	—	25	176	—	60	480	57	34	96	4	10	11	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
Kukulu Korale ...	1,718	1,185	1,015	50	—	100	20	—	—	117½	310	62	17	—	3	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	203
Meda Korale ...	2,998	2,329	1,921	189	—	—	89	113	17	117	306	116	62	11	2	11	13	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
Kadawatu Korale ...	2,288	2,073	1,727	178	—	—	168	—	—	107	31	91	19	9	6	3	2	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Atakalan Korale ...	3,986	3,223	2,666	557	—	—	—	—	—	82	198	114	43	7	3	4	3	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	430
Total ...	24,869	18,035	14,732	1,843	204	209	668	318	61	673½	3,309	3,758	977	263	373	31	33	159	1,841	50	13	—	37	50	50 0	1,634

XXV.—LOCAL BOARD.

The town was healthy during the year. The chief undertaking of the Board was the taking over and completion of the Hall built in memory of Mr. Wace, who served so long in this district. The Hall had been commenced with insufficient funds, and some Rs. 1,500 was required to complete it. The Board took it over, and the building is now nearly ready. The thanks of the town and district are due to Mr. P. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, who designed and carried out the work.

XXVI.—BOARD OF HEALTH.

The towns under the Small Towns Ordinance are Balangoda and Rakwana in Ratnapura, Dehiowita and Yatiyantota in Kegalla District. The income from the usual 4 per cent. assessment is small, and does not suffice for much more than scavenging, which has been carried out. At Balangoda and Rakwana the Board proposed to put up slaughter-houses and to make a survey with a view to building drains. At Dehiowita Government has given a grant for this purpose, and the work is in progress. The members of the Board for the year were Mr. P. M. Bingham and Dr. LaBrooy.

XXVII.—REGISTRATION.

The following statement shows the working of the Registration Department. Of the 75 divorces 62 were allowed on the ground of mutual consent:—

Ratnapura District.

Number of marriages registered	Kandyan marriages	...	...	921
	General marriages	...	...	115
Number of births registered	...	...	...	5,363
Number of deaths registered ...	...	...	...	4,123
Number of divorces granted ...	...	...	...	75

XXVIII.—NATURE OF WORK OTHER THAN MERE ROUTINE.

This being a new district to me I had to make myself acquainted with it, and have moved about it considerably. There have been many interesting questions.

Land Settlement.—I reported to Government about the settlement of Nivitigala, Pebotuwa, and Kella. The first, a village claimed by Iddamalgoda Kumarihami, of which some 800 acres are forest, to which I think the Crown has a just claim. The Pebotuwa settlement is important, in that there are valuable forest trees along the streams; beyond that the land is worthless. The Kella settlement was practically an affirmation of what had been previously arranged.

The block survey party surveyed a good deal of the north of the Kukulu korale and several of the Mahawalatenna Ratemahatmaya's claims, which will come into this year's work.

The waste lands cases, mentioned elsewhere, took up a good deal of time. Several interesting questions arose in connection with plumbago and gemming pits and leases.

Forest settlement surveys and other questions about these settlements arose, especially in connection with Kumburugomuwa, Bambarabotuwa, and Madampe. The Arambehena case for digging plumbago on land held by the Forest Settlement Officer to be Crown was lost on a technical point.

The number of Crown cases in the courts require attention before they are entered. As regards chena clearings, I invite special attention to P. C., Ratnapura, case No. 20,705, in which the Supreme Court Judge held that it was necessary for the man who produced a *wattoru* to prove that it applied to the particular land the case was about. This point was exemplified by a registrar, who was acquitted on the production of a *wattoru*, which he afterwards told me on the spot did not apply to the land at all.

The rest of my report will perhaps show that there is plenty of work here, and that of a varied and interesting character, besides what may be called mere routine.

XXIX.—GENERAL.

The most important event was the opening of the railway as far as Avisawella in September, the rejoicings at which were combined with Coronation festivities at Talduwa.

In May the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Province, travelling from the Horton Plains to Avisawella.

June 2.—Demonstration on the news of peace in South Africa.

July 2.—The biggest flood of the year.

July 9.—The death of Mr. J. C. Molamure while holding the office of Police Magistrate, Gampola. He was a well-known and respected chief of this district.

August 9.—Coronation celebrations at Ratnapura, Balangoda, and Maduwanwala, with illuminations, fireworks, and general demonstration of loyalty.

The collection in the district for the Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital amounted to nearly Rs. 800, for a good deal of which we have to thank the various Kumarihamies.

Changes of Officers.

March 18.—I succeeded Mr. E. M. Byrde as Government Agent.

March 20.—Mr. Stevenson succeeded Mr. Thaine as Office Assistant.

May.—Mr. Vaughan succeeded Mr. Fox at Kegalla.

June.—Mr. Fyers succeeded Mr. Wickwar as Superintendent of Surveys.

Mr. Loftus was District Judge throughout the year, being succeeded at the end by Mr. Schrader.

February 28, 1903.

G. SAXTON,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1902.

Area, 642 square miles; Population, 188,791.

I.—REVENUE.

THE revenue collected at the Kegalla Kachcheri during 1902 was Rs. 254,982·11, as compared with Rs. 252,100·22 in 1901, showing an increase of Rs. 2,881·89.

2. The following camparative statement shows the revenue credited at the Kachcheri in 1901 and 1902 under each head of service :—

Heads of Revenue.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Licenses.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	154,943 73	157,268 55	2,324 82	—	Increase due to prompt payment by the arrack renter of Three Kofales
Opium	260 0	330 0	70 0	—	—
Rents exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls	4,332 50	5,567 50	1,235 0	—	Rents realized a higher valu e
Bridge Tolls	11,410 0	9,731 0	—	1,679 0	Rents realized less value
Ferry Tolls	890 92	848 80	—	42 12	
Stamps.					
Revenue (various services) ...	21,765 9	20,283 55	—	1,481 54	Less stamp duty recovered on cart and hackery licenses
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Courts	205 0	160 0	—	45 0	—
Police Courts	1,683 35	2,248 97	565 62	—	Incidental
Government Agents ...	159 37	85 0	—	74 37	—
Other Departments ...	482 75	370 0	—	112 75	—
Fines for Forest Offences ...	433 14	231 75	—	201 39	—
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, &c.					
Judicial Stamps ...	9,355 18	10,895 76	1,540 58	—	Increased value of property the subject of litigation
Survey Fees	2,016 70	1,880 50	—	136 20	—
Hospital Stoppages ...	57 5	55 77	—	1 28	—
Collections at Dispensaries ...	253 76	545 2	291 26	—	—
Medical Aid Dues ...	11,857 68	11,889 30	31 62	—	—
Sale of Drugs	1,134 72	1,017 67	—	117 5	The decrease is owing to opening of dispensaries in estates
School Fees	268 45	228 98	—	39 47	—
School Books and Stationery ...	268 23	372 13	103 90	—	—
Fees for Title Deeds ...	541 44	576 21	34 77	—	—
Sundries	510 37	416 94	—	93 43	—
Maintenance of Prisoners ...	54 12	1 58	—	52 54	—
Rents of Government Property.					
Rent of Lands	210 7	197 28	—	12 79	—
Interest.					
On Arrears of Revenue ...	932 94	914 46	—	18 48	—
Miscellaneous Receipts.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	0 25	6 0	5 75	—	—
Unclaimed Deposits ...	167 77	245 98	78 21	—	—
Sundries	128 63	202 90	74 27	—	—
Sale of Government Property.					
Timber	11,941 25	6,087 13	—	5,854 12	Less sale of timber
Crops on Crown Lands ...	56 40	64 0	7 60	—	—
Sundries	0 82	1 90	1 8	—	—
Land Sales.					
Crown Lands sold ...	13,003 54	19,907 48	6,903 94	—	Larger sale of lands
Premia on Leases ...	2,775 0	2,350 0	—	425 0	—
Total ...	252,100 22	254,982 11	13,268 42	10,386 53	
Deduct Decrease ...	—	—	10,386 53		
Nett Increase ...	—	—	2,881 89		

The only large item of decrease is Rs. 5,854·12 on account of sale of timber. The figures for 1902 are nearly the same as those for 1900. The decrease in proceeds sale of timber is more than counterbalanced by an increase in the revenue from land sales. The demand for land was keen in the Galboda and Kinigoda korales for the extension of plantain cultivation, but the extent available for sale is limited; owing to the condition of the tea and plumbago industries there was not much demand for land in other parts of the district.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

3. The total expenditure of the Assistant Government Agent's, District Judge's, and Prison Departments was Rs. 30,672·41, or 12 per cent. of the revenue credited at the Kachcheri. The percentage was the same as in 1900 and 1901.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY.

4. The food supply of the people is mainly rice; this is supplemented by "fine grain," namely, kurakkan, hill paddy, and amu, grown on chenas, and among the poorer classes by jak and breadfruit.

The year was a prosperous one, and there was no scarcity of food: both the maha and yala harvests were good; the yield is estimated at 700,000 bushels of paddy. Chena crops (fine grain) show a return of 61,600 bushels. The estate and urban population live chiefly on imported rice.

The cultivation of plantains is extending rapidly throughout the district, and furnishes a steadier source of wealth and food supply than occasional chena cultivation of fine grain.

5. The following table shows the prices of the chief articles of food during the year:—

Rice (Indian)	... Rs. 4 to Rs. 5·50 a bushel	Cocoanuts	... Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per 100
Rice (home-grown)	... Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a bushel	Breadfruit	... 2 cents to 5 cents each
Salt	... 10 cents a measure	Jakfruit	... 2 to 6 cents each
Bread	... 25 cents a pound	Plantains	... 36 cents to Re. 1 per bunch
Mun	... Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 4·50 a bushel	Beef	... 18 to 20 cents a pound
Kurakkan	... 75 cents to Re. 1 a bushel	Eggs	... 3 to 4 cents each
Amu	... 75 cents a bushel	Chickens	... 37 to 50 cents each
Cassava	... 1½ to 2 cents a pound	Fowls	... 62 to 75 cents each
Yams	... 3 cents a pound	Dry fish	... 37 to 75 cents each

IV.—IRRIGATION.

6. There is only one irrigation work in the district, a small anicut across the Andana-ela. The district is well watered, and the rainfall sufficiently evenly distributed to render Government assistance in irrigation unnecessary.

V.—LEGISLATION.

7. I have no suggestions to offer.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

8. The following is a list of the works I recommend for the favourable consideration of Government:—

(1) A bridge across the Sitawaka-ganga at Algoda.
(2) A bridge or causeway across the Maha-oya at Andiramada.
(3) A new Post Office for Kegalla.
(4) A new resthouse at Yatiyantota.
(5) A Telegraph Office at Dehiowita.
(6) A Receiving Post Office at Pindeniya.
(7) A permanent dispensary at Mawanella.
(8) A dispensary at Undugoda.
(9) A permanent dispensary at Pindeniya.

With regard to (1), a causeway was opened in the first half of this year across the Sitawaka-ganga at Algoda, but proved of little use, as the river was generally too high. The weather was of course abnormally wet, so that the work had hardly a fair trial. The only other causeway of this nature in this district is the one at Arandara on the minor road to Pindeniya. This work was built some years ago by the Head Overseer at a cost of Rs. 4,000; it has required but little repair, and is but rarely impassable. A causeway at Andiramada (work No. 2 in the above list) might be a success, but I do not think that at places like Algoda, where the river, being confined between steep banks, rises rapidly after comparatively slight rain, a causeway would ever be of much utility.

9. The following new works and buildings were undertaken by the Public Works Department:—

(1) A permanent ward at Kegalla hospital.
(2) New quarters for the District Engineer's clerk at Ambanpitiya.
(3) The Polatagama-Ardross road (in progress).
(4) Algoda causeway.
(5) Cement drains at Dehiowita bazaar.

VII.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

10. It is most desirable that villages in outlying parts should have improved means of communication with existing trunk roads, so that produce can be exported and supplies obtained more easily. The Village Committees in the district are increasing in wealth, and now spend considerable sums in opening village cart roads. These are not suitable for heavy traffic, but allow of an ordinary bullock cart (provided it is not overladen) being taken along them. The annual extension and improvement of such roads is, together with the building and maintenance of village schools, the most useful work achieved by the Village Committees.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

11. The general health was satisfactory, and there were no epidemics. The birth-rate and death-rate for the last three years were as follows:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Birth-rate, per mille	47·3	37·8	42·1
Death-rate, per mille	41·4	27·8	27·4

12. The Local Board provides for the sanitation of Kegalla town, and contributes towards the maintenance of the infectious diseases hospital and quarantine shed in the town. Wells were built at Yatiyantota and Dehiowita from the funds raised by the small towns sanitation tax. In other large villages and bazaars sanitation and scavenging were attended to by the Village Committees. In outlying villages the Plague Committee have decided that the temporary buildings erected for use on the occurrence of any case of plague need not be kept in repair; the sites were, however, kept

cleared, and materials for re-erection are available at a moment's notice. The houses generally throughout the district were whitewashed in accordance with the plague regulations. As already stated, the Public Works Department have taken in hand the construction of cement drains at Dehiowita.

IX.—CRIME.

13. The following statement gives the number of cases of serious crime reported by the headmen :—

Crime.	No. of Cases reported.	No. brought to Trial.	Convictions.	Pending at the end of the Year.
Homicide ...	5	5	2	2
Hurt with knife ...	47	47	14	8
Grievous hurt, section 316	14	14	2	2
Grievous hurt, section 317	9	9	4	1
Highway robbery ...	37	33	10	3
Cattle theft ...	83	66	10	13
Burglary and theft from houses	117	55	15	16
Rape ...	7	7	2	—
Arson ...	8	8	—	—
Abduction and kidnapping	3	1	—	—
Total ...	330	245	59	45

14. *Homicides.*—(1) On the night of the 27th March, 1902, at Dedigama, one Punchirala, a boutique-keeper, aged 54 years, was stabbed by one of three thieves who had entered the boutique, in the boutique-keeper's absence, to commit theft. The first accused was sentenced to death, and was hanged. The second accused is still at large. The third accused was tried before the District Court and acquitted.

(2) On 29th March, at Penihela, two Sinhalese men had an altercation about a pot of toddy. The accused assaulted the deceased with a club, and the injured man died in hospital. The accused was tried before the Supreme Court and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) On 14th August, at Akwatta, Ran Etana, a Sinhalese woman, aged 35 years, was kicked by her husband, who suspected her of unfaithfulness, and died from the injuries received. The accused was tried before the District Court on a charge of causing grievous hurt and acquitted for want of evidence.

(4) On 19th November, at Alnoor estate, a Tamil man, name unknown, was found dead on the bank of the river near Alnoor estate, and on investigation it was found that deceased had died from the effects of an assault committed on him by four Tamils. The accused are in custody, and the case is pending.

(5) On 24th December, at Dedigama, a Sinhalese man stabbed his stepdaughter in a fit of insanity. Deceased died in hospital. The case is pending.

15. *Burglary and Theft from Houses.*—Twenty-six more cases were reported than in 1901. The figures for this class of cases are given separately for each korale. The largest number of cases occurred in the Three Korales; and most of these took place in the last quarter of the year in the neighbourhood of Avisawella, Dehiowita, and Yatiyantota. The increase is attributed to the influx of bad characters among the labourers on the Kelani Valley Railway works. On the suggestion of the Police Magistrate, Avisawella, a special inquirer has been appointed temporarily to deal with this class of crime. It is hoped that with the completion of the railway in the course of this year the figures will revert to their normal level :—

Korale.	No. of Cases reported to Court.	No. brought to Trial.	Convictions.	Pending at the end of the Year.
Galboda and Kinigoda Korales ...	20	10	4	1
Paranakuru Korale ...	14	7	1	2
Beligal Korale	25	22	5	4
Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama	58	16	5	5
Total ...	117	55	15	12

X.—CATTLE STEALING.

16. This class of crime is not widely prevalent. The chief headmen are of opinion that the motive in the majority of cases is to pay off some private grudge, and that the thefts are not the work of professional cattle lifters.

XI.—CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

17. The regular police force at Kegalla consists of the Additional Superintendent of Police, one sergeant, one constable clerk, and five constables. During the year Police Sergeant Bakman was transferred, and succeeded by Police Sergeant Anthonisz. The duties of the force consists chiefly in mounting guard at the Treasury, attending the Police Court, and receiving complaints at the police station. These duties were discharged satisfactorily. The town was quiet; there were only five cases for being drunk and disorderly and one for affray.

18. All the chief headmen have worked well in the investigation of offences and in supervising the work of their subordinates. Nugawela Ratemahatmaya was instrumental in securing the arrest of a man charged with culpable homicide at Penihela, who had fled to the Western Province. Mideniya Ratemahatmaya recaptured a convict who had escaped from Mahara jail. Among the minor headmen, H. M. Menikrala, Korala of Walgam pattu, and Appuhami, Korala of Otara pattu, may be mentioned for energy and intelligence. The minor headmen have on the whole discharged their duties satisfactorily, though instances of neglect of duty in reporting and investigating offences are not unknown. Rs. 212·50 was paid as rewards to the rural police.

XII.—CATTLE DISEASE.

19. The district was practically free from cattle disease throughout the year. There were 17 cases of hoof-and-mouth disease in Beligal korale in the last quarter. The diseased animals were promptly segregated, and all recovered.

XIII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

20. The most noteworthy event was the commencement of rubber plantation, practically a new industry in this district. 4,071 acres are reported to have been opened in rubber. As a rule, it was planted in land already under tea cultivation. Of other products, 860 acres are reported to have been opened in cocoanuts, 540 in plantains, 318 in arecanuts, 285 in tea, 58 in cacao, and 12 in cardamoms. On several estates the manufacture of green tea, instead of black, was introduced.

21. The following statement shows the extent of Crown land sold in the last three years :—

	Extent Sold. A. R. P.	Average Price per Acre. Rs. c.
1900	745 0 0	33 0
1901	476 1 35	27 29
1902	727 2 30	28 13

The best prices were obtained in Kinigoda korale for land for plantain cultivation. The state of the plumbago industry is quiescent.

XIV.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

22. The following statement shows the progress made in this district since 1898 :—

	Declared Crown. A. R. P.	Allowed as Private. A. R. P.
1898.		
By Assistant Government Agent	969 1 38	126 2 17
By District Judge	6 1 0	—
1899.		
By Assistant Government Agent ...	886 3 18	39 0 17
By District Judge	188 1 30	—
1900.		
By Assistant Government Agent ...	3,883 0 0	190 0 0
By District Judge	110 0 0	—
1901.		
By Assistant Government Agent ...	4,274 2 33	233 1 27
By District Judge	571 2 31	—
1902.		
By Assistant Government Agent ...	3,524 0 24	163 0·15
By District Judge	138 0 30	—
Total ...	14,552 3 4	752 0 36

During the year 1,078 acres 2 roods and 17 perches were surveyed by the special surveyor employed for the work. The cost of working the Ordinances in 1902, including the cost of special surveys made in the year, was Rs. 3,805·65.

XV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

23. No Crown land is allowed for chena cultivation, as the villagers have sufficient of their own. It is satisfactory to note that chena land, formerly cultivated only at intervals of several years under this wasteful system of cultivation, is being gradually planted with plantains and cocoanuts, which yield a more frequent, continuous, and valuable return than chena crops.

24. The following is a list of forest offences dealt with by the Assistant Government Agent :—

Cases pending at end of 1901		30
New cases of the year :—		
Unauthorized felling or removal		34
Illicit chena		34
Other offences		1
	Total ...	99
Disposed of during the year :—		
Convictions { Cases		51
Convictions { Persons		70
Acquittals { Cases		8
Acquittals { Persons		18
Total { Cases		59
Total { Persons		88
Cases pending at end of 1902		40

XVI.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

25. Sales of lands by villagers have been rare, and in very few cases included houses or fields. A private block of 400 acres of chena land in Lower Bulatgama was sold to some European planters for rubber cultivation.

XVII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

26. *Kelani Valley Railway.*—104 allotments of land, in extent 40 acres 3 roods and 31·75 perches, were acquired for the construction of the last 2 miles of the railway to Yatiyantota, including approach roads to Karawanella and Yatiyantota stations, and sites for warehouses and bungalows at the terminus. The compensation paid amounted to Rs. 23,758·79, or about Rs. 580 an acre, including buildings. The work of acquisition of land for this railway is now practically complete. In every case arrangements were made for the Railway Department to commence work on the land pending formal acquisition.

XVIII.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

27. I annex a statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance :—

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
Population (A)... ...	—	150,490	—	—	186,255	—	—	186,255	—
Number on list (B) ...	—	37,951	—	—	38,633	—	—	39,422	—
Effectives in the district :—									
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	34,942	—	92·07	34,717	—	89·87	35,546	—	90·16
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ...	231	—	·61	385	—	1·00	371	—	·94
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	13	—	·03	24	—	·06	35	—	·09
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	—	—	—	1	—	·003	3	—	·01
		35,186	92·71		35,127	90·93		35,955	91·20
Not effectives in the district, but have discharged their liability:—									
(*a*) Exempted ...	1,056	—	2·78	1,351	—	3·50	1,280	—	3·41
(*b*) Laboured and paid elsewhere ...	1,089	—	2·87	1,331	—	3·44	1,357	—	3·39
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	17	—	·05	14	—	·04	8	—	·01
(*d*) Fined ...	37	—	·10	40	—	·10	32	—	·04
(*e*) Double and erroneous entries ...	47	—	·12	13	—	·03	26	—	·06
(*f*) Dead ...	92	—	·24	150	—	·39	139	—	·31
		2,338	6·16		2,899	7·50		2,842	7·22
Non-effectives :—									
(*a*) Reported to have left the district ...	427	—	1·13	607	—	1·57	625	—	1·58
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		427	1·13		607	1·57		625	1·58

XIX.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE.

28. The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Village Committees is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1901 :—			Payments :—		
Galboda and Kinigoda Korales...	5,661 8		Galboda and Kinigoda Korales...	5,152 76	
Paranakuru Korale ...	2,668 67		Paranakuru Korale ...	3,166 61	
Beligal Korale... ...	5,376 14		Beligal Korale... ...	6,067 75	
Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama	3,790 27		Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama	3,658 68	
		17,496 16			18,045 80
Receipts in 1902 :—			Balance on December 31, 1902 :—		
Galboda and Kinigoda Korales...	7,804 63		Galboda and Kinigoda Korales...	8,312 95	
Paranakuru Korale ...	2,709 77		Paranakuru Korale ...	2,211 83	
Beligal Korale	4,073 86		Beligal Korale	3,382 25	
Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama	4,332 74		Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama	4,464 33	
		18,921 0			18,371 36
Total ...	—	36,417 16	Total ...	—	36,417 16

29. The following works were undertaken and are in progress :—

(1) Erecting an additional schoolroom at Molagoda. Estimate Rs. 226·90.
(2) Repairs to and extension of Deliwala school and erecting teacher's quarters. Estimate Rs. 741·86.
(3) Erecting an additional schoolroom at Pinnawala. Estimate Rs. 675·62.
(4) Erecting a school at Ganetenna with kitchen. Estimate Rs. 873·15.
(5) Erecting a circuit bungalow at Pinnawela. Estimate Rs. 959·81.
(6) Extending the Mawanella school. Estimate Rs. 649·74.
(7) Constructing Boyagoda ambalam. Estimate Rs. 50.
(8) Improving Dedigama-Kolombuwa road. Estimate Rs. 1,000.
(9) Opening of Mattamagoda-Pannala road. Estimate Rs. 250.
(10) Kehelwatta circuit bungalow. Estimate Rs. 300.
(11) Bathrooms at Beligala and Dedigama Gansabhawas. Estimate Rs. 250.

30. In addition to the above, 464 miles of Gansabhawa paths were cleared by labour called out under the Ordinance. The following statement shows the return of labour called out or commuted :—

Statement showing the Working of the Village Communities' Ordinance in each Korale of the Kegalla District for 1902 as regards Labour performed or commuted.

	Galboda and Kinigoda Korales.	Paranakuru. Korale.	Beligal Korale.	Three Korales and Local Board.	Total.
Total number on the roll ...	8,688 ...	6,524 ...	9,692 ...	9,122 ...	34,026
Total number worked ...	391 ...	1,408 ...	1,642 ...	3,007 ...	6,448
Number worked :—					
Village Committee roads	378 ...	1,394 ...	1,621 ...	2,972 ...	6,365
Schools ...	— ...	3 ...	— ...	35 ...	38
Ambalams ...	— ...	5 ...	— ...	— ...	5
Edandas ...	13 ...	6 ...	21 ...	— ...	40
Number of miles ...	32 ...	109 ...	104⅜ ...	219½ ...	464½
Number paid ...	7,256 ...	4,156 ...	6,410 ...	4,964 ...	22,786
Amount paid in commutation	Rs. c. 3,661 0 ...	Rs. c. 2,102 0 ...	Rs. c. 3,390 50 ...	Rs. c. 2,639 50 ...	Rs. c. 11,793 0

	Galboda and Kinigoda Korales.	Paranakuru Korale.	Beligal Korale.	Three Korales and Local Board.	Total.
Number exempted ...	85	191	321	49	646
Number dead ...	40	35	52	31	158
Number left the district ...	—	308	486	447	1,241
Number paid to other divisions	150	29	54	96	329
Number sick ...	—	4	32	7	43
Total ...	275	567	945	630	2,417
Number of cases heard (defaulters) ...	305	33	78	124	540
Number acquitted ...	15	68	83	121	287
Number imprisoned ...	—	4	9	—	13
Number fined ...	290	188	308	398	1,184
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount of fines ...	290 0	311 50	635 25	681 50	1,918 25
Number still to be dealt with	461	133	295	2	891

XX.—EDUCATION.

31. 3,697 children attended the twenty-eight Gansabhawa schools. The average daily attendance was 2,246. The figures for each chief headman's division for the last three years are as follows :—

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Galboda and Kinigoda Korales	504	580	568
Paranakuru Korale	392	441	423
Beligal Korale	470	676	663
Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama ...	483	589	592

XXI.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS AND COMMITTEE CASES.

32. The following return shows the number of cases disposed of :—

	Galboda and Kinigoda Korales.	Paranakuru Korale.	Beligal Korale.	Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1902 :—					
Civil	5	—	—	2	7
Criminal	6	15	26	4	51
Instituted during the year :—					
Civil	678	—	—	537	1,215
Criminal	767	133	319	678	1,897
Total number of cases :—					
Civil	683	—	—	539	1,222
Criminal	773	148	345	682	1,948
DECISIONS.					
Breach of V. C. Rules :—					
Criminal	495	125	258	484	1,362
Irrigation	6	—	—	—	—
Civil :—					
Money	659	—	—	392	1,051
Land	23	—	—	120	143
Criminal :—					
Assault	80	—	—	80	160
Theft	141	—	—	53	194
Cattle trespass ...	49	—	—	46	95
Total Decisions :—					
Civil	682	—	—	512	1,194
Criminal ...	270	125	258	179	832
Amicable settlements under section 30, included under head "Decisions":—					
Civil	193	—	—	100	293
Criminal	286	—	—	142	428
APPEALS.					
To Government Agent.					
Civil ... { Confirmed ...	2	—	—	1	3
Civil ... { Set aside ...	—	—	—	1	1
Criminal ... { Confirmed ...	10	—	2	—	12
Criminal ... { Set aside ...	2	—	—	—	2
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.					
Civil ... { Confirmed ...	—	—	—	—	—
Civil ... { Set aside ...	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal ... { Confirmed ...	1	—	—	—	1
Criminal ... { Set aside ...	—	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1902 :—					
Civil	1	—	—	27	28
Criminal	2	23	87	19	131

XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

33. The postponement of the Coronation festivities in June on account of His Majesty's illness caused universal sorrow and disappointment. The festivities were observed, on a less elaborate scale than had been formerly intended, on 9th and 11th August, and passed off with great success.

On 29th and 30th December Major-General Sir Hector Macdonald and staff stayed at Kegalla in the course of a staff march from Polgahawela to Kadugannawa.

Mr. E. T. Noyes was Assistant Government Agent till 29th January, and Mr. H. O. Fox from 13th February to 6th May, Mr. A. Beven acting temporarily in the interval.

February 28, 1903.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Assistant Government Agent.

Return of the REVENUE received by the several Government Agents and their Assistants during 1902.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	WESTERN PROVINCE.			CENTRAL PROVINCE.				NORTHERN PROVINCE.				SOUTHERN PROVINCE.				EASTERN PROVINCE.			NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.				NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.	PROVINCE OF UVA.	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.		
	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Total.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Total.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Total.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Total.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Total.			Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Total.
1.—Customs.																										
Imports.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Grain	—	36,518 72	36,518 72	—	—	—	—	223,729 29	2,036 74	—	225,767 3	280,959 23	—	—	280,959 23	15,721 46	13,911 94	29,633 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton Manufactures ...	—	17 14	17 14	—	—	—	—	7,093 32	10 43	—	7,103 75	203 14	—	—	203 14	4,761 46	617 77	5,379 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits and Cordials ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 50	—	—	7 50	134 0	—	—	134 0	134 0	—	134 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 27	—	—	45 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Goods ...	—	208 64	208 64	—	—	—	—	2,063 73	35 44	—	2,099 17	2,062 0	—	—	2,062 0	7,244 71	1,649 16	8,793 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerosene oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,945 20	243 50	—	13,188 70	41,563 24	—	0 18	41,563 24	16,901 89	13,684 69	30,586 49	—	—	57 44	57 44	—	—	—	—
Sundries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,666 75	—	—	5,666 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	849 92	28 50	—	878 42	—	—	1 52	1 52	—	138 73	138 73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exports.																										
Plumbago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,607 66	—	—	4,607 66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides and Horns ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chanks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,820 86	—	—	4,820 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrack	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—Port, Harbour, Wharf, and Lighthouse Dues.																										
Colombo Harbour Dues ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Dues at Outports ...	129 14	381 25	510 42	—	—	—	—	5,453 82	463 82	71 72	5,989 36	19,643 73	—	12 64	19,656 36	747 29	4,364 34	5,111 63	—	—	206 98	206 98	—	—	—	—
Pilotage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,979 0	—	—	17,979 0	—	525 0	525 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock-boat Hire ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456 0	—	—	456 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.																										
Licenses.																										
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	1,393,861 45	160,692 75	1,554,554 20	329,902 49	—	—	329,902 49	105,821 0	22,400 0	—	128,221 0	160,547 22	61,661 8	25,581 92	279,790 22	65,025 0	48,086 0	113,111 0	165,029 17	46,852 0	185,263 20	397,179 43	46,015 0	124,852 50	53,275 0	157,268 55	210,543 55
Wholesale Duties in Arrack, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	805,914 68	824 90	806,739 58	—	—	—	—	—
Salt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146,591 40	146,591 40	44,451 92	80,540 7	130,991 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt rented ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,397 0	—	—	57,397 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt sold in retail ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,159 20	24,596 60	5,514 59	44,270 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opium	7,200 0	3,600 0	10,800 0	—	—	—	—	300 0	—	—	300 0	—	625 0	2,425 0	3,050 0	355 0	—	355 0	5,700 0	—	—	5,700 0	—	400 0	270 0	330 0	600 0
Licenses to dig Plumbago ...	637 60	—	637 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries	307 50	—	307 50	1,710 0	—	51 0	1,761 0	—	—	—	—	121 50	127 0	—	248 50	187 7	—	187 7	590 0	—	—	590 0	—	—	—	—
Land Revenue.																										
Paddy	—	—	—	1 50	—	—	1 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,422 83	—	—	—
Tithes redeemed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 60	—	—	19 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royalty on Cabook ...	105 20	—	105 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 63	40 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inclosures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,063 45	38 75	—	2,102 20	2,132 60	—	—	2,132 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royalty on Coral Stones ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 50	50 00	—	63 0	—	—	—	—
Out-casting Lease of Plumbago Lands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rents exclusive of Lands.																										
Road Tolls	48,235 0	30,737 99	78,962 99	32,218 49	—	—	32,218 49	10,821 62	—	—	10,821 62	11,158 64	18,716 5	4,846 0	34,192 69	—	—	—	6,179 50	1,211 4	9,130 0	16,519 62	—	7,300 0	11,901 71	15,298 50	27,100 21
Bridge Tolls	47,495 0	9,322 1	56,817 1	14,341 4	—	—	14,341 4	14,334 69	—	—	14,334 69	7,097 44	4,393 0	4,793 0	16,283 44	—	—	—	21,276 42	2,671 0	10,700 0	40,721 42	—	—	—	—
Ferry Tolls	2,965 0	1,975 0	4,940 0	240 62	—	—	240 62	2,500 0	3,000 0	—	5,500 0	300 0	—	—	300 0	—	—	—	—	920 0	2,025 62	2,945 62	—	—	900 0	848 80	1,748 80
Canal Tolls	30,250 0	6,050 0	36,300 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,300 0	9,800 0	13,100 0	—	—	—	—
Stamps.																										
Revenue (various services) ...	993 63	51,054 85	52,048 48	63,644 67	7,097 15	4,647 25	75,389 7	58,398 93	3,000 40	1,132 55	62,531 88	53,443 54	23,727 24	7,735 65	88,926 43	17,526 30	4,998 85	22,525 15	31,441 11	6,301 91	24,628 0	62,459 92	4,461 49	12,697 96	11,070 10	20,240 55	31,353 65
Fines and Forfeitures.																										
Supreme Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Courts	402 0	738 50	1,140 50	362 46	—	—	362 46	1,582 74	—	—	1,582 74	253 44	241 0	79 0	564 44	301 97	—	301 97	80 0	—	357 0	477 0	1,055 0	—	20 0	160 0	180 0
Courts of Requests... ...	75 10	—	75 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	20 0	35 0	75 0	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	30 0	75 0	—	—	—	—
Police Courts	22,608 5	7,334 63	30,142 68	13,580 15	2,031 45	525 0	16,136 60	2,515 85	356 61	868 0	10,738 46	9,377 20	3,401 45	3,442 42	16,121 14	1,459 82	654 58	2,114 40	3,934 70	1,736 3	4,127 34	9,798 7	1,658 26	4,000 0	3,912 4	3,248 97	6,661 1
Government Agents ...	52 50	180 0	232 50	30 50	30 50	—	61 0	454 45	63 75	492 95	1,011 15	61 0	187 75	217 25	466 0	21 92	—	21 92	16 87	5 0	116 91	138 78	233 70	—	102 0	93 0	195 0
Other Departments ...	2,730 25	90 0	2,820 25	690 91	70 0	130 50	891 41	635 50	70 0	62 0	767 50	648 94	36 16	219 0	1,003 10	199 71	11 20	210 91	132 36	36 0	35 57	196 53	141 25	10 0	229 66	370 0	599 66
Compositions for Forest Offences ...	—	—	—	50 46	448 76	212 55	711 77	—	—	—	—	1,042 14	1,342 57	9,766 6	13,999 77	501 0	223 50	724 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forest Offences	341 25	2,014 96	2,356 21	—	—	—	—	83 31	—	—	83 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178 0	644 85	33 25	856 10	2,301 72	218 52	559 70	231 75	791 45
4.—Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid.																										
Judicial Stamps	20 92	21,802 58	21,823 50	47,000 40	3,887 50	1,529 50	52,417 40	57,486 65	2,633 55	1,304 95	61,424 15	39,019 35	18,021 0	7,677 5	64,717 40	11,203 15	3,895 99	15,100 13	17,845 45	6,902 65	20,215 55	47,655 65	3,730 65	8,721 0	9,451 34	10,895 76	20,347 10
Survey Fees	19,536 47	7,538 91	27,075 38	1,803 50	570 10	471 60	2,845 20	1,655 35	205 0	2,528 44	4,388 79	7,131 52	5,506 20	6,753 12	19,471 84	4,594 88	2,448 91	7,043 79	4,013 82	3,214 90	4,125 40	11,354 12	4,200 11	1,500 50	1,201 75	1,500 50	2,702 25
Recoveries on Irrigation Works ...	213 35	848 43	1,061 78	115 24	383 56	1,213 87	1,712 47	—	—	10,739 17	10,739 17	6,659 24	2,023 87	2,397 48	11,080 59	7,246 46	1,859 79	9,106 25	5,739 16	304 0	255 62	6,298 78	6,700 39	2,700 26	2,082 49	—	2,082 49
Hospital Stoppages ...	7,617 13	14 85	7,641 78	2,501 42	16 35	—	2,517 77	—	—	52 38	52 38	1,307 4	12,120 21	21,032 13	34,459 38	2,497 23	25 2	2,522 25	0 45	—	0 75	1 20	—	—	37 80	55 77	93 57
Refund of Hospital Expenses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 10	31 10	267 47	27 45	5 50	300 42	10 64	31 70	42 34	0 45	—	—	0 45	—	—	—	—	—
Collections at Dispensaries ...	6,130 37	2,310 80	8,441 26	2,853 54	1,139 74	446 23	4,439 51	4,728 64	515 4	211 8	5,454 76	758 58	393 82	358 51	1,497 71	698 45	199 15	1,027 60	1,688 84	994 20	1,359 20	4,042 83	260 70	565 0	755 45	545 2	1,300 47
Cost of Drugs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267 32	—	163 80	431 12	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of Drugs	209 32	421 23	630 55	9,291 86	600 77	547 65	10,440 28	—	—	—	—	201 81	110 68	—	312 49	—	—	—	125 6	—	—	125 6	—	1,350 54	202 20	1,017 67	1,219 87
Medical Aid Dues	3,155 62	5,885 40	9,041 2	10,013 18	2,296 46	4,004 90	20,314 54	—	—	—	—	1,559 50	1,753 80	—	3,313 30	—	—	—	944 2	—	—	944 2	—	4,648 31	3,120 50	11,869 30	15,009 80
Fees for Bills of Health ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0	—	—	21 0	1,154 0	—	—	1,154 0	—	10 50	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hire of Anchors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,995 0	—	—	10,995 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seats and Moorings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0	—	—	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cemetery Fees	488 25	136 0	624 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of Police within Municipalities ...	96 95	—	96 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	5,059 58	5,608 81	10,668 39	11,783 68	2,675 12	7,817 67	21,276 47	11,530 23	—	—	11,530 23	5,418 43	4,150 13	—	9,568 56	2,873 47	2,865 88	5,739 35	5,730 26	938 90	—	6,668 16	1,727 80	3,124 72	1,406 45	—	1,406 45
Passport Fees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151 37	—	—	151 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoppage of Gunpowder ...	—	—	—	416 25	—	—	416 25	72 0	—	—	72 0	151 37	—	—	151 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines and Witness Tokens ...	1,333 69	—	1,333 69	173 49	—	—	173 49	169 5	—	—	169 5	72 0	—	—	72 0	191 34	—	191 34	349 75	—	—	349 75	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries	30,013 44	—	30,013 44	1,223 69	—	—	1,223 69	—	—	—	—	4,222 2	—	—	4,222 2	109 10	2 75	111 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Fees	—	464 90	464 90	137 64	319 60	99 45	556 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 79	11 79	184 3	7 65	19 9	213 75	125 97	39 93	208 32	223 13	360 45
School Books and Stationery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 50	—	—	—	—
Government Gazette, Printing, &c. ...	29 0	—	29 0	—	—	—	—	—	24 50	—	24 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passage Money of Immigrant Coolies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of Tools lent	29 43	1 36	29 79	45 42	—	—	45 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 50	—	—	1 50	—	—	—	—	—
Colombo Water Supply ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watchmen Rent	14 26	1,948 68	1,963 14	—	—	—	—	21,035 8	122 86	—	21,160 94	20,374 10	—	11 48	20,385 58	1,542 5	1,606 92	3,149 27	—	—	1 72	1 72	—	—	—	—	—
Pioneer Pension Stoppages ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrack and Rum	2,448 48	1,592 21	4,040 69	117 28	102 8	125 78	345 14	510 94	46 28	370 11	927 33	1,325 19	1,553 89	2,754 12	5,633 20	654 2	986 70	1,640 72	726 75	79 16	1,113 60	2,599 51	1,077 94	521 37	194 61	576 21	770 82
Fees for Title Deeds ...	1,339 69	107 25	1,446 94	1,092 47	63 14	726 74	1,882 35	72 79	—	—	72 79	434 56	150 2	8 9	614 67	16 20	7 75	24 5	55 13	—	23 15	78 28	—	408 36	113 13	416 94	530 7
Sundries	389 71	107 25	496 96	1,092 47	63 14	726 74	1,882 35	72 79	—	—	72 79	434 56	150 2	8 9	614 67	16 20	7 75	24 5	55 13	—	23 15	78 28	—	408 36	113 13	416 94	530 7
5.—Post and Telegraph.																										
Postage Stamps	0 10	—	0 10	18,237 61	7,202 28	12,661 47	78,101 36	13,362 55	—	—	13,362 55	9,256 94	1,006 41	—	9,211 35	3,132 44	6,354 42	9,486 86	9,315 15	—	816 2	9,151 17	1,691 40	5,973 13	3,758 59	—	3,758 19
Postage on Unpaid Letters ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commission on Money Orders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earnings of Post Office Savings Banks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—Government Railways.																										
Goods	—	—	—	1,571,633 88	—	—	1,571,633 88	2,471 68	—	—	2,471 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passengers	—	—	—	894,873 54	—	—	894,873 54	25,197 32	—	—	25,197 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	9,789 50	—	—	9,789 50	47 56	—	—	47 56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,690 0	—	—	—
7.—Rents of Government Property.																										
Rents of Government Buildings and Houses ...	1,611 31	141 90	1,753 21	122 60	—	512 6	634 66	386 87	88 56	494 9	971 52	803 0	—	—	803 0	293 86	108 0	401 86	—	352 50	267 75	620 25	745 5	15 0	—	—	—
Garden Rents	18,037 52	—	18,037 52	—	—	—	—	—	191 50	—	191 50	23 0	189 40	—	212 40	—	—	—	111 62	—	86 41	198 3	—	—	—	—	—
Rent of Sanitarium Ground ...	18,007 36	—	18,007 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 0	22 0	245 40	—	245 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent of Lands	2,447 5	1,194 37	3,641 35	2,997 53	389 43	2,158 1	5,545 17	330 50	37 0	389 50	757 0	1,709 29	660 37	1,635 43	4,005 28	7,816 63	640 75	8,457 38	70 75	47 50	278 18	396 43	4,122 15	2,005 40	2,613 65	197 28	2,811 13
8.—Interest.																										
On Public Funds invested ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Bank Balances	—	—	—	3,763 16	—	117 72	3,940 88	—	—	—	—	708 59	—	—	708 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Suitors' Funds and Intestate Estates ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Arrears of Revenue ...	1,237 2	623 70	2,060 72	1,709 37	1 30	0 14	1,709 81	194 17	79 30	20 90	294 37	2,807 59	227 61	214 25	1,864 62	380 59	72 67	460 17	780 59	132 20	1,104 8	2,017 85	126 41	208 42	60 33	914 46	974 79
On Loans to Corporations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.—Miscellaneous Receipts.																										
Sale of Old Stores	92 43	—	92 43	16 55	0 50	146 72	163 77	9 2	36 85	13 26	49 13	126 34	3 55	16 22	146 11	15 12	201 7	216 19	4 9	31 97	14 55	40 41	17 8	62 30	2 8	6 0	8 8
Over-payments recovered ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 80	—	16 80	—	54 97	—	54 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 47	—	—	—
Unclaimed Deposits	2,295 67	580 71	3,471 38	740 72	287 61	189 45	1,517 78	1,030 39	83 75	493 94	1,608 8	4,028 0	1,436 43	—	5,464 43	217 96	58 24	276 20	—	199 29	311 26	510 55	1,448 57	205 88	547 39	345 98	893 37
Sundries	529 10	6 24	536 23	47 14	308 6	107 92	513 2	160 45	68 50	—	228 95	76 38	2 20	1 4	82 62	53 1	13 45	66 46	862 52	177 17	0 5	1,039 74	63 44	45 72	855 61	202 90	858 51
10.—Sale of Government Property.																										
Sale of Timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119 75	195 50	309 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of Dolly Horses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 0	—	—	1,000 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Produce of Botanic Gardens ...	—	—	—	3,605 7	—	—	3,605 7	118 74	—	—	118 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firewood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,876 96	—	—	3,876 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber	24,715 86	8,147 39	32,863 25	4,334 80	319 79	59,971 5	65,445 64	540 0	—	—	540 0	13,862 35	4,861 27	675 0	19,398 1	5,389 23	13,273 5	17,662 28	30,199 3	3,439 87	570 79	34,145 69	1,081 73	1,505 14	17,442 18	6,987 13	23,529 31
Crops on Crown Lands ...	119 37	429 45	548 82	321 50	145 75	315 0	782 25	207 24	—	—	207 24	675	70 91	261 93	1,007 59	—	—	—	815 50	29 50	81 91	1,326 91	42 31	4 75	523 94	64 0	589 94
Sale of Sand	—	—	—	—	10 60	10 60	21 20	—	13 90	—	13 90	17 0	—	—	17 0	—	161 53	161 53	—	1 0	1 0	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	479 45	—	—	479 45	1,000 0	—	108 0	1,108 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royalty on Firewood ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 25	—	—	10 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royalty on Clay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of Stones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 0	—	—	—
Sundries	309 8	6 27	401 35	—	7 40	—	7 40	26 16	91 5	37 20	154 91	6 90	0 35	2 21	9 46	—	—	—	237 90	237 90	105 95	580 75	403 73	43 68	27 60	1 90	29 50
11.—Land Sales.																										
Lands	163,956 81	42,311 95	206,168 74	4,206 39	4,066 60	4,762 62	12,935 61	26,075 20	1,969 50	12,047 65	41,013 35	59,264 30	49,079 20	55,191 61	163,534 11	20,654 15	11,552 95	32,209 10	64,195 80	39,540 45	38,044 36	143,780 61	28,208 55	11,637 13	4,923 10	19,907 48	25,830 58
Premia on Leases	—	7,843 96	7,843 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	715 0	5,321 50	—	6,036 50	—	—	—	—	955 0	30 50	971 50	—	406 30	300 0	2,350 0	2,650 0
	1,969,038 84	414,992 40	2,384,030 74	1,179,176 51	36,015 0	110,422 69	1,325,612 20	681,856 45	74,779 28	38,991 42	795,627 15	853,025 66	328,818 1	293,379 50	1,475,223 17	243,512 99	221,084 6	464,597 5	383,756 27	932,822 43	330,338 91	1,646,917 61	112,963 81	203,779 41	130,672 32	254,982 31	385,654 43

Return of the EXPENDITURE of the several Government Agents and their Assistants during 1902 and the Percentage of Expenditure to Revenue.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	WESTERN PROVINCE.			CENTRAL PROVINCE.				NORTHERN PROVINCE.				SOUTHERN PROVINCE.				EASTERN PROVINCE.			NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.				NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE	PROVINCE OF UVA.	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.		
	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Total.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Total.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Total.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Total.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Total.			Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Total.
Personal Emoluments ...	Rs. c. 114,859 89	Rs. c. 29,797 90	Rs. c. 144,657 79	Rs. c. 236,647	Rs. c. 14,718 17	Rs. c. 23,393 0	Rs. c. 274,758 64	Rs. c. 108,646 13	Rs. c. 25,858 68	Rs. c. 14,139 55	Rs. c. 148,644 36	Rs. c. 183,986 90	Rs. c. 53,415 99	Rs. c. 54,395 79	Rs. c. 291,798 68	Rs. c. 59,292 12	Rs. c. 31,202 86	Rs. c. 90,494 98	Rs. c. 73,201 25	Rs. c. 25,000 0	Rs. c. 53,440 55	Rs. c. 151,641 80	Rs. c. 40,077 41	Rs. c. 46,999 61	Rs. c. 20,343 11	Rs. c. 67,342 72
Other Charges	106,880 80	9,373 80	115,963 60	21,161 44	4,655 12	52,663 45	107,891 1	99,673 29	48,532 7	4,816 88	153,422 23	99,849 50	20,175 71	40,085 38	160,201 59	19,256 0	40,780 60	60,036 60	69,067 23	28,862 10	9,147 30	107,076 63	29,377 51	45,134 38	10,532 18	55,666 72
Pensions	8,869 19	6,732 5	15,601 24	14,535 72	3,232 64	3,954 66	21,723 2	34,602 47	1,637 66	559 0	36,799 13	36,752 94	6,324 75	3,304 50	46,382 19	9,772 19	2,423 10	12,195 29	9,252 16	1,301 10	1,486 16	12,039 42	1,569 21	3,147 32	1,235 50	1,780 32	3,015 82
Miscellaneous Services ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditure ...	227,054 1	45,903 98	272,147 29	274,344 88	22,605 93	80,011 11	376,796 67	242,921 9	76,029 41	19,562 43	338,513 33	320,589 34	79,916 45	97,785 67	498,291 46	128,320 31	74,506 56	202,826 87	152,520 74	57,363 35	37,599 17	247,483 26	72,972 24	93,380 42	32,475 46	125,855 88

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES,

No. 10 of 1861 and No. 31 of 1884.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE annexed table is a comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Western Province during the years 1900, 1901, and 1902. It will be seen that the usual steady progress in the working of these Ordinances continues to be maintained :—

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
COLOMBO DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	—	341,410	—	—	379,630	—	—	379,630	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	89,580	—	—	92,550	—	—	94,265	—
3. Effectives in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	83,292		92·98	85,870		92·78	87,224		92·53
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	415		·46	352		·38	368		·39
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		83,707	93·44		86,222	93·16		87,592	92·92
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	2,116		2·36	2,236		2·41	2,727		2·89
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,329		1·48	1,372		1·48	1,318		1·39
(c) Committed to jail ...	20		·02	20		·02	29		·03
(d) Fined ...	79		·09	48		·05	119		·12
(e) Double entries ...	1,568		1·75	1,442		1·55	1,438		1·52
(f) Dead ...	136		·15	153		·16	183		·19
		5,248	5·86		5,271	5·69		5,814	6·16
5. Non-effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	625		·69	1,057		1·14	859		·91
(b) Otherwise, not arrested	—		—	—		—	—		—
		625	·69		1,057	1·14		859	·91
NEGOMBO DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	—	123,600	—	—	126,770	—	—	126,770	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	32,892	—	—	32,758	—	—	33,192	—
3. Effectives in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	30,395		92·40	30,730		93·80	31,004		93·40
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	34		·10	21		·06	15		·04
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		30,429	92·51		30,751	93·87		31,019	93·45
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	1,367		4·15	677		2·06	905		2·72
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	762		2·31	894		2·72	816		2·45
(c) Committed to jail ...	5		·01	14		·04	3		·09
(d) Fined ...	7		·02	21		·06	10		·03
(e) Double entries ...	17		·05	31		·09	26		·07
(f) Dead ...	91		·27	99		·30	84		·25
		2,249	6·83		1,736	5·29		1,844	5·55
5. Non-effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	214		·65	271		·82	329		·99
(b) Otherwise, not arrested	—		—	—		—	—		—
		214	·65		271	·82		329	·99

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
KALUTARA DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	—	178,795	—	—	201,455	—	—	201,455	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	51,874	—	—	52,366	—	—	52,850	—
3. Effective in the district:—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	46,351		89·35	46,710		89·2	46,141		87·03
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	209		·39	306		·58	361		·68
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	8		·02	1		·002
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—	—	—	—		—
		46,551	89·74		47,024	89·8		46,503	87·99
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:—									
(a) Exempted ...	1,504		2·9	1,226		2·34	1,900		3·59
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	3,143		6·06	1,866		3·57	1,757		3·32
(c) Committed to jail ...	8		·01	7		·01	2		·003
(d) Fined ...	45		·09	73		·14	9		·02
(e) Double entries ...	117		·22	1,654		3·16	1,962		3·51
(f) Dead ...	145		·28	158		·3	150		·28
		4,962	9·56		4,984	9·52		5,780	10·94
5. Non-effective:—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	326		·63	358		·68	567		1·07
(b) Otherwise, not arrested	35		·07	—		—	—		—
		361	·7		358	·68		567	1·07

The minor roads in the Colombo District have suffered greatly during the past year by the prolonged illness of the Superintendent of Minor Roads and the unusual heavy rains.

During the illness of Mr. Daniel, the Superintending Officer, the work was attended to by Mr. Crozier and, on his being disabled by accident, by Mr. Gunaratne, Superintending Officer, Minor Roads, Kalutara. Work necessarily suffered a good deal by three persons having had charge for twelve months.

After thirty-six years' good service Mr. H. L. Daniel, the Superintending Officer, had to relinquish his post owing to continued ill-health, and the District Road Committee was pleased, in consideration of his long and faithful services, to grant him a gratuity of Rs. 5,000. Mr. Daniel has been succeeded by Mr. J. O. Ebert, District Engineer of the Public Works Department, who was strongly recommended to the Committee.

The opening of the Kelani Valley Railway has greatly increased the traffic on the various roads leading up to the railway stations of Padukka and Kosgama. One of the most important of these "feeder" roads is the Mupe-Padukka-Millewa road, for the repair of which an estimate amounting to Rs 3,000 has been submitted and the work taken in hand, Government contributing to the extent of half of the cost.

The Padukka-Bope road, too—another "feeder"—had to be improved, and towards its repair Government has contributed Rs. 1,000, being half the estimated amount.

The resthouses in the Province are maintained in an efficient state. The new resthouse at Henaratgoda will be completed by middle of June next and fully furnished and ready for use.

The receipts of the resthouses at Kaduwela and Hanwella have been appreciably reduced since the opening of the Kelani Valley Railway. Whether both or one of these resthouses should be closed and a resthouse opened at Padukka or elsewhere on the railway line, are questions which will have to be considered in the light of further experience.

The statements of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee and of the District Road Committees are annexed, together with the reports of the Chairman of the District Road Committees of Negombo and Kalutara and of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Colombo.

Provincial Road Committee,
Colombo, April 9, 1903.

C. A. MURRAY,
Chairman.

Annexure.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Colombo, for the Year 1902.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	—	19,766 4
Resthouse funds : contribution from District Committees ...	10,770 0	
Value of articles sold, &c.	84 9	
Refund by the Government of tolls levied on minor roads ...	35,129 0	
Contribution from the District Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	3,995 0	
Resthouse collections	5,593 89	
Miscellaneous	286 60	
		55,858 58
		75,624 62
PAYMENTS.		
Resthouse funds : amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses	9,107 11	
Toll grants : amount remitted to District Committees ...	35,129 0	
Establishment	3,995 0	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	5,888 75	
Miscellaneous	579 6	
		54,698 92
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	—	20,925 70
		75,624 62

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Colombo, for the Year 1902.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	—	26,041 82
Commutation realized in money and labour	131,952 0	
Toll grant works	24,818 21	
Miscellaneous receipts	9,084 36	
		165,854 57
		191,896 39
PAYMENTS.		
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals	53,722 75	
Amount expended on minor works	56,869 96	
Salaries of establishment, &c.	28,503 8	
Miscellaneous charges	13,501 43	
		152,597 22
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	—	39,299 17
		191,896 39

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Negombo, for the Year 1902.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	—	2,328 32
Commutation realized in money and labour	46,551 0	
Resthouse collections	1,153 2	
Provincial Road Committee's contribution on account pay of resthouse-keepers	662 44	
Government contribution on account of minor roads ...	2,985 0	
Miscellaneous receipts	988 6	
		52,339 52
		54,667 84
PAYMENTS.		
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, canals, and resthouses	20,685 68	
Amount expended on minor roads	14,653 16	
Repairs to resthouses	632 2	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	709 44	
Miscellaneous charges	2,253 33	
Salaries of establishment, &c.	11,148 62	
		50,082 25
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	—	4,585 59
		54,667 84

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kalutara, for the Year 1902.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	—	—	4,906 89
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	70,294 50	1 50	70,296 0
Resthouse collections	1,751 75	—	1,751 75
Miscellaneous	8,072 40	—	8,072 40
Toll grant contribution	7,325 79	—	7,325 79
	87,444 44	1 50	92,352 83
PAYMENTS.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses	33,109 75	—	33,109 75
Amount expended on minor roads	28,870 81	1 50	28,872 31
Repairs to resthouses	1,816 16	—	1,816 16
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	15,232 2	—	15,232 2
Pay of resthouse-keepers	1,933 38	—	1,933 38
Miscellaneous payments	6,020 4	—	6,020 4
	86,982 16	1 50	86,983 66
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	—	—	5,369 17
			92,352 83.

REPORT ON THE MINOR ROADS IN THE COLOMBO DISTRICT FOR 1902.

THE total expenditure during the year 1902 was Rs. 49,646·96, Rs. 40,235·31 of which has been spent on maintenance as per statement annexed. The total number of miles maintained during the year was 231⅜, of which 144¾ are metalled, 80⅝ are gravelled, and 6 natural surface.

The average cost per mile for metalled roads was Rs. 212, gravelled roads Rs. 114, and natural surface Rs. 37.

I took charge in October, and found most of the roads in an unsatisfactory condition. They had suffered a great deal from floods during the year, and many bridges and culverts were also badly damaged. Most of these culverts and bridges will have to be renewed, as the masonry work in many of them has given way. This will naturally necessitate a larger outlay in 1903 than in the previous year. A large number of these bridges are of wooden platform, varying in spans from 6 to 100 feet, and no less than 1,500 planks were purchased from the Forest Department for their upkeep. The expenditure under this head is, in my opinion, rather heavy, and it would appear desirable, with a view to economy in their future maintenance, to replace most of them with a permanent platform of buckle or corrugated plates with concrete decking. This form of construction will necessitate a greater initial expenditure, but the advantages of such a system are too obvious to need comment.

As regards culverts and small bridges under 10 feet span, I have already recommended to the Chairman, District Road Committee, Colombo, the introduction of cement concrete pipe culverts of 2 feet and 2 feet 6 inches diameter openings, with ends protected by masonry. If one opening is not large enough, two or more rows of pipes may be laid to allow more waterway. These pipe culverts are easy of construction and ought to last for ages, thereby minimizing the cost of maintenance, and a start has been made in this direction.

Since the opening of the Kelani Velley Railway the traffic on most of the feeder roads has been considerably increased, and the cost of their maintenance will consequently rise, for which provision will have to be made hereafter. Government has voted a moiety of the cost of maintenance of two of these roads, and it has also been proposed to hand over a few of these roads to the Public Works Department.

It will be seen from the annexed statement that the sum sanctioned for bridges and culverts and for improvements of roads other than maintenance was Rs. 19,255, and only a sum of Rs. 1,448·37 spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,806·63, which I have asked to be re-voted during 1903, as it was not found possible to start the works owing to the protracted illness of my predecessor and also to the submerged state of the roads and country in general.

For want of quarries some difficulty is experienced in procuring metal and gravel from private land, even on payment of compensation. There have been instances where as much as 20 cents have been demanded for each cart load of gravel removed. I anticipate that in a few years the cost of metal and gravel would greatly increase, and it would therefore be well if the District Road Committee could acquire lands suitable for quarries in a few central localities.

Resthouses.

A new resthouse is in course of construction at Henaratgoda at a total cost of Rs. 8,500. A sum of Rs. 1,145 was spent during the year, and it is expected that the building will be completed by the end of June, 1903.

A sum of Rs. 976 was sanctioned for minor repairs to resthouses during the latter part of the year, and as the works could not be put in hand I have asked for the amount to be brought forward for expenditure in 1903.

The following works have also been executed during the year :—

	Rs. c.
Repairs to store of Provincial Road Committee	25 0
Repairs to ferry boats at Diggala and Pugoda	305 0
Repairs to shed at Kachcheri premises	26 75
Cutting a channel at Hanwella ferry	131 25
Village road, Veyangoda to Banduragoda	984 50
Repairs to hand and water carts	346 25
Total ...	1,818 75

The foregoing is a brief report of the state of affairs when I took over charge of the district in October last; owing to the short time I was in charge, I am unable to submit a fuller account.

J. O. EBERT,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

Colombo, February 2, 1903.

Annexure.

Statement of Expenditure during the Year 1902.

Description of Work.	Maintenance of Roads.	Improvements to Roads.	Bridges.	Culverts.	Resthouses.	Provincial Road Committee Stores.	Ferry Boats.	Shed for Branding Carts.	New Channel.	Village Road.	Hand and Water Carts.	Total Expenditure.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Expenditure on maintenance of roads, as per statement marked A...	40,235 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,235 31
For improving the road from Battaramulla to Kottawa ...	—	1,684 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,684 50
For improving the road from Kotte to Aturugiriya and Bope ...	—	2,429 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,429 50
Bridge over Rambara-ela	—	—	418 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418 60
For the construction of a bridge on the road from Battaramulla to Kottawa	—	—	105 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105 0
For the repairs of two bridges on the road from Panagoda to Henpita	—	—	84 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 0
For the construction of a bridge at Battaramulla field on the road from Kotte to Talangama and Bope	—	—	454 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454 0
For repairs to the rail pile bridge at Kosgama junction, 30-feet span	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 0
For the construction of two masonry culverts on the road from Hiripitiya to Horagalla	—	—	—	460 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	460 0
For the construction of a masonry culvert on the road from Hiripitiya to Horagalla	—	—	—	230 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230 0
For the construction of a platform culvert on the road from Mampe to Kottawa	—	—	—	78 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 0
For the construction of a platform culvert on the road from Talangama to Kalapaluwawa	—	—	—	90 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 0
For converting two arched culverts into covered drains on the road from Welikada to Yakbedda	—	—	—	100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 0
For repairs to Ja-ela resthouse	—	—	—	—	21 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 60
For repairs to Ja-ela resthouse	—	—	—	—	188 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	188 0
For repairs to Kesbewa resthouse	—	—	—	—	59 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 70
For the construction of a new resthouse at Henaratgoda ...	—	—	—	—	1,145 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,145 0
For repairs to the stores of the Provincial Road Committee ...	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	—	—	—	—	—	25 0
For repairs to ferry boat at Diggala	—	—	—	—	—	—	175 0	—	—	—	—	175 0
For repairs to ferry boat at Pugoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	130 0	—	—	—	—	130 0
For covering the shed for branding carts with corrugated roofing at Kachcheri premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 75	—	—	—	26 75
For cutting a new channel at Hanwella ferry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131 25	—	—	131 25
Village road, Veyangoda to Banduragoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	984 50	—	984 50
For repairs to hand and water carts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346 25	346 25
Total ...	40,235 31	4,114 0	1,106 60	958 0	1,414 30	25 0	305 0	26 75	131 25	984 50	346 25	49,646 96

Annexure.

A.—Statement of Expenditure incurred on the maintenance of Minor Roads in the Colombo District during the Year 1902.

Roads.	Length in Miles.	Expenditure on Metalled Roads.	Expenditure on Gravelled Roads.
Hewagam Korale.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Battaramulla to Kottawa	4⅝	530 5	—
Kotte to Talangama and Bope	18	6,034 81	—
Kohilawatta to Welikada and Talangama	3¾	—	514 47
Talangama to Kaduwela	3½	—	261 0
Bope to Dambore	3¼	—	311 19
Arangala to Kottawa	3½	—	274 0
Aturugiriya to Kottawa	3⅜	891 92	—
Panagoda to Henpita	4	—	881 81
Four-feet road, Dambore to Labugama	1	—	50 0
Mipe to Padukka and Millewa	3½	506 25	—
Walgama to Diyagama	4⅜	—	221 70
Talawatugoda to Hokandara	1¾	—	86 0
Talangama to Kalapaluawa	1⅞	—	242 75
Bridle path from Tunmodara to Puwakpitiya	5	—	175 0
	61½	7,963 3	3,017 92
Salpiti Korale.			
Welikada to Nawala and Rattanapitiya	5⅛	1,285 90	—
Narahenpita to Bambalapitiya	1⅛	—	435 0
Welikada to Yakbedda	1	—	77 50
Polgasowita to Kottawa	3½	—	216 75
Boralesgamuwa to Pannipitiya	2	—	167 50
Galkissa to Mirihana	3⅜	—	679 69
Mampe to Galle road	2⅛	—	310 0
Mirihana to Kottawa	6½	1,429 75	—
Moratuwa to Lunawa	1	—	123 12
Mampe to Kottawa	3⅞	—	201 25
Mampe to Diggala	3½	—	191 0
Kohuwala to Kesbewa and Kahatuduwa	12⅛	2,293 73	—
Uyana to Henemulla ferries	⅛	—	25 0
Attidiya to Ratmalana	2½	548 75	—
Etul Kotte to Talawatugoda	2½	—	206 70
Digarolla to Panadure	4	1,044 75	—
Kesbewa to Gonabendiduwa	2¾	—	258 50
Madiwala to Embuldeniya	1¼	—	70 0
Hiripitiya to Horagalla	8½	2,114 94	—
Boralesgamuwa to Nikape	1⅞	465 40	—
Jawatta road	⅝	—	159 99
Madapata to Moraenda	1¼	—	85 0
Narahenpita to Nugegoda	⅞	361 80	—
	71⅝	9,545 2	3,207 0
Siyane Korale West.			
Wattala through Hunupitiya to Mahara	4¾	787 15	—
Kelaniya to Dalugama	3	—	355 70
Hunupitiya to Ragama	2½	—	200 85
Biyagama to Henaratgoda	9¾	1,525 85	—
Gampaha to Alutgama and Radawana	10¾	1,834 38	—
Pattalagedara to Tihariya	2	823 12	—
Biyanwila to Galahitiyawa	4	—	485 0
Pattalagedara to Kal-eliya	4½	1,021 81	—
Talawatuhenpita to Udupilla	7½	623 0	—
	48¾	6,615 31	1,041 55
Siyane Korale East.			
Weke to Weliweriya	7½	884 25	—
Urapola to Weke and Hanwella	15	2,456 65	—
Pugoda to Kosgama	3	—	406 0
Udupilla to Dompe and Giridara	7	—	1,013 35
	32½	3,340 90	1,419 35
Alutkuru Korale South.			
Ekala to Henaratgoda	6¾	1,297 80	—
Hunupitiya to Hendala	2¼	553 12	—
Tudella to Pamunugama	3	1,434 21	—
Siduwa to Kotugoda	3	—	381 75
Ragama to Kandana	2	—	418 35
	17	3,285 13	800 10
Total ...	231⅜	30,749 39	9,485 92

List of Works sanctioned in 1902, to be re-voted for Expenditure during the Year 1903.

Estimate sanctioned by		Service.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure during 1902.	Balance to be re-voted for 1903.
Letter No.	Date.				
		Bridges.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
42	February 25, 1902	For the construction of a bridge on the road from Battaramulla to Kottawa	1,215 0	105 0	1,110 0
42	February 25, 1902	For the repairs of two bridges on the road from Panagoda to Henpita	590 0	84 0	506 0
55	March 6, 1902	For the construction of a bridge at Battaramulla field on the road from Kotte to Talangama and Bope ...	1,350 0	454 0	896 0
274	November 14, 1902	For repairs to the rail pile bridge at Kosgama junction, 30-feet span	180 0	45 0	135 0
292	November 28, 1902	For erecting a bridge at Pattuketiya between 17th and 18th mile on the Henaratgoda-Ekala road	2,000 0	—	2,000 0
—		For putting a concrete roadway to the bridge at Kiriwattuduwa on the road from Hiripitiya to Horagalla ...	1,000 0	—	1,000 0
		Culverts.			
177	July 30, 1901	For the construction of a masonry culvert on the road from Walgama to Diyagama	257 0	—	257 0
42	February 25, 1902	For the construction of a masonry culvert on the road from Gampaha to Alutgama and Radawana	308 0	—	308 0
42	February 25, 1902	For the construction of a masonry culvert on the road from Siduwa to Kotugoda	157 0	—	157 0
42	February 25, 1902	For converting two timber platform culverts of 6 feet into covered drains on the road from Aturugiriya to Kottawa	390 0	—	390 0
42	February 25, 1902	For the construction of a concrete platform culvert on the road from Kotte to Talangama and Bope ...	484 0	—	484 0
42	February 25, 1902	For the construction of two concrete platform culverts on the road from Kotte to Talangama and Bope ...	1,540 0	—	1,540 0
42	February 25 1902	For the construction of a platform culvert on the road from Mampe to Kottawa	506 0	78 0	428 0
42	February 25, 1982	For the construction of a masonry culvert on the road from Attidiya to Ratmalana	297 0	—	297 0
42	February 25, 1902	For the construction of a masonry culvert on the road from Madapata to Moraenda	165 0	—	165 0
42	February 25, 1902	For the construction of a timber platform culvert on the road from Talangama to Kalapaluwawa ...	534 0	90 0	444 0
42	February 25, 1902	For the construction of a timber platform culvert on the road from Talangama to Kalapaluwawa... ...	385 0	—	385 0
125	June 12, 1902	For the construction of a masonry culvert on road from Kesbewa to Gonabendiduwa	199 0	—	199 0
212	September 13, 1902	For constructing a culvert on Mampe-Diggala road ...	276 0	—	276 0
149	June 21/22, 1901	For the construction of two masonry culverts on the road from Battaramulla to Kottawa	594 0	—	594 0
		Improvements of Roads			
149	June 21/22, 1901	For improving the road from Wattala through Hunupitiya to Mahara	2,928 0	592 37	2,335 63
313	December 15, 1902	For improving the road from Welikada to Kohilawatta ...	500 0	—	500 0
291	November 28, 1902	For the repairs of the Tudella-Pamunugama road ...	400 0	—	400 0
318	December 15, 1902	For repairs to the road from Gampaha to Alutgama and Radawana	1,500 0	—	1,500 0
257	October 28 1902	For the improvement of the road from Mipe to Padukka and Millewa	1,500 0	—	1,500 0
		Total ...	19,255 0	1,448 37	17,806 63

NEGOMBO DISTRICT.

THE annexed comparative statement shows the working of the Road Ordinance in this district for the last three years :—

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	123,600	—	—	126,770	—	—	126,770	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	32,892	—	—	32,758	—	—	33,192	—
3. Effective in this district :—									
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	30,395		92·40	30,730		93·80	31,004		93·40
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ...	34		·10	21		·06	15		·04
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		30,429	92·51		30,751	93·87		31,019	93·45
4. Not effective in this district, but discharged their liability :—									
(*a*) Exempted ...	1,367		4·15	677		2·06	905		2·72
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere	762		2·31	894		2·72	816		2·45
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	5		·01	14		·04	3		·09
(*d*) Fined	7		·02	21		·06	10		·03
(*e*) Double and erroneous entries	17		·05	31		·09	26		·07
(*f*) Dead	91		·27	99		·30	84		·25
		2,249	6·83		1,736	5·29		1,844	5·55
5. Non-effective :—									
(*a*) Reported to have left the village	214		·65	271		·82	329		·99
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		214	·65		271	·82		329	·99

In 1902 the revenue from commutation amounted to Rs. 46,551, as against Rs. 46,158 in 1901, an increase of Rs. 393; and the number of men who discharged their liability under the Ordinance was 31,032, as against 30,786 in 1901. Ten men were fined and three men were committed to prison but were subsequently discharged on payment of fine.

The minor roads in the district were kept in good order, notwithstanding heavy rains during the year. In addition to the ordinary upkeep, several temporary culverts were converted into permanent ones. The road from Ewariwatta to Yagodamulla, which was undertaken in 1901, is now almost complete, the work of forming and gravelling the road having been done by contract at a cost of Rs. 1,917·50.

The road from Minuwangoda to Dagonne, for which funds were voted in 1901, was completed in 1902. The further extension of this road to Miriswatta has been deferred for want of funds.

The statement of revenue and expenditure is annexed :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, 1902.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902 ...	—	2,328 32	Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals ...	20,685 68	
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	46,551 0		Amount expended on minor roads	14,653 16	
Resthouse collections ...	1,153 2		Repairs to resthouses ...	632 2	
Provincial Road Committee contribution on account of pay of resthouse-keepers ...	662 44		Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	709 44	
Government contribution on account of minor roads ...	2,985 0		Miscellaneous charges ...	2,253 33	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	988 6		Salaries of establishment and cost of working Ordinance ...	11,148 62	
		52,339 52			50,082 25
			Balance on December 31, 1902	—	4,585 59
		54,667 84			54,667 84

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

KALUTARA DISTRICT.

I.—COMMUTATION.

THE collection of the labour or commutation due under the Thoroughfares Ordinance being of the greatest importance, a comparative review of the results in 1902 and in previous years naturally takes first place in dealing with the work of the District Road Committee. The annexed table gives these figures :—

	1900.		Per-centage on B.	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	178,795	—	—	201,455*	—	—	201,455	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	51,874	—	—	52,366	—	—	52,850	—
3. Effective in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	46,351		89·35	46,710		89· 2	46,141		87· 3
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	200		·39	306		·58	361		·68
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	8		·02	1		002
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—		46,551	89·74		47,024	89· 8		46,503	87·99
(a) Exempted ...	1,504		2·90	1,226		2·34	1,900		3·59
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	3,143		6·06	1,866		3·57	1,757		3·32
(c) Committed to jail ...	8		·01	7		·01	2		·003
(d) Fined ...	45		·09	73		·14	9		·02
(e) Double entries ...	117		·22	1,654		3·16	1,962		3·51
(f) Dead ...	145		·28	158		·3	150		·28
5. Non-effective :—		4,962	9·56		4,964	9·52		5,780	10·94
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	326		·63	358		·68	567		1·07
(b) Otherwise, not arrested	35		·07	—		—	—		—
		361	·07		358	·68		567	1·07

* Based on the Census of 1901.

The comparison does not at first sight show as satisfactory results as would seem desirable, and requires some explanation.

The usual natural increase appears (head B) to have come on the lists, and the steadiness of the figures points to any possibly abnormal influx due to plumbago mining in 1899 having moved again from the district. But in spite of this the actual effectives have fallen off 500, instead of increasing above that number over the figures of 1901. The loss is probably explained by the large number of exemptions in the year under report, and by the larger number who have left their villages for employment elsewhere, and who have not been traced to be included in the non-effectives.

Very few fines were imposed, as the defaulters in most cases satisfied me that the default was excusable.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMITTEE.

I give the figures under this head for 1901 as well as 1902 to afford some comparison :—

Receipts.	1901.			1902.		
	In Money.	In Labour.	Total.	In Money.	In Labour.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1901 and 1902	—	—	9,452 20	—	—	4,906 89
Commutation realized in money and labour	70,983 0	12 0	70,995 0	70,294 50	1 50	70,296 0
Miscellaneous	141 17	—	141 17	373 23	—	373 23
Toll grant contribution ...	7,675 98	—	7,675 98	7,325 79	—	7,325 79
			88,264 35			82,901 91
PAYMENTS.						
Amount paid on account of principal roads	29,638 50	—	32,931 50	29,799 0	—	33,109 75
Amount paid on account of resthouses	3,293 0	—		3,310 0	—	
Amount expended on minor roads ...	30,821 94	12 0	30,833 94	28,870 81	1 50	28,872 31
Salaries of establishment, commission paid to division officers, &c. ...	17,191 98	—	17,191 98	15,232 2	—	15,232 2
Miscellaneous payments ...	1,581 30	—	1,581 30	318 66	—	318 66
			82,538 72			77,532 74
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	—	—	5,725 63	—	—	5,369 17
			88,264 35			82,901 91

The balance carried over at the end of 1901 is somewhat higher than in 1902. The expenditure on minor roads is almost the same, and would have been increased but for the unfortunate removal of the Superintendent of Minor Roads for three months to Colombo, and by a very abnormal season which greatly interfered with works of construction.

The figures for commutation realized are somewhat lower than in 1901, due to fewer effective recoveries. Miscellaneous receipts show a small increase. This is due to a larger amount of unexpended balances on principal road estimates having been refunded in 1902 than in 1901 and to contributions received from the planting community in aid of minor roads.

I have this year omitted from miscellaneous receipts all Provincial Road Committee funds, amounts received in settlement of advances, and fines on defaulters, which are credited to revenue. Obviously the first and last items are not revenue of the District Road Committee, and the second appears on both sides of the account as advances, and again on the payment side when the charge is ledgered to its proper vote in settlement of the advance as an expenditure on works. The book entries (for so they may be called) in connection with these advances simply swell the account of revenue and expenditure fictitiously.

Toll grant collections are slightly lower, as the rents realized somewhat lower rates.

The amount voted and spent on each minor road is given below :—

Name of Road.	Miles.	Amount voted.	Spent on Upkeep.	Spent on Special Works.	Spent on Bridges.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Alubomulla to Alutgama ...	3½	280 0	278 95	—	—	278 95
Agalawatta to Badureliya ...	7¼	2,611 76	2,102 48	233 2	270 15	2,605 65
Beruwala to Moragala ...	1⅓	150 0	144 25	—	—	144 25
Beruwala to Alutgama ...	1¾	365 11	344 47	—	—	344 47
Dodangoda to Tebuwana ...	4	866 96	859 27	—	—	859 27
Gonabendiduwa to Rambara-ela ...	2	155 74	154 52	—	—	154 52
Gorakapola and Galetotupola roads ...	½	33 30	30 10	—	—	30 10
Horana to Talagala	4	941 55	481 48	—	375 0	856 48
Hinatiyangala to Pitagon Eliya ...	1¼	246 0	181 87	—	—	181 87
Hinatiyangala to Etawila ...	1¼	145 38	144 81	—	—	144 81
Moragala to Pelawatta ...	5	2,685 89	995 48	1,005 67	189 20	2,190 35
Henemulla to Madapata ...	1⅓	127 98	123 25	—	—	123 25
Kalutara to Etanamada ...	1	1,011 7	71 52	—	410 43	481 95
Leuwanduwa to Ittapana ...	4½	463 97	267 83	—	183 40	451 23
Nallur to Mahawila	1¾	133 0	132 10	—	—	132 10
Nallur to Mahawila *viâ* Madupitiya ...	2½	225 0	224 93	—	—	224 93
Nagoda to Agalawatta ...	14¼	5,140 68	5,110 93	—	—	5,110 93
Palatota to Nagoda	2½	276 72	271 95	—	—	271 95
Palannoruwa to Kotikangoda ...	8	1,486 13	1,021 66	379 2	—	1,400 68
Palatota to Toragala-ela ...	3	655 50	648 27	—	—	648 27
Palatota to Duwe Pansala ...	1¼	180 59	178 56	—	—	178 56
Paiyagala to Dodangoda ...	3¼	372 73	371 75	—	—	371 75
Paiyagala to Halkandawila ...	3¼	290 21	285 14	—	—	285 14
Pantiya to Polgahakanda ...	2⅓	249 22	249 22	—	—	249 22
Panadure gravet roads ...	1½	401 7	273 30	126 3	—	399 33
Panadure to Gonabendiduwa ...	4	512 67	509 27	—	—	509 27
Pokunuwita to Kahatuduwa ...	4	694 41	694 5	—	—	694 5

Name of Road.	Miles.	Amount voted.	Spent on Upkeep.	Spent on Special Works.	Spent on Bridges.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Ratmalgoda to Handupangoda ...	4¾	2,394 1	497 31	177 55	718 19	1,393 5
Tebuwana to Anguruwatota ...	4	2,050 35	181 48	537 79	992 40	1,711 67
Tudugala to Nehinna ...	1¼	888 10	191 65	—	191 0	382 65
Udaowita to Agalawatta ...	8½	1,276 9	1,023 10	212 60	—	1,235 70
Waskaduwa to Bandaragama ...	7½	557 0	552 62	—	—	552 62
Wisidagama to Kindelpitiya ...	5	355 13	352 53	—	—	352 53
Walana to Hirana	2¼	162 40	157 66	—	—	157 66
Wadduwa to Morontuduwa ...	3¼	553 14	375 18	160 22	—	535 40
Badureliya to Kukulegama ...	4½	998 62	967 3	—	—	967 3
Kirimetiya to Yala	10	1,359 55	1,359 11	—	—	1,359 11
Bellana to Moragala	5	505 0	—	—	310 50	310 50
Indilanda to Anguruwatota ...	4	2,615 38	—	—	438 0	438 0
Medakumbura-Walana road ...	—	25 0	—	20 98	—	20 98
Repairing Gonabendiduwa ferry boat...	—	138 0	—	130 58	—	130 58
Total ...	150¼	33,675 91	21,810 58	2,983 46	4,078 27	28,872 31

There is an improvement in the condition of the principal minor roads since I left the district in 1900, due to more metal having been provided over sections with heavy traffic; but it has been necessary to somewhat neglect the drains and clearing off of jungle to find funds for this.

I have recently been over the whole section from Kalutara to Badureliya, and while there is a distinct improvement in parts the hill beyond Bellana is very bad, and the roadway beyond very sandy.

As regards the Moragala-Pelawatta road, attention is required to one or two very rocky portions and to the bridges and culverts. Orders have been issued about taking these up in 1903 and also to try to metal wheel tracks. The road often does not look bad, as a shower of rain smooths down the soft sandy surface, but this does not last long. Whether dry or wet, the nature of the surface makes it, as a rule, a heavy road for traffic.

The small section of 4 miles from Badureliya to Atweltota, which was originally made by the Public Works Department as the commencement of the Kukulu korale road, and which was handed over to the District Road Committee in October, 1901, has given much trouble. The heavy rains for months of last year reduced parts of it to sloughs. A large piece was washed out on one point, and the woodwork on several large bridges began to go. In addition, a sharp phenomenal rainfall on 9th August, beginning about 6 A.M., washed away at about 11 A.M. the large iron bridge at the extreme end of the road. I do not propose to do more than try to keep the first couple of miles passable, but when the bridge planks go the road may be closed. The traffic on it is very small.

The new bridges on the Tebuwana-Anguruwatota road were finished during the year, but the Committee must now take in hand those erected by the estates and now becoming dangerous.

On the other side of the river no work was done on the Indilande road, and the votes have been carried over to 1903.

The earthwork ont he village road from Moragala to Bellanawent on steadily this year. Five culverts were built from the vote of Rs. 500 allowed by the District Road Committee, and two more will be finished from this sum. It was originally proposed to build masonry culverts, but on my suggestion the Superintendent of Minor Roads approved of dry rubble work being sufficient, and this change has enabled the vote to provide two more culverts.

Earthwork was also done on village roads in the Pasdun korale east, Rayigam korale, and totamunes, and votes have been taken to provide some bridges. Two very useful connections will be those from Beruwala to Yatadolawatta on the Kalutara-Matugama road near the 9th milepost and through Warapitiya to Migama. In the Rayigam korale the village road from Rayigama to Anguruwatota *via* Haltota passes through a number of villages which want cart communication.

An application was made to the Committee during the year by the Secretary, Kalutara Planters' Association, to take over the section between the Pantiya-Polgahakanda road and the Public Works Department road at the Neboda hospital. I inspected the road with him, but was unable to recommend the Committee to accede to the request, as the road is purely an estate one.

The Committee Members at the end of the year were Messrs. C. D. Vigors (Chairman), C. F. Emerson (District Engineer), R. W. Harrison, D. de Silva, and C. L. Orr.

C. D. VIGORS,
Chairman.

Kalutara, February 20, 1903.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

COMPARATIVE statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1901 and 1902 are given below :—

	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
KANDY DISTRICT.						
1. Population (A)	—	375,665	—	—	375,665	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	47,500	—	—	47,005	—
3. Effective in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	43,084		90·70	42,444		90·30
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	548		1·15	413		·88
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	3		01	3		·01
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
		43,635	91·86		42,860	91·19
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	1,467		3·08	1,883		4·00
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,674		3·52	1,617		3·44
(*c*) Committed to jail	21		·04	9		·02
(*d*) Fined	12		·02	19		·04
(*e*) Double entries, &c.	172		·36	99		·21
(*f*) Dead	210		·46	170		·36
		3,553	7·48		3,797	8·07
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	301		·63	348		·74
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	11		·02	—		—
		312	·65		348	·74
MATALE DISTRICT.						
1. Population (A) ...	—	87,350	—	—	87,350	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	15,138	—	—	15,460	—
3. Effective in this district :— ...						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	13,984		92·38	14,313		92·58
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	76		·50	77		·50
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	41		·27	45		·29
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	1		—	—		—
		14,102	93·15		14,435	93·37
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	430		2·84	411		2·66
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	456		3·01	475		3·07
(*c*) Committed to jail	3		02	1		·01
(*d*) Fined	23		15	2		·01
(*e*) Double entries, &c.	21		·13	14		·09
(*f*) Dead	38		·25	43		·28
		971	6·40		946	6·12
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	65		·44	79		·51
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		65	·44		79	·51
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.						
1. Population (A)	—	29,787	—	—	29,787	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	14,373	—	—	14,462	—
3 Effective in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	13,047		90·77	13,161		91·00
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	151		1·05	151		1 04
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	28		·19	26		·18
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
		13,226	92·01		13,338	92·22
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	299		2·08	285		1·97
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	321		2·24	384		2·66
(*c*) Committed to jail	1		·01	—		—
(*d*) Fined	3		·03	1		·01
(*e*) Double entries, &c.	373		2·59	320		2·22
(*f*) Dead	14		·09	9		·07
		1,011	7·04		999	6 93
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	136		·95	125		·86
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		136	·95		125	·86

There was a slight decrease in the Kandy District in the percentage of effectives owing to the larger number of persons exempted, viz., 416 over last year. This increase in exemptions is due (1) to ill-health in the divisions of Udunuwara, Yatinuwara, Harispattu, Uda Dumbara, and Pata Hewaheta (there were many instances, especially in Harispattu, of persons who were suffering with jaundice and unfit for labour); (2) in Pata Dumbara and Uda Palata many persons, who were obviously under age, were entered in the householders' lists and exempted ; and (3) to the formation of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps, the number of planters exempted being 114 in 1902, against 27 in 1901. In the Matale and Nuwara Eliya Districts there was an increase of ·22 and ·21 respectively.

In comparing the figures of the Kandy District of 1901 and 1902, it must be remembered that the Local Board, Hatton-Dikoya, came into operation in January, 1902, thus decreasing the number of

men under the District Road Committee, and making the collection of the tax less in proportion. The number of men lost to the District Road Committee is nearly 1,500. Ten persons were imprisoned in 1902 and 22 fined Rs. 10 each, against 25 imprisoned and 38 fined in 1901. Of the 10 imprisoned in 1902, 4 paid the fine of Rs. 10 each after imprisonment.

KANDY DISTRICT.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1902.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1902 ...	7,011	26	Apportioned to principal roads ...	21,144	50
Receipts	65,184	96	Apportioned to resthouses ...	5,286	25
Government grant: Nugatenna-Bintenna road	5,000	0	Expended on minor roads ...	32,840	99
			Establishment, &c.	8,850	91
Government contribution in aid of minor works	500	0	Commission to division officers ...	6,141	89
Toll grants	1,031	0	Travelling allowances to Superintendents of Minor Roads	1,350	0
			Stationery, forms, tools, &c. ...	1,286	85
			Miscellaneous expenditure ...	286	40
				77,187	79
			Balance	1,539	43
	78,727	22		78,727	22

Work done in 1902.

The annexed reports from Messrs. Wallbeoff and De Motte show in detail the work carried out by them and the permanent improvements effected during 1902.

Two special votes of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned for improvement as gravelled cart roads of the Ambatenna-Bokkawela road in Harispattu and the Nanuoya-Daulagalla road in Udunuwara.

Three miles of the Nugatenna-Bintenna road, viz., the 36th, 37th, and 38th miles, were completed and opened to cart traffic in June, leaving 9·37 miles, up to Weragama, yet to be completed.

Planters' Roads.—The following is a list of planters' roads, towards the maintenance of which the sum of Rs. 1,555 was voted, the estates interested also contributing :—

	Rs.	c.
Road branching off near the 23rd milepost, Nugatenna road to Ambalama at foot of Waitalawa estate	20	0
Ancoombura-Alawatugoda road	250	0
Udispattu-Rangalla road	150	0
Moragahagalla bridge to Tunisgalla gap road	100	0
Kandaloya-Rambukpitiya road	100	0
Meenagalla-Nawalapitiya road...	100	0
Vernacular school to Angruwella road	50	0
Vernacular school to Wattagalla factory	50	0
Waitalawa to Urugala road	30	0
Ferndale to Nitre Cave road	300	0
Kobonella to Nitre Cave road	30	0
Nugatenna to Kobonella road	75	0
Road connecting Madulkele, Elkaduwa, and Matale Districts	50	0
Horagalla-Blackstone road	100	0
Coolbawn-Strathellie road	100	0
Cottaganga to Tunisgalla road...	50	0
Total ...	1,555	0

A sum of Rs. 100 was voted as a moiety towards cost of repairs to the Beaumont bridge, Rs. 30 for upkeep of two bridges over the Hulu-ganga river, Rs. 150 for repairs to Pilgrims' road and bridges, Rs. 100 for repairs to the Bogawantalawa-Horton Plains road, Rs. 250 grant in aid towards construction of a wire bridge over the Nilambe-oya, and Rs. 27·82 for repairs to the Galagedara-Bokkawela road.

The following sums were granted for upkeep of the under-mentioned inter-district or travellers' roads in the subdivisions of Ambagamuwa, Dikoya, Maskeliya, Hewaheta, Pussellawa, and Kandy, the apportionments in almost all cases having been made as recommended by the Planters' Associations concerned :—

	Rs.	c.
Kehelgama-Agraoya road	85	0
Watawala-Agrawatta road	75	0
Binoya-Chalmers road	15	0
Abergeldie-Westhall road (Binoya section)	75	0
Do. (Templestowe section)	75	0
Agraoya-Shannon road	30	0
Kotiyagalla-Balangoda road	95	0
Poolbank-Dimbula road	25	0
Annfield gap road	30	0
Norwood-Stockholm road	45	0
Warleigh bridge-Maskeliya	50	0
Campion-Horton Plains road	95	0
Lethenty-Marlborough road	25	0
Osborne bridge road	70	0
Norwood-Bathford Valley road	30	0
Ireby-Elbedde road	20	0
Claverton-Nyanza road	20	0
Warleigh bridge-Church road	25	0
Osborne-Hatton road	95	0
New Valley-Gorthie road	20	0
Fordyce gap road	75	0

	Rs.	c.
Queenwood gap road	25	0
Warleigh bridge-Walker's shop road	20	0
Osborne-Glengariffe road	60	0
Kew gap-Maskeliya road	25	0
Jacob's ladder road	50	0
Claverton-Nyanza road	40	0
Stockholm road	60	0
Cleaveland-Balangoda road	30	0
Glenugie road	50	0
Tarf-Brownlow road	10	0
Hapugastenna road	100	0
Emelina-Brunswick road	25	0
Amblamana-Gallantenna road...	50	0
Deltota-Patiagama road	50	0
Kirimetiya-Bowlana road	50	0
Lulecandura-Stellenberg gap road	100	0
Pussellawa-Nilambe road	200	0
Pussellawa-Deltota road	150	0
Pussellawa-Nawalapitiya road...	80	0
Gampola-Bukanda road	150	0
Severnake-Nayapane road	250	0
Rajatalawa-Gallowayknowe road	100	0
Uduwelle-Kitulamulla road	100	0
Galaha-Pussellawa road	90	0
Vedeheta-Le Vallon road	60	0
North Vedeheta-Nilambe road...	60	0
Kitoolamulla-Galaha road	60	0
Total ...	3,120	0

Owing to the unprecedented heavy rainfall during the latter end of the year much damage was done to several roads and bridges.

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Resthouses in the Province.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1902 ...	651	87	Maintenance, repairs, and improvements...	7,449	45
Voted in Supply Bill	8,969	75	Equipment	3,266	4
Resthouse collections	6,321	75	Salaries	4,443	92
Miscellaneous receipts	28	16		15,159	41
			Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	812	12
Total ...	15,971	53	Total ...	15,971	53

Resthouses.—Besides the amounts voted for maintenance, &c., of resthouses, as shown in detail in the reports of the Superintendents of Minor Roads, the following sums were also voted for maintenance, repairs, and improvements, the works of which were carried out by the Public Works Department, viz.:—

Dambulla Resthouse.—Rs. 3,600 for certain improvements and alterations.

Hanguranketa Resthouse.—Rs. 182 for certain repairs and for whitewashing and cleaning.

Nalanda Resthouse.—Rs. 145 for certain repairs and for whitewashing and cleaning.

Sigiriya Resthouse.—Rs. 110 for certain repairs and for whitewashing and cleaning.

Talawakele Resthouse.—Rs. 600 for certain repairs and improvements.

Ambalams and Circuit Bungalows.—A sum of Rs. 450 was voted for upkeep of ambalams and bungalows in the Matale District, Rs. 100 for repairs to the roof of the Degaldoruwa ambalam, and Rs. 45·75 for repairs to the roof of the Nildandahinna circuit bungalow.

The new resthouse at Peradeniya, for which a vote of Rs. 15,200 was taken in the Supply Bill of 1900, was completed early in 1902, and was taken over by the Provincial Road Committee and opened to the public on the 10th March. It is the best equipped resthouse in the Province, and the patronage extended to it has so far been very satisfactory.

The other resthouses in the Province are well equipped, and have been well maintained during the year.

J. P. LEWIS,
Chairman.

Kandy, May 23, 1903.

Annexure.

REPORT from Mr. H. J. Wallbeoff, Superintendent of Minor Roads.

I HAVE the honour to report that the following statement shows the amounts spent on upkeep of the roads in my charge during 1902 :—

Name of Road.	Class of Road.	Mileage. M. C.	Amount spent. Rs.	c.
Angunawala to Dawlagalla ...	Cart road ...	2 42½ ...	242	50
Nanu-oya to Dawlagalla ...	do. ...	2 0 ...	200	0
Do.	Bridlepath ...	1 39 ...	23	80
Dawlagalla to Watadeniya ...	Footpath ...	4 25 ...	34	50
Embilmigama to Paranapattiya ...	do. ...	3 78 ...	31	80
Embilmigama to Dawlagala ...	do. ...	3 67 ...	30	65
Gelioya to Embekke	do. ...	2 47½ ...	20	75
Kaluwawahalkada to Athlone ...	Cart road ...	1 0 ...	50	0
Athlone to Wattapola	Footpath ...	4 36 ...	35	50
Mahantegama to Paranapattiya ...	Footpath ...	2 0 ...	16	0
Kadugannawa to Paranapattiya ...	Cart road ...	5 20 ...	656	0
Embilmigama to Alagalla ...	do. ...	5 38 ...	326	20

Name of Road.	Class of Road.	Mileage. M. C.	Amount spent. Rs. c.
Galagedara to Kobbekaduwa	do.	1 20	74 25
Embilmigama to Paranapattiya	Footpath	1 10	8 95
Embilmigama to Dawlagala	do.	0 13	1 30
Galagedara to Henabowa	Cart road	11 29½	568 44
Galagedara to Kobbekaduwa	do.	1 0	40 0
Do.	Bridlepath	7 25	117 0
Hataraliyadda to Galabawa	do.	3 16	36 20
Barigama to Halloluwa	Cart road	3 44	338 36
Katugastota to Halloluwa	do.	3 6	149 32
Gampola to Paranapattiya	do.	5 20	503 92
Gampola to Lantern Hill	do.	1 40	144 0
Gampola to Dolosbage cart road	Bridlepath	9 32	104 50
Attabage to Dunukeulla	do.	4 6	65 20
Maha-oya to Ahupine-ela	do.	3 0	48 0
Udahentenna to Appalawatta ford	do.	1 78½	31 20
Geli-oya to Hindagala	Footpath	4 13	33 30
Ginigathena to Laxapana	Bridlepath	2 0	32 0
	Total		3,963 64

Besides the annual upkeep of minor roads the following permanent improvements were effected on the following roads :—

Kadugannawa to Paranapattiya.—A sum of Rs. 25·20 was spent for constructing a retaining wall at the 2nd mile, Rs. 3 for slight repairs to two cover drains on the 1st mile, Rs. 44·80 for renewing planks of Halgolla-oya bridge on the 5th mile, and Rs. 72 for renewing planks of the Alpitikanda bridge on the last quarter mile of the road.

Embilmigama to Alagalla.—A sum of Rs. 113·40 was spent for constructing a wing-wall to the Kuda-oya buckle plate bridge on the 1st mile of the road. A sum of Rs. 517·35 was also spent for constructing four retaining walls,—one at Kuda-oya, one bordering Galange-ela on 2nd mile, and two at Danture on 3rd mile,—for constructing arch drain and opening outlet, bottoming and filling approaches to another arch drain, for removing landslips in parts of the road, and for filling side of road, and strengthening same with kitul piles and planks.

Galagedara to Henabowa.—A sum of Rs. 40·50 was spent for iron side railings, &c., to Dedunupitiya buckle plate bridge on this road.

Gampola to Dolosbage Cart Road.—A sum of Rs. 376·66 was spent for renewing two bridges on the 8th mile, and Rs. 255·75 was spent in constructing a bridge on Somerset estate on the 7th mile.

Nanu-oya to Dawlagala.—A sum of Rs. 153·48 was spent in blasting, breaking, and removing obstructing rocks on the 2nd mile, and Rs. 1,000 was spent in converting 1 mile 30½ chains into a cart road.

Amberuppe Gansabhawa Path.—A sum of Rs. 109·55 was spent for repairs to Madawala bridge on this road and Rs. 8·58 for tarring.

Landslips were removed on the following roads at a cost of Rs. 111·98, viz. :—

	Rs. c.
Gampola to Paranapattiya	75 97
Kadugannawa to Paranapattiya...	14 86
Embilmigama to Paranapattiya	21 15
Total ...	111 98

Certain portions of the following roads were metalled on the upkeep estimates, viz. :—

Gampola to Lantern Hill.	Gampola to Paranapattiya.
Barigama to Halloluwa.	Kadugannawa to Paranapattiya.
Katugastota to Halloluwa.	Embilmigama to Alagalla.

Galagedara Resthouse.—A sum of Rs. 42·11 was spent in putting up a fence round two sides of the resthouse garden and in weeding and cleaning up the resthouse grounds, Rs. 40 was spent for two new inner doors to the resthouse, and Rs. 106·71 for a bathroom and earth closet.

Two notice boards were put up on the roads to the Galagedara and Kadawala resthouses at a cost of Rs. 34·81.

HENRY J. WALLBEOFF,
Superintendent, Minor Roads.

Kandy, February 27, 1903.

REPORT from Mr. G. de Motte, Superintendent of Minor Roads.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith separate statements of expenditure incurred on the repairs and improvements to the roads and buildings in my divisions.

2. The roads, with their bridges, culverts, and pavements, were well maintained throughout the year, notwithstanding the unusual heavy rains experienced in the latter part of it.

3. Early in the year the roads in the division of Harispattu, with the exception of two, were placed in my charge. They were in a sadly neglected condition, but with the judicious expenditure of the fund voted for their upkeep I have been enabled to put them into tolerably fair order by the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was voted for converting the bridle road into a cart road from Ambatenna to Bokkawala ; one mile of it was taken in hand, and the necessary earth cutting, culverts, and retaining walls were completed by the end of the year.

4. Three miles of the Nugatenna-Bintenna cart road in Uda Dumbara were completed and taken over by the middle of the year, and the trace beyond this for a distance of about 9½ miles and up to end of the Province at Weragama was cleared to a width of 12 ft., and defined in order to keep it open till each year sees its gradual completion to the limit of the Province.

5. Besides other minor buildings, such as Gansabhawas, schools, and circuit bungalows, there are five resthouses in my divisions, all of which were well equipped and maintained throughout the

year. New glass window frames with dark green blinds fitted to sashes were provided for the Teldeniya resthouse during the year, and two wooden gates hung on stone pillars were put up at entrances to the resthouse at Madugoda, as also a loose stone wall to keep cattle out of premises.

Statement of Expenditure on Maintenance of Roads in the Year 1902.

Name of Road or Work.	Nature of Work or Road.	Mileage.	Amount spent. Rs. c.	Specification of Work done.
Works, Ordinary: Repairs.				
Arambakkadde to Harankahawa	Cart road	3½	175 0	The general maintenance of roads, bridges, culverts, sign-boards, mileposts, &c., throughout the year. Average cost per mile of cart road Rs. 66 per annum. Average cost per mile of bridle road Rs. 31 per annum.
Harankahawa to Bokkawala	Bridle road	1½	60 0	
Hadeniya to Alawatugoda	do.	10	300 0	
Pujapitiya to Keppitigala	do.	4	153 75	
Ambatenna to Bokkawala	do.	6¾	337	
Katugastota to Bokkawala	do.	9¼	369 25	
Lewella to Madawala	Cart road	3	180 0	
Napana to Walala	do.	2	100 0	
Walala to Wawinna	do.	2	200 0	
Walala to Pitiyagedara	Bridle road	1½	100 0	
Guru-oya to Kimbulgantota	do.	9¼	270 0	
Hurikaduwa to Naranpanawa	do.	5	75 0	
Naranpanawa to Putuhapuwa	do.	2½	25 0	
Sirimalwatta to Hakketugala	do.	4	80 0	
Teldeniya to Panwila	do.	6½	180 0	
Wattegama to Andayama	do.	2½	25 0	
Polgolla to Matale District	do.	6	120 0	
Nugatenna to Bintenna	Cart road	10½	800 0	
Nugatenna to Weragantota	Bridle road	16	105 0	
Do. (toll grant)	do.	16	375 0	
Putuhapuwa to Gabbela	do.	3	90 0	
Udispattu to Vernacular school	do.	1	50 0	
Talatu-oya to Hanguranketa	Cart road	8	480 0	
Talatu-oya to Kershaw's bridge	do.	2	120 0	
Ampitiya to Uduwela	Bridle road	4	80 0	
Urugala to Rangalla	do.	8½	320 0	
The "Flash," Madulkella	do.	1⅓	100 0	
	Total	133¾	5,270 0	
Works, Extraordinary: Improvements, &c.			Rs. c.	
Talagune bridge	Improvement	—	465 0	Bridge raised above flood level and reconstructed.
Urugala-Rangalla road	Repairs	—	229 0	Five bridges on this road repaired and put in order.
Nugatenna to Bintenna	Improvement	—	940 0	The trace beyond the last mile of cart road, down to end of Province at Weragama opened and defined 12 ft. wide throughout.
Talatu-oya-Hanguranketa road	Repairs	—	100 0	A fallen in culvert and retaining walls rebuilt on 6th mile-post.
Arambakadde to Harankahawa	Improvement	—	200 0	New drainage put in throughout the road.
Ampitiya to Uduwela	Repairs	—	200 0	Rebuilding abutment of bridge and widening same.
Ambatenna to Bokkawala	Improvement	—	1,998 78	Converting one mile of bridle road into cart road 12 ft. wide
	Total		4,032 78	

Statement of Expenditure in the Year 1902 on Resthouses and Buildings.

Name of Work.	Nature of Work.	Amount spent. Rs. c.	Specification of Work.
Works, Ordinary: Repairs to Buildings, &c.			
Wattegama resthouse	Repairs	300 0	White and colour-washing walls, shifting tiles, renewing gutters, painting doors and windows, tarring, &c., of main building, out-houses, and stables.
Weragantota resthouse	do.	369 0	Renewing decayed roofing timbers, valances, gutters, and whitewashing, tarring, repairs to wall cracks, locks, hinges of main building, outhouses, and stables.
Teldeniya resthouse	do.	15 75	Shifting tiles and repairs to leaks, &c.
Wattegama Post Office	do.	177 0	Repairs to leaks, white and colour washing walls and roof timbers, painting doors and windows, renewing valley gutters, rethatching cadjan roof of bathroom, and fitting a smoke outlet to kitchen.
Panwila resthouse	do.	17 0	Repairs to roof leaks and broken boundary fences, &c.
Weragantota ferry boat	do.	20 0	Repairs to platform and hand rails of ferry boat.
	Total	898 75	

Name of Work.	Nature of Work.	Amount Spent. Rs. c.	Specification of Work.
Works, Extraordinary: Improvements to Buildings, &c.			
Teldeniya resthouse	Improvement...	404 0	For providing six glass windows and frames and fitting same with dark green blinds on sashes, and for building a new dry-earth closet for servants complete.
Madugoda resthouse	Improvement...	261 0	For making two wooden gates at entrance hung on stone pillars, as also for a loose stone wall round the boundary.
	Total ...	665 0	

Kandy, February 17, 1903.

G. D. MOTTE,
Superintendent, Minor Roads.

MATALE DISTRICT.

A Summary of the Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1902.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	21,748 50	Amount paid in cash and labour on principal roads and resthouses	10,269 0
Miscellaneous receipts	210 45	Amount spent on minor works ...	7,985 66
Refund of advance	1,275 0	Grant to Mr. J. Westland, Gammaduwa road	400 0
Unexpended balance of 1901 ...	4,149 47	Grant to Mr. R. Wilson, Kandanuwara road	300 0
		Salaries of establishment and commission to division officers	3,601 48
		Miscellaneous expenses	238 29
		Balance	4,588 99
	27,383 42		27,383 42

The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1901 and 1902 :—

	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	87,350	—	—	87,350	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	15,138	—	—	15,460	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	13,984		92·38	14,313		92·58
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	76		·50	77		·50
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	41		·27	45		·29
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	1		·01	—		—
		14,102	—		14,435	—
4. Not effective in the district, but discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	430		2·84	411		2·66
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	456		3·01	475		3·07
(*c*) Committed to jail	3		·02	1		·01
(*d*) Fined	23		·15	2		·01
(*e*) Double entries	21		·13	14		·09
(*f*) Dead	38		·25	43		·28
		971	—		946	—
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	65		·44	79		·51
(*b*) Otherwise, not accounted ...	—		—	—		—
		65	—		79	—

Beyond the usual upkeep and repairs of the roads, the following culverts and bridges were built in 1902 :—

Two culverts on Deville road.
Four culverts on Deville road.
One culvert on Wariyapola-Galoya road.
One platform bridge at Udasgiriya.
Four culverts, Yatawatta-Mahawela road.
Three culverts on Maningomuwa road.
One platform bridge on Deville road. Repairs to wire bridge at Marukona and Gonamale-ela.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

District Road Committee's Office,
Matale, February 6, 1903.

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the working of the Ordinance during 1901 and 1902 is annexed in the prescribed form :—

	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	29,787	—	—	29,787	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	14,373	—	—	14,462	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	13,047		90·77	13,161		91·0
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	151		1·05	151		1·4
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	28		·19	26		·18
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
4. Not effective in the district, but discharged their liability :—		13,226	92·01		13,338	92·22
(*a*) Exempted	299		2·08	285		1·97
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	321		2·24	384		2·66
(*c*) Committed to jail	1		·01	—		—
(*d*) Fined	3		·03	1		·01
(*e*) Double entries, &c.	373		2·59	320		2·22
(*f*) Dead	14		·09	9		·07
5. Non-effective :—		1,011	7·04		999	6·93
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	136		·95	125		·86
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		136	·95		125	·85

The figures are the best on record. Roughly, 95 per cent. discharged their liabilities, 2 per cent. were exempted, 2 per cent. were accounted for as dead, double entries, &c., and 1 per cent. only could not be found and were not accounted for. No one was imprisoned. One man was fined Rs. 10.

The extension of the time for single rate payment was, as reported last year, a great boon to the villager, who had time to reap his crop and avoid borrowing money to pay his tax at an exorbitant rate of interest. It has been estimated that the villager who borrows Re. 1·50 for the tax does not clear himself of the debt under Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

The amount spent on minor works was Rs. 9,160·56, distributed as follows :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Ambankele-Yatimadura road ...	57 50	Blackpool bridge	450 0
Nildandahena-Rupaha road	115 0	Madulla-Kena road	32 50
Nildandahena-Ragala road	115 0	Nildandahena-Madulla road	57 50
Udamadura-Teripeha road	37 50	Daraoya-Hope road	30 0
Nildandahena-Kurunduoya road ...	127 50	Gonavy-Rahatungoda road	100 0
Harasbedde-Mahauva road	7 50	Rutland-Denike road	50 0
Ragala-Amherst gap road	107 50	Bridge over Labukele	241 97
Rupaha-Uda Pussellawa road ...	7 50	Pundalu-oya bridges	90 0
Kandapola-Brookside road	79 29	Pannala-Lower Badulla road	67 50
Nuwara Eliya-Pedrotalagala road ...	100 0	Kodigaha-Kaminden road	145 45
Marigold-Gonapattiya road	195 0	Ramboda-Welikada road	75 0
Allacollawewa-High Forest road ...	125 0	Stellenberg road	50 0
Marigold-High Forest road	175 0	Dimbula-Tillicoultry road	100 22
High Forest-Mahakudugala road ...	100 0	Agras-Bopatalawa road	50 0
Gonapattiya-Kandapola road	340 0	Pine Hill-Beramana road	82 50
Padiyapelella-Marigold road	215 0	Pundaluoya-Sheen road	50 0
Gonapattiya-Mandaranuwara road ...	100 0	Suriyagahapatana-Gamali road ...	50 0
Mandaranuwara-Galella road	185 0	Westward Ho-Dunsinane road ...	60 0
Kurunduoya-Padiyapelella road ...	264 40	Ragala-Concordia road	75 0
Kondagala short cut	30 0	Mahauva-Kurunduoya road	70 0
Manacola-Wilkada road	67 50	Mahakudugala-Glendevon road ...	75 0
Padiyapelella-Leanwela road	77 50	Loolookandura-Karagastalawa road ...	100 0
Rupaha-Suriyagahapatana road ...	200 0	Kahatadande-Leanwela road	20 0
Rambukpotawela bridge	100 0	Old Labukele-Elamala road	50 0
Maturata-Mandaranuwara road ...	47 45	Gonapattiya-Goodwood road	15 0
Makuruppa-Illagolla road	47 50	Bridge over Goodwood road	45 0
Ekiriya-Udagama road	47 50	New bridge over Martuela-oya ...	150 0
Delmar-St. Margaret's road	50 0	Bridge over Udawella-oya	40 0
Rookwood road	515 64	Goodwood boundary to Rookwood ...	95 0
Pattipola road	50 0	Choisy-Ramboda road	75 0
Mudunapitiya-Illagolla road	82 50	Boat for Kosgolle ferry	60 0
Munwatta road	57 50	Kandapola-Ragala road	100 0
Pallewela-Lamasuriyagama road ...	47 50	Ambawela-Pattipola road	50 0
Lamasuriyagama ferry boat	47 50	Harasbedde road	30 0
Nildandahena-Udamadura Lower road ...	177 26	Lidesdale-Brookside	40 0
Depiagoda-Hapugastalawa road ...	68 10	Sita Eliya-Elk Plains path	30 0
Depiagoda-Halboda road	47 50	Halgolla bridge	78 50
Hanguranketa-Unantenna road ...	37 50	Amherst gap-Nuwara Eliya road ...	200 0
Nawalapitiya-Pussellawa road ...	100 0	Stonycliff road	64 89
Nildandahena-Udamadura Upper road ...	57 50	Inverness road	43 55
Wewehena-Pallerakella road	50 0	Eildon Hall road	290 75
Ampitigoda bridge	200 0	Palmerston road	25 0
Ramboda-Pusulpitiya road	77 50	Matakele road	152 48
Pussellawa-Madakumbura road ...	107 50	St. George bridge	24 80
Lamasuriyagama-Lower Badulla road ...	37 50	Queenwood gap road	25 90
Hanguranketa-Lower Badulla road ...	47 50	Nanu-oya road	101 44
Horton Plains-Agrapatana road ...	150 0	Fordyce road	170 97

The list includes nearly Rs. 1,000 spent on construction of new bridle roads to Hewaheta, Pundalu-oya, and Uda Pussellawa respectively. Three new bridges were erected at a cost of Rs. 235, five bridges were repaired at a cost of Rs. 918·50, two new ferry boats were supplied costing Rs. 95, and the balance went in the upkeep of 320 miles of bridle road.

Much damage was done to roads by the heavy rains at the end of the year, and the resources of the Committee will be taxed to the utmost this year in restoring the roads to their normal condition.

Nuwara Eliya, April 21, 1903. E. M. DE C. SHORT, Chairman.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

THE statement given below shows in comparison the results of the operation of the Ordinances during the years 1901 and 1902 in the Jaffna District :—

	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	300,774	—	—	300,774	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	72,147	—	—	73,296	—
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1	63,776		88·40	65,255		89·03
(b) Paid Rs. 2	567		·78	339		·46
(c) Laboured 6 days	162		·22	544		·74
(d) Laboured 12 days	2		—	—		—
		64,507	89·41		66,138	90·23
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	979		1·36	715		·98
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	2,371		3·29	3,061		4·18
(c) Committed to jail	4		—	2		—
(d) Fined	102		·14	17		·02
(e) Double entries	311		·40	488		·67
(f) Dead	872		1·20	534		·72
		4,639	6·43		4,817	6·57
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	978		1·36	1,572		2·14
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	2,023		2·80	769		1·05
		3,001	4·16		2,341	3·19

The Collection of Commutation and calling out of Labour.—The collection of commutation and calling out of labour was carried on as usual.

The annexed statement shows the amount collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and the amount expended during the year 1902 :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1902.

	Balance on December 31, 1901.	Collected in 1902.	Total.	Expended in 1902.	Balance on December 31, 1902.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	18,111 2	67,583 0	85,694 2	64,277 1	21,417 1
Mannar ...	299 95	8,137 1	8,436 96	8,045 9	391 87
Mullaittivu	1,546 5	5,885 69	7,431 74	5,862 92	1,568 82
Total ...	19,957 2	81,605 70	101,562 72	78,185 2	23,377 70

The Apportionment of One-third Labour and Money.—The one-third labour and money available for minor works was devoted to the upkeep and improvements of the existing minor roads in the Jaffna District.

A sum of Rs. 871·91 was spent in constructing new roads, and a further sum of Rs. 244·41 was spent in planting trees by the roadsides.

Annexed statement shows the expenditure by the Provincial and District Road Committees for 1902 :—

Statement showing the Amount expended in detail during the Year.

Estimate No.	Service.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Total.
	JAFFNA.			
	Principal Roads.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
519	Achuvely to Tondaimannar ...	174 90	175 0	349 90
521	Roads within the gravets of Jaffna	3,373 43	5,126 17	8,499 60
522	Jaffna to Karaitivu ...	1,489 23	1,500 0	2,989 23
523	Jaffna to Kankesanturai ...	1,938 73	1,570 0	3,508 73
524	Jaffna to Point Pedro ...	1,786 90	2,736 67	4,523 57
525	Jaffna to Kaitadi ...	1,047 99	1,308 33	2,356 32
526	Manipay to Kaitadi ...	562 85	833 33	1,396 18
527	Jaffna to Punnalai ...	720 96	1,300 0	2,020 96
528	Pannaitturai to Kayts ...	387 79	400 0	787 79
529	Point Pedro to Punnalai ...	1,115 57	1,833 33	2,948 90
530	Tellipalai to Pandateruppu ...	265 8	500 0	765 0
531	Vallai to Valluvettiturai ...	399 79	250 0	649 79
532	Valukkiyar to Velanai ...	165 83	153 33	319 16
536	Kaitadi to Mankulam ...	16,792 52	5,053 0	21,845 52
537	Point Pedro to Kodikamam ...	729 22	883 33	1,612 55
538	Puttur to Kodikamam ...	431 39	666 66	1,098 5
544	Coast road to Colombo ...	2,314 0	600 0	2,914 0
	Total ...	33,696 10	24,889 15	58,585 25
	Buildings.			
	Urgent and immediate repairs to resthouses in the Province ...	—	4,146 18	4,146 18
	For erecting a madam at Mara Iluppai ...	—	150 0	150 0
	For erecting a madam at Kulankulam ...	—	200 0	200 0
	Total ...	—	4,496 18	4,496 18

Vote No.	Service. JAFFNA.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Total.
	Minor Roads.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
5	Roads in the town of Jaffna, repair ...	— ...	1,177 11 ...	1,177 11
6, 12, 17	Urumpirai road repair	— ...	709 8 ...	709 8
7, 11	Kondavil-Irupalai road repair	— ...	429 3 ...	429 3
8	Passaiur cross roads repair	— ...	52 43 ...	52 43
9	Navanturai cross roads repair	— ...	74 64 ...	74 64
10	Arialai road repair	— ...	691 20 ...	691 20
13, 19, 33	Changanai-Vallai road repair	— ...	837 42 ...	837 42
14, 18	Chunnagam-Puttur road repair ...	— ...	377 44 ...	377 44
15	Achilu road repair	— ...	227 79 ...	227 79
20, 39	Chunnagam-Kantherodai road repair ...	— ...	193 62 ...	193 62
21, 31	Thavady-Suthumalai road repair ...	— ...	114 99 ...	114 99
22	Tellippalai-Kadduvan road repair ...	— ...	52 88 ...	52 88
23, 38	Chandilippai-Senthankulam road repair ...	— ...	320 14 ...	320 14
24	Maviddapuram-Kirimalai road repair ...	— ...	159 8 ...	159 8
25	Kankesanturai cross roads repair ...	— ...	173 38 ...	173 38
32	Arali-Mathagal road repair	— ...	597 88 ...	597 88
34	Chandilippai-Pandatiruppu road repair ...	— ...	184 65 ...	184 65
36	Mulai road repair	— ...	246 65 ...	246 65
37	Punnalai road repair	— ...	257 60 ...	257 60
40	Anaikkoddai-Vaddukkoddai road repair ...	— ...	332 57 ...	332 57
41	Sangarapillai road repair	— ...	24 99 ...	24 99
42	Lawton's road repair	— ...	21 37 ...	21 37
43	Chankarattai tank, Arali road, repair ...	— ...	279 55 ...	279 55
44	Road round Chankarattai tank, repair ...	— ...	50 78 ...	50 78
45	Roads in the town of Point Pedro, repair ...	— ...	40 0 ...	40 0
46	Road from Point Pedro Customs to Court-house, repair	— ...	63 80 ...	63 80
47	Tumpalai road repair	— ...	66 70 ...	66 70
48	Alvai-Tunnalai road repair	— ...	400 0 ...	400 0
49	19th mile, Point Pedro to Seashore road, repair	— ...	87 45 ...	87 45
51	Drainage channel road repair	— ...	48 94 ...	48 94
52	Point Pedro East Coast road repair ...	— ...	141 72 ...	141 72
53	Malisanthai-Udupiddy road repair ...	— ...	282 40 ...	282 40
54	20th mile, Point Pedro to Alvai road, repair ...	— ...	61 60 ...	61 60
55	Point Pedro Cross roads, repair ...	— ...	113 97 ...	113 97
56	Point Pedro Kaddaively-Kodikamam road ...	— ...	25 80 ...	25 80
57	Road from Vallipuram temple to Marutenkeni opening and construction	— ...	871 91 ...	871 91
59	Misalai-Varani road repair	— ...	186 32 ...	186 32
60	Chavakachcheri-Vermpirai road repair ...	— ...	135 14 ...	135 14
61	Kodikamam-Kachchai road repair ...	— ...	134 13 ...	134 13
63	Navatkuly-Tanankilappu road repair ...	— ...	310 10 ...	310 10
66	Warburton's road upkeep	— ...	85 85 ...	85 85
67	Lake road upkeep	— ...	46 10 ...	46 10
73	Pallai road repair	— ...	69 76 ...	69 76
85	Road from Karukaitivu to Kavaikulam, upkeep	— ...	40 0 ...	40 0
86	Road from Kalmunai to Parantan *viâ* Punakari resthouse, upkeep	— ...	40 0 ...	40 0
87	Road from Kalmunai to Punakari resthouse, upkeep	— ...	107 58 ...	107 58
88	Road from Chettiakurichchi to Gnanimadam, upkeep	— ...	30 0 ...	30 0
89	Road from Mandaikilar to Maniakulam and Tunukkai through Chelliavil, upkeep ...	— ...	50 0 ...	50 0
90	Road from Mandaikilar to Maniakulam, upkeep...	— ...	20 83 ...	20 83
91	Road from Karukaitivu towards Parantan, upkeep	— ...	30 0 ...	30 0
92	Roads in Tunukkai, upkeep	— ...	80 0 ...	80 0
93	Velanai bungalow, Kayts road, repair ...	— ...	244 0 ...	244 0
94	Road from Velanai to Punkudutivuturai, repair...	— ...	117 40 ...	117 40
95	St. James's Church road repair... ...	— ...	25 0 ...	25 0
96	Suruvil-Kayts road repair	— ...	112 35 ...	112 35
97	St. Peter's Church road repair... ...	— ...	23 40 ...	23 40
98	Road from Arali-Kayts road to Suruvil, repair...	— ...	133 28 ...	133 28
99	Road from Karampan to Oluvil, repair ...	— ...	120 44 ...	120 44
100	Road from St. Peter's Church road, Narantanai, to Karampan, repair	— ...	100 0 ...	100 0
101	Karativu South road repair	— ...	69 0 ...	69 0
102	Karativu West road repair	— ...	129 59 ...	129 59
103	Valanthalai-Thankodai road repair ...	— ...	107 92 ...	107 92
105	Velanai ferry, Church road, repair ...	— ...	303 54 ...	303 54
106	Irupiddykali to Ammonkoil repair ...	— ...	260 44 ...	260 44
108	Analativu Central road repair ...	— ...	369 68 ...	369 68
109	Road from Kandasamykoil to Nachimakoil, repair	— ...	295 57 ...	295 57
110	Nainativu East Coast road repair ...	— ...	199 70 ...	199 70
111	Nainativu Cross roads repair	— ...	112 69 ...	112 69
112	Mavali-Periaturai road repair	— ...	137 0 ...	137 0
114	Vankala South road repair	— ...	101 70 ...	101 70
115	Ithiady road repair	— ...	20 80 ...	20 80
119	Nolan's dam and channel repair ...	— ...	36 0 ...	36 0
124	Delft East road repair	— ...	200 0 ...	200 0
	Cost of tools	— ...	887 36 ...	887 36
	Labour performed on minor roads ...	— ...	544 0 ...	544 0
	Planting trees on roadsides	— ...	244 41 ...	244 41
	Total ...	—	16,051 64	16,051 64

Service.	Treasury Money. Rs. c.	Road Ordinance Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
MANNAR.			
Principal Roads.			
Yakewa to Pesalai ...	12,425 79	2,907 50	15,333 29
Coast road to Colombo ...	—	925 0	925 0
Total ...	12,425 79	3,832 50	16,258 29
Minor Roads.			
Mannar streets ...	52 0	748 0	800 0
Well road to Toddakadu ...	—	50 0	50 0
Talvupadu road ...	—	100 0	100 0
Erukkalampiddy causeway ...	—	160 0	160 0
Madu road	—	114 75	114 75
Vidattaltivu to Manatkulam *viâ* Vilankuly ...	—	74 5	74 5
Vidattaltivu to Manatkulam *viâ* Chalampan ...	—	49 80	49 80
Mantai resthouse to Kallady ...	—	10 0	10 0
Pallamadu road ...	—	99 50	
Vidattaltivu dispensary road ...	—	23 50	23 50
Vellankulam to Tekilamavil ...	—	29 50	29 50
Mankulam to Mallavi ...	—	50 0	50 0
Iranai Iluppaikkulam to Pali-aar ...	—	124 50	124 50
Iranai Iluppaikkulam to Palampiddy ...	150 0	—	150 0
Manatkulam to Arippu	—	60 0	60 0
Vankalai to Periyapillachchipotkeni ...	—	281 95	281 95
Vankalai village road	—	60 0	60 0
Arippu village road	—	52 50	52 50
Jungle clearing	—	38 74	38 74
Value of tools	247 97	—	247 97
Total ...	449 97	2,126 79	2,576 76
MULLAITTIVU.			
Principal Roads.			
Mankulam to Galkandamadu	18,031 38	673 96	18,705 34
Central road to Mullaittivu new trace ...	6,039 76	949 79	6,989 55
Total ...	24,071 14	1,623 75	25,694 89
Minor Roads.			
Mullaittivu town roads	—	320 0	320 0
Andankulam to Vadduvanveli	—	7 50	7 50
Mullaittivu to Kokilai	—	39 0	39 0
Tanniyuttu to Kumulamunai	—	15 0	15 0
Tanimurippu to Kumalamunai	—	33 0	33 0
Mulliavalai to Vattapalai	—	6 0	6 0
Puttukudiyiruppu to Iraddaivaikal ...	—	—	—
Puttukudiyiruppu to Mannakandal ...	—	15 0	15 0
Puttukudiyiruppu to Mattalan ...	—	—	—
Mullaittivu to Matalan	—	10 0	10 0
Oddusuddan to Mannakandal	—	68 0	68 0
Oddusuddan to Nedunkeni	—	71 0	71 0
Oddusuddan to Kalikkadu	—	30 0	30 0
Tanduvan to Periyakulam	—	13 50	13 50
Nedunkeni to Tannimurippu	—	39 0	39 0
Nedunkeni to Kulankulam	—	90 0	90 0
Mara Illupai to Kulankulam	—	200 0	200 0
Nainamadu to Samalankulam	—	24 0	24 0
Palaimoddai to Mundumurippu ...	30 0	—	30 0
Kanakarayankulam to Peraru	—	6 0	6 0
Omantai to Samalankulam	—	83 0	83 0
Irampaikulam to Palaimoddai ...	45 50	—	45 50
Mara Illuppai to Mamadu	54 50	—	54 50
Vavuniya Circular roads	—	175 0	175 0
Velikkulam to Mamadu	—	225 0	225 0
Iratperiyakulam to Madukanda ...	60 0	—	60 0
Makilankulam to Iranai Illuppaikulam ...	30 0	—	30 0
Puvarasankulam to Iranai Iluppaikulam ...	—	32 0	32 0
Puvarasankulam to Vengalacheddikulam ...	—	101 0	101 0
Tudarikulam to Vengalacheddikulam ...	32 50	—	32 50
Nelukkulam to Mankulam	—	89 0	89 0
Piramanalankulam to Mamadu ...	—	45 0	45 0
Labour performed on minor roads ...	—	21 25	21 25
	252 50	1,758 25	2,010 75

Abstract of Money spent by the Public Works Department on Principal Roads.

		Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	Treasury money ...	33,696 10	
	Road Ordinance money ...	24,889 15	
			58,585 25
Mannar ...	Treasury money ...	12,425 79	
	Road Ordinance money ...	3,832 50	
			16,258 29
Mullaittivu ...	Treasury money ...	24,071 14	
	Road Ordinance money ...	1,623 75	
			25,694 89
	Total ...		100,538 43

Abstract of Money spent by the Provincial and District Road Committees on Minor Roads and Buildings.

		Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jaffna	Treasury money	—	
	Road Ordinance money	16,051 64	
			16,051 64
Mannar	Treasury money	449 97	
	Road Ordinance money	2,126 79	
			2,576 76
Mullaittivu	Treasury money	252 50	
	Road Ordinance money	1,758 25	
			2,010 75
Urgent and immediate repairs to resthouses in the Province. (from Road Ordinance funds)		—	4,496 18
Repairs to markets (from Markets Fund)		—	4,984 64
	Total ...		30,119 97

Abstract of Total Money spent.

By Public Works Department	100,538 43
By Provincial Road Committee	30,119 97
Total ...	130,658 40

Resthouses.—A sum of Rs. 4,496·18 was spent on the repairs and improvements of the resthouses and madams in the Province.

Government Grant.—The Government grant of Rs. 600 allowed for 1902 was apportioned to Mannar and Mullaittivu as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Mannar	300 0
Mullaittivu	300 0

R. W. IEVERS,
Chairman.

MANNAR DISTRICT.

WORKING of the Thoroughfares Ordinances continues satisfactory, as the following statement will show :—

	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	25,062	—	—	24,978	—
2. Number in lists (B)	—	6,417	—	—	6,428	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·25	6,183		96·35	6,089		94·73
(*b*) Paid Rs. 2·50	6		·09	8		·12
(*c*) Laboured 6 days... ...	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		6,189	96·44		6,097	94·85
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	18		·28	27		·42
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	116		1·81	226		3·51
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Fined	2		·03	7		·11
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries	14		·22	12		·19
(*g*) Dead	53		·83	45		·70
		203	3·17		317	4·93
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village	25		·39	14		·22
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		25	·39		14	·22
		6,417			6,428	

The effective percentage is slightly lower than in 1901, but the number on the lists is higher while the proportion of non-effective is less than in 1901 and is probably the record lowest for the Island.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Mannar, for 1902.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1901	—	299 95
Commutation realized in money	7,631 25	
Government contribution in aid of minor works	300 0	
Amount received on account of relief labour roads	150 0	
Miscellaneous	55 76	
		8,137 1
Total ...	—	8,436 96

EXPENDITURE.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Establishment	440 0	
Commission to division officers ...	1,058 92	
Miscellaneous	136 91	
		1,635 83
Principal Roads.		
Yakkawai to Pesalai ...	2,907 50	
Coast road to Colombo ...	925 0	
		3,832 50
Minor Roads.		
Mannar town streets ...	800 0	
Well road to Toddakkadu ...	50 0	
Talvupadu road	100 0	
Erukkalampiddy road ...	160 0	
Madu road	114 75	
Vidattaltivu to Mankulam *viâ* Velankuli	74 5	
Vidattaltivu to Manatkulam *viâ* Chalampen ...	49 80	
Mantai resthouse to Kallady ...	10 0	
Pallamadu road	99 50	
Vidattaltivu dispensary to seashore	23 50	
Vellankulam to Tekilamavillu ...	29 50	
Mankulam to Mallavi ...	50 0	
Iranai Iluppaikulam to Pali-ar ...	124 50	
Iranai Iluppaikulam to Palampiddy	150 0	
Manatkulam to Arippu ...	60 0	
Vankalai to Periyapillachchipotkeni	281 95	
Vankalai village road ...	60 0	
Arippu village road ...	52 50	
		2,290 5
		7,758 38
Jungle clearing	38 74	
Value of tools	247 97	
		286 71
		8,045 9
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	—	391 87
Total ...	—	8,436 96

MINOR ROADS.

The amount at the disposal of the District Road Committee allows of little more than jungle clearing on the minor roads.

An attempt has been made this year to improve two of the worst roads in the district, which suffer severely during the wet season and from the herds of elephants which are continually passing over them, viz., the Iranai Iluppaikulam to Pali-ar and Iranai Iluppaikulam to Palampiddy roads. It is useless to expend large sums on these roads, but it is hoped that a small additional expenditure on portions of them where the rain water needs draining off will be of service.

The Erukkalampiddy causeway and bridge have been thoroughly repaired. The Mannar town roads are in good order, except the South Bar road, which was badly cut up by the heavy rains of October and November and will need additional expenditure this year.

The Public Works Department reports the following works on the principal roads :—

Yakkavai to Pesalai.—Total length worked on 55 miles 2 furlongs.

Coast road to Colombo.—Total length worked on 78 miles. Usual upkeep works.

The Irrigation Department improved the portion of the Mannar-Madawachchi road between the 11th and 18th miles, which had been rendered almost impassable in wet weather owing to the Giant's tank restoration works running parallel with the road, but it still requires metalling.

There is now a good road between Anuradhapura and Mannar, with only one obstacle to either carriage or bicycle—an odai at 4¼ miles from Mannar, which will, I hope, be either filled in or bridged this year.

Resthouses.—The buildings and fences of each resthouse were put in order during the year; glass windows were sanctioned for Mannar resthouse. New resthouses are needed at Marichchukaddi and Chilavetturai.

District Road Committee,
Mannar, April 9, 1903.

E. B. DENHAM,
Chairman.

MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT.

THE following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the years 1901 and 1902 :—

	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	15,160	—	—	15,160	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	4,172	—	—	4,280	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·25	3,902		93·53	3,920		91·59
(*b*) Paid Rs. 2·50	11		·26	34		·79
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	8		·19	17		·40
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		3,921	93·98		3,971	92·78
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	52		1·25	71		1·66
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	41		·98	69		1·61
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Fined	3		·07	5		·12
(*e*) Double entries	61		1·46	85		1·99
(*f*) Dead	38		·91	30		·70
		195	4·67		260	6·08
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village	32		·77	42		·98
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	24		·58	7		·16
		56	1·35		49	1·14

The revenue and expenditure of the Committee are shown in the following statement :—

Revenue in 1902.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	1,546 5
Collection in money	4,985 0
Collection in labour	21 25
Government grant in aid of minor works	300 0
Government grant for upkeep of relief work roads	550 0
Miscellaneous receipts	29 44
Total ...	7,431 74

Expenditure in 1902.	Rs. c.
Salary of Committee clerk	360 0
Additional pay of bungalow-keepers	43 16
Commission to division officers	361 77
Pay of boatmen	222 91
Allowance of District Road Committee storekeepers	60 0
Contribution to principal roads	1,623 75
Expenditure on minor roads	2,010 75
Commission to headmen for supervising work on minor roads ...	197 40
For making cement pipes	240 0
Watering ornamental trees	14 61
Value of tools and charges for transport of same	428 32
Unexpended balance of Government grant remitted to the Chairman, Provincial Road Committee, Northern Province	151 0
Miscellaneous charges	149 25
Balance carried forward	1,568 82
Total ...	7,431 74

The particulars of the expenditure on minor works are as follows :—

	Road Ordinance Funds. Rs. c.	Government Grant. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jungle clearing on 216½ miles of minor roads ...	473 25	130 75	
Gravelling Hospital road at Mullaittivu, and blasting rocks and gravelling boutique road at Vavuniya ...	265 0	—	
Repairing two wooden culverts	2 50	2 50	
	740 75	133 25	874 0
Earthwork, sloping rivers, alavakkais, repairing, levelling, and cutting side drains :—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Mullaittivu town roads	120 0	—	
Oddusuddan to Mannakandal	50 0	—	
Oddusuddan to Nedunkeni	50 0	—	
Oddusuddan to Kalikkadu	15 0	—	
Nedunkeni to Kulankulam	60 0	—	
Nedunkeni to Tannimurippu	50 0	—	
Kulankulam to Mara Iluppai	200 0	—	
Puvarasankulam to Venkalacheddikulam ...	80 0	—	
Omantai to Samalankulam	50 0	—	
Nelukkulam to Mankulam	50 0	—	
Vavuniya Circular roads	100 0	—	
Piramanalankulam to Madu	30 0	—	
Velikkulam to Mamadu	197 50	—	
Tuderikulam to Venkalacheddikulam ...	—	22 75	
Irampaikkulam to Palaimoddai ...	—	24 50	
Iratperiyakulam to Madukanda ...	—	42 0	
Mamadu to Mara Iluppai	—	30 0	
	1,017 50	119 25	1,136 75
Total ...			2,010 75

The market account stands as follows :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902... ...	584 47	Nil	
Collection on account of Mullaittivu market	111 0	Balance carried forward	797 47
Collection on account of Tanniyuttu market	102 0		
Total ...	797 47	Total ...	797 47

The Committee met twice in the year. The following composed the Committee :—Messrs. L. W. C. Schrader ; J. O. Ebert, District Engineer ; P. B. Bulankulama, Ratemahatmaya ; E. R. MacDonnell, Chief Irrigation Inspector ; A. Ariacutty, Kachcheri Mudaliyar.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

Mullaittivu, January 17, 1903.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

THE following statements show the receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee:—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Southern Province, Galle, for the Year 1902.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	2,997 72
Resthouse collections	5,378 85
Purchase amount, Beralapanatara resthouse: third instalment ...	150 0
Rent of Uragaha resthouse	270 0
Resthouse funds: contributions from District Committees	15,581 25
Refund by the Government of tolls levied on minor roads	12,629 0
Grant in aid of minor roads	400 0
Government grant for bridges and culverts in Hinidum pattu, Mulatiyana-Urubokka road, and Hambantota District...	3,000 0
Refund by the Government of amount due to Messrs. Whittall & Co. on account of construction of Deniyaya-Hayes road	1,991 54
Contribution from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee clerk's pay	1,300 0
Miscellaneous receipts	187 38
Value of articles sold, &c.	189 94
Total ...	44,075 68

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Salaries of resthouse-keepers, &c.	4,956 75
Equipment of resthouses	2,051 84
Amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses ...	9,925 45
Supervision of resthouses	720 0
Toll grants: amount remitted to District Committees	12,629 0
Grant in aid of minor roads paid to District Committee, Hambantota ...	400 0
Government grants for bridges and culverts remitted to District Committees	3,000 0
Repayment of advance made by Messrs. Whittall & Co. on account of construction of Deniyaya-Hayes Factory road	1,991 54
Miscellaneous charges	217 9
Salaries of establishment	1,300 0
Advance on account of cutlery and plate from England	1,000 0
Gratuity to late resthouse-keeper, Akuressa...	100 0
	38,291 67
Balance on December 31, 1902	5,784 1
Total ...	44,075 68

Statement showing the Expenditure on Improvement of Resthouses, Southern Province, during 1902.

	Amount. Rs. c.
Kitchen and stables, Hakmana resthouse	1,738 78
Improving the Matara resthouse	458 50
Additional bedroom, Deniyaya resthouse	1,172 9
For locks and bolts, Deniyaya resthouse	149 13
Wooden paling for Matara resthouse	250 0
Dust bin, Matara resthouse	79 0
Additions to Matara resthouse	1,239 87
For furnishing the room newly constructed at Deniyaya resthouse ...	174 26
New cutlery and plate	1,000 0
Equipment of Urugaha resthouse	109 95
Total ...	6,371 58

The resthouses throughout the Province were kept in good order, and considerable improvements were effected to the resthouses at Deniyaya, Hakmana, and Matara. The new porches at Baddegama, Udugama, and Elpitiya have much improved those resthouses. The Tangalla resthouse requires increased accommodation, but the estimate submitted was too large for the work to be undertaken at present.

A resthouse is greatly required at Hikkaduwa, and the Committee passed votes for the acquisition of the required land and for the construction of a resthouse. The land has been surveyed, and will shortly be acquired.

Some new plate and cutlery engraved with the Provincial Road Committee monogram was ordered from England.

The fencing of resthouse compounds and the planting of fruit trees is receiving the attention of the Committee.

New resthouses or circuit bungalows will in course of time be required at Wanduramba and Pitigala.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Chairman.

Galle, March 18, 1903.

GALLE DISTRICT.

THE following comparative table shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1901 and 1902. There is a slight improvement in the figures :—

	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	187,040	—	—	220,951	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	49,067	—	—	49,732	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	43,554		88·76	43,867		88·20
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	622		1·26	606		1·21
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	94		·19	77		·15
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	1		·02	2		·04
		44,271	90·22		44,552	89·58
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	1,638		3·33	1,888		3·79
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	2,073		4·22	2,275		4·57
(*c*) Committed to jail	45		·09	27		·05
(*d*) Fined	59		·12	27		·05
(*e*) Double entries, &c.	256		·52	278		·55
(*f*) Dead	215		·43	189		·38
		4,286	8·73		4,684	9·41
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	289		·58	277		·55
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	221		·45	219		·44
		510	1·03		496	·99

The receipts and expenditure of the Galle District Road Committee were as follows :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Galle, for the Year 1902.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	6,907 66	Amount paid on account of principal roads and resthouses in money ...	29,187 90
Commutation realized in money Rs. 67,618·50		Amount expended on minor roads in money ... Rs. 31,434 11	
Do. in labour „ 121·50		Do. in labour „ 121 50	
	67,740 0		31,555 61
Arrears of previous years recovered in 1902 ...	36 0	Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	14,214 97
Deposit account	569 11	Stationery and printed forms ...	587 14
Miscellaneous receipts	76 35	Cost of tools	598 2
Toll grants	7,420 0	Deposits withdrawn	1,170 61
Advance from Imperial funds for the maintenance of Kosgoda-Elpitiya road ...	600 0	Office contingencies and travelling allowance	562 70
Government grant for bridges and culverts in Hinidum pattu	1,000 0	Expenditure from Imperial funds for the maintenance of Kosgoda-Elpitiya road ...	597 0
		Unexpended balance of Imperial funds for the maintenance of Kosgoda-Elpitiya road remitted	3 0
			78,476 95
		Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	5,872 17
Total ...	84,349 12	Total ...	84,349 12

The minor road from Galle to Baddegama carries a large amount of traffic and should be converted into a main road. It meets the main road at Baddegama. It is now eight years since a minor road in this district was taken over by the Public Works Department.

The remote Hinidum pattu still remains unconnected by cart road with the rest of the district. The assistance of Government will be asked for, as the bridges required are too expensive for the District Road Committee to construct.

I annex a statement of expenditure on minor works and the report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Chairman.

Galle, March 18, 1903.

Statement of Expenditure on Minor Roads in the Galle District during 1902.

No. of Estimate.	Name of Road.	Mileage.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
	Section I.			
1.	Old street	¾ ...	49 0	
2.	Circular road...	3½ ...	347 36	
3.	Bentota to Uragaha, 1st section ...	4 ...	299 61	
				695 97
	Section II.			
4.	Bentota to Uragaha, 2nd section ...	4¾ ...	288 92	
5.	Kosgoda to Elpitiya	11¾ ...	1,689 86	
				1,978 78

No. of Estimate.	Name of Road.	Milage.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
	Section III.			
6.	Ambalangoda to Elpitiya	10½ ...	3,702 26	
7.	Randomba cross road	¾ ...	98 20	
8.	Elpitiya to Pitigala	10½ ...	590 0	
9.	Karandeniya to Batapola	5¼ ...	495 0	
				4,885 46
	Section IV.			
10.	Madampe to Gonapinuwala	8½ ...	799 15	
11.	Halpatota to Batapola	6 ...	495 0	
12.	Alutwala to Ampegama	1 ...	95 0	
13.	Ambana road extension	8 ...	300 0	
				1,689 15
	Section V.			
14.	Hirimbura to Baddegama	9¼ ...	2,049 57	
15.	Sandarawela to Wanduramba ...	6¼ ...	496 25	
16.	Ratgama to Dodangoda	5 ...	447 31	
17.	Wakwella to Hiniduma towpath ...	40 ...	94 92	
18.	Wakwella to Dodangoda (foot road) ...	4 ...	145 84	
				3,233 89
	Section VI.			
19.	Uluwitike to Hapugala	2 ...	166 50	
20.	Kitulampitiya to Batuwantudawa ...	1¾ ...	99 41	
21.	Bope to Wataraka	1¼ ...	100 0	
22.	Municipal limits to Wakwella ...	3¼ ...	446 94	
23.	Gintota to Wakwella	3¼ ...	343 19	
24.	Kitulampitiya to Hapugala	1¾ ...	293 50	
				1,449 54
	Section VII.			
25.	Municipal limits to Kurunduwatta ...	3½ ...	1,641 77	
26.	Morris road to Bataduwa	2 ...	147 50	
27.	Akmimana to Poddala	4½ ...	348 75	
28.	Akmimana to Pinnaduwa	2 ...	280 0	
				2,418 2
	Section VIII.			
29.	Kottowa to Imaduwa	8¾ ...	1,645 27	
30.	Imaduwa to Ahangama	7 ...	898 0	
31.	Borale tank road	1 ...	98 0	
				2,641 27
	Section IX.			
32.	Pilane to Habaraduwa	3¾ ...	399 34	
33.	Unawatuna to Hinatigala	3⅕ ...	296 34	
34.	Unawatuna to Talpe	1¾ ...	99 50	
35.	Katukurunda to Angulugaha ...	3¾ ...	339 50	
				1,134 68
	Section X.			
36.	Ganegoda to Wanduramba	5 ...	899 75	
37.	Wanduramba to Udugama	12 ...	745 0	
38.	Wanduramba to Nagoda	3½ ...	200 0	
				1,844 75
	Section XI.			
39.	Udugama to Hiniduma (bridle road) ...	10 ...	100 0	
40.	Hiniduma to Opata	12 ...	468 75	
41.	Opata to Dehigaspe (bridle road) ...	8 ...	647 63	
				1,216 38
	Ferries.			
42.	Madu-ganga ... ... Hiniduma ... ... Kannaliya ... ... Udugama ... ... Mapalagama ... ... Homedolla ... ... Nagoda	— ...	—	260 37
43.	Bridges and culverts	— ...	—	2,122 78
44.	Continuation of Hiniduma-Opata road ...	— ...	—	994 25
45.	Tool vote	— ...	—	598 2
46.	Bridges on Karandeniya-Ambana road ...	— ...	—	495 79
47.	Nagoda bridge	— ...	—	399 37
48.	Edandas between Baddegama and Hiniduma and piles for long bridge at Wakwella ...	— ...	—	1,291 27
49.	Constructing 65 culverts on different roads ...	— ...	—	2,150 0
50.	Cutting down trees on roadsides ...	— ...	—	149 0
51.	Bridges and culverts, Hinidum pattu ...	— ...	—	998 9
52.	Improvements to Puhulduwa and Oluwagoda bridges ...	— ...	—	103 80
			Total ...	32,750 63

	Mileage.
Cart roads	187
Bridle roads	18
Towpath	40

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR ROADS, GALLE.

THE mileage for the district is as follows :—

187 miles cart road.
18 miles bridle road.
40 miles towpath.
7 ferries.

I have to reiterate that although year by year the district is developing, and consequently vehicles of all sorts increase, still the expenditure stands almost normal. Under these conditions and the higher labour rates and scarcity of materials, the task of keeping the roads in good order is more difficult, especially as the expenditure runs to only Rs. 85 to Rs. 90 per mile per annum. In the last quarter, especially December, floods and sudden abnormal dense falls of rains occurred, overflowing side drains, culverts, and in many instances bridges. Rains of this description play sad havoc with road surfaces; some of the gravelled roads were badly breached, but these were repaired. On the other hand, many miles of surface-washed roadway has had to be left to be top dressed with gravel for this year. Fortunately, nearly half the mileage of cart roads are now track metalled, so that gravelling surface can easily be done. No road was ever rendered impassable during the year. Cross drainage on roads is totally inadequate, but the construction of culverts is very costly, and will have to be carried out gradually. The cart traffic on several minor roads exceeds that of the Public Works Department roads; one road last year carried over 10,000 tons, but is now in good order.

I have to observe that the two contiguous districts of Matara and Kalutara in comparison to this district have a much larger expenditure per mile; the former has 50 per cent. and the latter 120 per cent. in excess. This is accounted for by the Galle District having a *much longer* mileage. Far-off Hambantota has even a higher expenditure. I only mention these facts as a contrast.

Bridges and Culverts.—This is the important item of cross drainage. On a special vote sixty-seven culverts were built of wedge stone in dry rubble masonry at places that have either no cross drains or such as did exist were absolutely useless, these costing something above Rs. 2,000. On the 17th mile of the Wanduramba-Udagama road a 2 ft. by 2 ft. cross drain was displaced by a 20 ft.-span bridge with wedged stone abutments. This is a sample of deficient waterways. With the culvert more water certainly went over the embankment several times a year, carrying away road surface. Ganegoda bridge, a timber bridge 40 ft. span on piles, was entirely rebuilt, and a double culvert on the Kottowa-Imaduwa road was replaced by an 18 ft.-span bridge with one wedged stone abutment. This will relieve the flood water at a bad spot. Another new bridge of 18 ft.-span with wedged stone abutments was built on the Karandeniya-Ambana road, replacing a temporary stick bridge. Foot bridges or "edandas" received special attention in the towpath, on which a large number of cocoanut logs were displaced. The towpath is 40 miles long, and carries a very large amount of water-borne traffic. The total bridging in this district has now reached a very great length, touching close on 4,000 lineal feet, which means a considerable expenditure.

New Works.—Under this head there is only the Hiniduma-Opata road in progress. Ten culverts were built, and one 20-ft. span bridge received its platform on temporary abutments (these are to be built during this year). A very large amount of blasting with dynamite and powder was done, the drilling amounting to 10,000 inches. Many long stretches of embankments were laid with cabook earth. In both these works there is much more to be done, and I regret that Government have failed to grant a moiety towards the building of this road. After completion to Opata, under any circumstances, it would not be advisable to carry on the extensions towards the Morawak korale Public Works Department road: the cost would amount to many thousands of rupees. If the 12 miles to Dehigaspe are built Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 would be required, and there is not a village on the road. Under the circumstances the Committee are justified in withholding any expenditure in this unprogressing part of the country, and spending more money on the existing important roads.

Resthouses are all in good order, and the entrances of those resthouses—Elpitiya, Imaduwa, Baddegama, and Udugama—that were built have proved to be a great boon to occupants.

JNO. W. ERSKINE,
Superintendent, Minor Roads.

February 25, 1903.

MATARA DISTRICT.

THE usual comparative percentage statement is annexed, showing the working of the Road Ordinance for 1901 and 1902 :—

	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	188,408	—	—	188,408	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	41,366	—	—	42,000	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	33,902		81·95	36,205		86·20
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	578		1·39	403		·90
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	866		2·09	659		1·56
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	15		·03	25		·05
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—		35,361	85·48		37,292	88·79
(*a*) Exempted	1,878		4·53	1,407		3·35
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	2,022		4·88	1,737		4·13
(*c*) Committed to jail	69		·16	42		·10
(*d*) Fined	219		·52	62		·14
(*e*) Double entries, &c.	248		·59	240		·57
(*f*) Dead	203		·49	162		·38
5. Non-effective :—		4,639	11·21		3,650	8·69
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	1,349		3·26	1,047		2·49
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	17		·04	11		·02
		1,366	3·30		1,058	2·51

The single rate payments for 1902 exceeded those of any previous year.

The following statement shows the number of men who paid and laboured during each of the last ten years:—

	Men.		Men.
1893	28,361	1898	32,025
1894	28,523	1899	34,019
1895	30,330	1900	35,769
1896	30,570	1901	35,361
1897	31,323	1902	37,292

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for 1902 :—

	In Money.	In Labour.	Total.
RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	—	—	6,686 47
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	55,532 25	1,065 61	56,597 86
Arrears of previous years collected in 1902 ...	31 50		
Miscellaneous receipts	309 20		
Toll grant	5,209 0		
Government grant on account of bridges and culverts on Mulatiyana-Urubokka road ...	1,000 0		
		—	6,549 70
			69,834 3
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses ...	25,603 9	328 12	25,931 21
Amount expended on minor works ...	23,660 23	737 49	24,397 72
Salaries of establishment and commission to division officers	8,427 24		
Cost of tools and repairs to iron hand carts ...	1,019 45		
Cost of a pile driver	416 54		
Miscellaneous charges	1,619 59		
		—	11,482 82
			61,811 75
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	—	—	8,022 28
		Total ...	69,834 3

The balance in hand at the close of the year (Rs. 8,022·28) was made up as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Commission to be paid to division officers for 1902	4,562 22
Amount to be paid for road work done in 1902	496 20
Half pay due to Superintendent, Minor Roads, on leave and other liabilities ...	1,018 41
Unexpended amount of the votes passed late in the year to be re-voted ...	1,344 47
Small unexpended balance on votes lapsed and unappropriated money ...	600 98
Total ...	8,022 28

The following is a list of the roads with the amount spent on each :—

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Four Gravets.			
Madiha road	2 ...	293 50	
Gabadawidiya-Walgama	2¾ ...	432 60	
Naimana road	3¾ ...	1,196 50	
Piladowa road	0⅞ ...	599 80	
			2,522 46
Weligam Korale.			
Weligama-Telijjawila	10 ...	3,533 98	
Borala road	5 ...	570 50	
Henagama road	5 ...	448 17	
Korahana road	2½ ...	214 32	
Kola-edanda road...	1 ...	249 44	
Kotawila road	5 ...	375 50	
			5,391 91
Wellaboda Pattu.			
Meddewatta-Hunnadeniya road	9 ...	1,067 74	
Aparekka road	6½ ...	320 20	
Dondra streets	1½ ...	126 64	
Madawala road	2 ...	113 96	
Pategama road	1½ ...	187 46	
Road to Gandara bay	0½ ...	74 94	
			1,890 94
Gangaboda Pattu.			
Tihagoda-Akuressa *viâ* Kamburupitiya ...	14½ ...	3,278 62	
Kamburupitiya-Kirinda	6 ...	370 0	
Kamburupitiya *vid* Ellewela to Hakmana ...	9 ...	395 67	
Kadduwa road	8 ...	685 82	
			4,730 11
Kandaboda Pattu.			
Hakmana-Miella	4¾ ...	1,925 10	
Kamburupitiya-Makandura	5½ ...	324 50	
Makandura-Mulatiyana	3½ ...	449 30	
Mulatiyana-Denagama	8 ...	1,276 8	
			3,974 98

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Morawak Korale.			
Kotapola-Urubokka road	12	1,040 38.	
Old Morawak korale road from Akuressa to Dehigaspe and Pahuratota	12	842 11	
Mulatiyana-Urubokka road	18	1,420 95	
Beralapanatara-Deniyaya path	6	120 71	
Hulankanda path	4	94 32	
Opata path	4½	300 0	
			3,818 47
Upkeep of bridges in the district	—	—	2,068 85
		Total. ...	24,397 72

The roads from Kamburupitiya to Makandura, from Makandura to Mulatiyana, and from Mulatiyana to Urubokka form one line of road 27 miles in length. The first two sections are passable for wheeled traffic.

The last section, Mulatiyana to Urubokka, 18 miles long, is being gradually opened as a cart road. When completed the road will afford a much-needed outlet to many populous villages in Morawak korale, and will meet the minor road from Kotapola to Urubokka.

Government for the second time granted Rs. 1,000 for the construction of culverts and bridges on the Mulatiyana-Urubokka road, and the money was spent in building a bridge and three culverts. It is to be regretted that the grant has not been continued for 1903. I have made a further report as to the necessity for the grant, and am still in hope that it will be allowed.

The improvement of the old road from Akuressa to Dehigaspe and its extension towards Morawaka will be taken up in 1903 and pushed on as far as the somewhat meagre funds at the disposal of the Committee will permit.

District Road Committee's Office,
Matara, February 27, 1903.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Chairman.

HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.

COMPARATIVE statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1901 and 1902 :—

	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	104,863	—	—	104,863	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	22,783	—	—	23,494	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	18,222		79·98	19,342		82·32
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	462		2·02	344		1·46
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	1,090		4·78	593		2·52
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	7		·03	—		—
		19,781	86·82		20,279	86·31
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	1,695		7·43	1,809		7·69
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	634		2·78	774		3·29
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	3		·01	13		·05
(*d*) Fined	6		·02	7		·02
(*e*) Double entries	83		·35	98		·38
(*f*) Dead	104		·45	109		·46
		2,525	11·08		2,802	11·92
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village	32		·14	9		·03
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	445		1·95	404		1·71
		477	2·09		413	1·75

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee of Hambantota for the Year 1902.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	— ...	— ...	1,184 56
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	30,247 50 ...	889 50 ...	31,137 0
Miscellaneous receipts	151 45 ...	— ...	151 45
Government contribution in aid of minor roads	400 0 ...	— ...	400 0
		Total ...	32,873 1
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses ...	6,820 7 ...	18 0 ...	6,838 7
Amount expended on minor works ...	17,180 74 ...	871 50 ...	18,052 24
Miscellaneous charges	1,224 19 ...	— ...	1,224 19
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	6,284 84 ...	— ...	6,284 84
			32,399 34
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	— ...	— ...	473 67
			32,873 1

Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure from 1898 to 1902.

Year.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
1898	27,551 42	... 27,259 40
1899	29,884 93	... 31,876 93
1900	30,422 91	... 31,085 54
1901	31,307 76	... 32,226 74
1902	31,688 45	... 32,399 34

Statement showing the Expenditure on Minor Roads during 1902.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
West Giruwa Pattu.			
Tangalla streets	2 ...	704 47	
Beliatta-Katuwana	19 ...	2,367 99	
Beliatta-Getamauna	5½ ...	685 30	
Tangalla-Wiraketiya	11 ...	1,600 99	
Walasmulla-Wiraketiya	4½ ...	1,270 0	
Dammulla-Wiraketiya	6½ ...	601 0	
Ranna-Wiraketiya	10 ...	778 0	
Talahaganwaduwa-Miella ...	2	310 44	
Marakoliya-Walganeliya	3 ...	312 49	
Hulankanda road	— ...	100 0	
Repairing Kambarankagashena bridge	... — ...	698 31	
Upkeep of bridges and culverts ...	... — ...	2,300 0	
Urgent and immediate repairs ...	... — ...	500 0	
			12,228 99
East Giruwa Pattu.			
Hatagala-Katuwana	23 ...	2,951 0	
Ambalantota-Nonagama	3 ...	223 90	
			3,174 90
Magam Pattu.			
Ambalantota-Wanduruppe	1½ ...	118 1	
Ambalantota-Koggala	8 ...	152 37	
Sittrakala-Koggala	8 ...	212 17	
Hambantota streets	4½ ...	1,499 81	
Circular Lewaya road	1¾ ...	274 98	
			2,257 34
	Total ...	—	17,661 23

District Road Committee,
Hambantota, March 31, 1903.

A. C. ALLNUTT,
Chairman.

REPORT ON MINOR ROADS IN THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1902.

THE minor roads in the Hambantota District were kept in good order for the greater part of the year, but in October began to break up owing to continuous wet weather (from June to December) and increasing heavy traffic. This was more especially the case with the first two miles of the Beliatta-Katuwana road, the traffic on which is much more than it can bear. This portion of the road runs north and south through clayey soil, with gardens of jak and other large fruit trees right up to the roadside (there is no reservation), and when once it gets wet has no chance of getting dry again till the rain ceases altogether, as it only gets the midday sun; the traffic, too, is heaviest on this portion, and in the rainy season gets well-nigh impassable. Although I have done all I can with the funds at my disposal, by putting in foundations of large stones in the wheel tracks in the worst places, it has been of little avail, and must re-occur in every rainy season, unless a special vote is sanctioned to metal that portion of the road, or it is taken over by the Public Works Department. There is no good gravel available in the vicinity.

In October considerable damage was done to the roads, &c., by floods, necessitating my having to ask for a special vote of Rs. 500 for immediate and urgent repairs. This was sanctioned, and the repairs, a list of which I append, were made good.

Beliatta-Katuwana Road.—The road from 11¾ milepost to 12th milepost was entirely washed away. Bridge at 18¾ milepost lifted bodily off its piles and carried down the river.

Walasmulla-Wiraketiya Road.—A large breach made in the bund of Dambagasmullewewa (near 14½ milepost), over which the road passes, a breach in road near 12½ milepost, and two masonry culverts broken.

Miella Road.—Bridge at 2½ milepost entirely washed away with masonry abutments. The other roads all suffered more or less from washaways, but were all put into fair order by the end of the year.

Bridges and Culverts.

Beliatta-Katuwana Road.—Kambarankagashena bridge near 12½ milepost was entirely rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 700, the abutments of rubble masonry, one row of three new piles, and platforms and hand rails being taken from sound timber taken from the bridges which were rebuilt last year.

Getamanna Road.—Mahaliella bridge near 2nd milepost, an old wooden bridge, was replaced with one on double steel rails, with iron hand rails and but wooden platform. This was done entirely on the upkeep vote.

Another bridge, similar to the last, has been fitted (on the upkeep vote) to replace the wooden bridge at Okewela on the Beliatta-Katuwana road, 5th milepost, and will be erected early next year.

The resthouses in the district have been kept in thorough repair during the year.

JAMES F. BRUNTON,
Superintendent, Minor Roads.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

Comparative Statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Batticaloa District for 1901 and 1902.

	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	134,173	—	—	134,173	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	30,424	—	—	32,076	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	26,332		86·35	26,798		83·54
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	962		3·16	1,253		3·90
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	58		·19	185		·57
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	27		·08	—		—
		27,379	89·99		28,236	88·02
4. Not effective, but have discharged their liabilities :—						
(*a*) Exempted	926		3·04	915		2·85
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	653		2·14	1,304		4·06
(*c*) Committed to jail	14		·04	5		·01
(*d*) Fined Rs. 10	—		—	—		—
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries	276		·90	289		·90
(*g*) Dead	308		1·01	351		1·09
		2,177	7·15		2,864	8·92
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the district ...	868		2·85	976		3·04
(*b*) Otherwise, not accounted for ...	—		—	—		—
		868	2·85		976	3·04

The number of men in the division officers' lists was larger by 1,652 men than in 1901, which is due to the fact that most of the division officers, in order to increase their commission, recovered tax from adjacent divisions and included these in supplementary lists, whilst such names appear in their original rolls as defaulters. In order to put a stop to this irregularity on the part of the division officers during the current year receipt books previously filled up in accordance with their rolls have been issued.

The number of men who discharged their liability under the Ordinance was 857 over the previous year.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure for the year is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902 ...	—	9,097 60
Commutation realized in money ...	43,963 50	
Do. in labour ...	277 50	
		44,241 0
Resthouse collections ...	—	1,721 81
Miscellaneous receipts ...	—	1,401 93
Government contribution in aid of resthouse-keeper's pay ...	—	400 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	—	1,000 0
Government grant account : Pulugannawa-Unichchai road ...	—	6,000 0
		63,862 34

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals :—		
In money	21,241 75	
In labour	277 50	
		21,519 25
Repair of resthouses ...	—	2,919 81
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	—	7,330 57
Amount expended on minor works :—		
In money	11,148 3	
In labour	—	
		11,148 3
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	—	2,890 16
Miscellaneous	—	4,420 49
		50,228 31
Balance	—	13,634 3
		63,862 34

The resthouses in the district have been kept in good order during the year. An excellent new resthouse, designed by Mr. H. F. Tomalin, was completed at Kalmunai at a cost of Rs. 12,520, a moiety of which was granted by Government.

Work on the minor roads during the year was restricted owing to the dismissal of the Superintendent of Minor Roads and delay in the appointment of a successor to him. The work done by the new Superintendent, Mr. G. W. Vallipuram, has given satisfaction. A report from him on the minor road work is annexed.

SAM. HAUGHTON,
Chairman.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Batticaloa, March 27, 1903.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR ROADS.

(1) *Special Works on Government Grants.*

Under instructions from the Chairman the two traces surveyed during 1901—

(1) From Pulugannawa to Unichchai, 7½ miles;
(2) From Samanturai to Amparai, 12 miles—

were examined by me and reported on with estimates for opening them as natural cart roads. The estimates also provided for rough timber pile bridges and the paving of the beds of streams, in accordance with suggestions given by Mr. H. F. Tomalin, Provincial Engineer.

The estimate amounting to Rs. 5,211·75 for the Pulugannawa-Unichchai road was sanctioned by the District Road Committee in July last, and works commenced in August.

All works estimated for were completed before the end of the year, except two out of the three wooden bridges and the paving of the beds of streams, which had to be deferred consequent on high water in the streams, the former have been since completed.

An expenditure of Rs. 3,746·07 (including payments in January, 1903, after the Chairman's inspection) was incurred on this road for works done up to 31st December, 1902, and the balance has been re-voted for stone works during 1903.

This road is already proving to be of much benefit to the native cultivators, and has opened up tavalam traffic between the western shore and the outlying villages of Bintenna on the Batticaloa-Badulla road, besides connecting two important irrigation works.

I would suggest the early gravelling of this road with the culverting of the minor streams.

(2) *Samanturai-Amparai Road.*—An estimate of Rs. 6,790 has been sanctioned for opening this trace as a natural cart road during 1903.

(2) *Special Works on District Road Committee Money.*

Under instructions from the Chairman I submitted estimates for gravelling the lanes in the two most thickly peopled villages in the district, Kattankuddy and Eravur, two Moorish villages with a population of 9,377 and 5,301 respectively.

(*a*) Out of the seven lanes estimated for at Kattankuddy three lanes were sanctioned, viz. :—

Name of Lane.	Distance.	Estimate.	Expenditure in 1902.	Balance re-voted.
	Feet.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Fifth Lane ...	1,925 ...	1,586 75 ...	1,253 50 ...	333 25
Sixth Lane ...	2,275 ...	2,144 35 ...	1,437 75 ...	706 50
Seventh Lane ...	2,200 ...	1,106 0 ...	1,092 0 ...	—

Owing to the very severe wet weather during November and December and the consequent difficulty in procuring the necessary clay, small sections of lanes 5 and 6 were not completed in 1902, and the balances, as shown above, have been re-voted for expenditure during 1903. These lanes have been well formed with a roadway of 12 feet, gravelled on good clay bottom, and provided with a brick surface drain on concrete foundation.

The people, though opposed to these improved thoroughfares at the start, now fully realize and appreciate the convenience of a solid roadway, which has superseded the old sandy tracks, and they have petitioned for more of such roads. A new lane (4th) is to be taken up in 1903.

(*b*) Eravur village road was divided into four sections, and estimates were submitted for each section, the total length being 1 mile and 445 feet, of which the third and fourth sections (about half mile) were opened at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,050. Of this, a distance of 550 feet remained unfinished at the end of the year for want of clay for the bottom work, as the low lands from which this material was dug out were all under flood water from early in November. The unexpended balance of Rs. 251 has been re-voted for expenditure during 1903. The works on this road are of the same nature as at Kattankuddy.

Maintenance of Minor Roads.

The upkeep repairs to minor roads were limited only to urgent cases during the year.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
(1) *Vavunativu-Tumpalancholai.*		
Repair to Aithamala wooden bridge	133 40	
Side jungle clearing	80 0	
		213 40
(2) *Manmunai-Mavadimunmari.*		
General repairs to road	242 12	
Repairs to platforms of ten wooden bridges... ...	258 0	
		310 50
(3) *Kalkuda-Vallaichena.*		
Gravelling	52 50	
Re-erecting platform of two bridges	258 0	
		310 50
(4) *Paddiruppu-Nadane.*		
For gravelling surface		118 62
(5) *Paddiruppu-Ondachchimadam.*		
For gravelling surface		216 15
(6) *Sanchamaradu to Seabeach.*		
Surface repairs		35 50
(7) *Addalaichena to Seabeach.*		
Surface repairs		52 0
(8) *Karativu Temple Road.*		
Gravelling surface		67 62
(9) *Samanturai Village Road.*		
Renewing platform of bridge		60 75

Resthouses.

With my assuming duties as Superintendent of Minor Roads, the upkeep charge of the resthouses in Batticaloa north, nine in number, was transferred from the District Engineer to the Superintendent of Minor Roads. The buildings were kept up in fair order, and the usual upkeep repairs effected at a cost of Rs. 1,527·59. The resthouses in Batticaloa south, six in number, continue to be in charge of the District Engineer, Kalmunai, and the buildings have been kept up at a cost of Rs. 1,392·22.

During December last the second class resthouse at Kalkuda was burnt down.

An estimate for Rs. 1,660 for a new second class resthouse at the Bar was sanctioned in September, but after the laying of the foundations the works had to be stopped in November owing to the rains. The amount has been re-voted, and the works are now almost completed. This is intended to serve the travellers by sea, and hence a long-felt want is supplied.

General Remarks.

I assumed duties as Superintendent of Minor Roads, on the 1st March, 1902.

I have, with the approval of the Chairman, continued in this district also the "job contract" system, which I first introduced to the Province of Uva in 1902, and it was during the year under review availed of to the fullest extent; thus, the whole amount expended during the year in upkeep and for special purposes has been paid to the contractors on vouchers in their names at the Provincial Road Committee Office.

This system, which supersedes the "check-rolls" hitherto in vogue in the district, not only regulates the expenditure within estimates and effects great savings in sums paid as "overseers' salaries," but also prevents much waste, it being physically impossible for the Superintendent to check the names in the various check-rolls regularly when works are in progress in different remote parts of the district.

Owing to the rapid growth of cocoanut industry in the district a considerable increase of traffic has been thrown on minor roads, and applications from people for opening up new roads and erecting bridges have been frequent. In consideration of the increasing traffic it is doubtful if the Committee would be in a position to keep the existing roads in a satisfactory manner in a few years more.

To obviate the above difficulty I would beg to suggest that—

(1) Some of the important roads be given over to Government.
(2) A few others which go through estates, whose proprietors are anxious for good roads, be brought under the Branch Roads Ordinance, which has worked so well in tea districts.
(3) The upkeep of roads be restricted to certain rates per mile.
(4) The balance on one-third collection of money, after the apportionment for urgent upkeep, be spent on improving thoroughly and permanently one or more roads each year, as the funds would permit.

If this system be followed, the roads can be gradually brought to an improved state, and they could be kept up at a comparatively less cost.

Batticaloa, March 24, 1903.

G. W. VALLIPURAM,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

THE annexed statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1901, and 1902:—

Particulars.	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	18,010	—	—	18,010	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	4,046	—	—	4,246	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	3,688		91·15	3,745		88·20
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	26		·64	26		·61
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	161		3·98	194		4·57
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
		3,875	95·77		3,965	93·38
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	34		·84	93		2·19
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	53		1·31	82		1·93
(*c*) Committed to jail	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Fined	—		—	—		—
(*e*) Worked 12 days in labour centres ...	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries, &c.	15		·37	31		·73
(*g*) Dead	38		·94	43		1·01
		140	3·46		249	5·86
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the district ...	31		·77	32		·75
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		31	·77		32	·75

It will be observed that the number on the division officers' rolls was increased from 4,046 to 4,246, and the number of effectives who discharged their liability rose from 3,875 to 3,965.

An unusually large number of persons (93) was exempted, increasing the non-effectives from 140 to 249.

Only 32 remained unaccounted for at the end of the year, and they are reported to have left the district.

The total amount of road tax collected amounted to Rs. 5,671·50 in cash and Rs. 291 in labour. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,711·25 was remitted to the Provincial Road Committee for expenditure on principal roads and Rs. 855·50 was apportioned for resthouses, while a sum of Rs. 2,625·37, which includes the Government grant of Rs. 500, was expended on the minor roads, as per annexed statement:—

Expenditure incurred on Minor Roads, &c., in the Trincomalee District for 1902.

Name.	Length in Miles.	Expenditure incurred.			Total.
		Labour.	Commutation.	Government Grant.	
Tampalakam Pattu.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Tampalakam road	3	1 50	645 72	100 0	747 22
Kanthalai road	0½	—	58 64	13 0	71 64
Kinniyai road	0¼	—	513 67	70 0	583 67
Kaddukulam Pattu.					
Sinhalese section road, from 17th milepost, Anuradhapura road, to Tiriyai end	21	—	346 54	59 0	405 54
Amarivayal road	5	1 50	78 36	—	79 86
Hot Wells road	0½	—	57 77	8 0	65 77
Sampaltivu road	3½	—	63 24	10 0	73 24
Koddiyar Pattu.					
Sampur road	5	84 0	12 0	—	96 0
Malligaitivu road	2	57 0	6 0	—	63 0
Salary of ferrymen	—	—	199 43	—	199 43
Allowance to Superintendent of Minor Roads ...	—	—	—	240 0	240 0
Total ...	—	144 0	1,981 37	500 0	2,625 37

In addition to these works the District Road Committee now undertakes the upkeep of the North Coast road from Nilaveli to Pulmoddai, and the section of natural road in Koddiyar pattu known as the Old Toppur road. For this work it receives from Government a vote of Rs. 1,202, which is at the rate of Rs. 15 per mile, with an allowance for the upkeep of ferries; and a special grant of Rs. 500 was made in 1902 for a commencement of a new road on the trace which I have made, and which has now been finally sanctioned for the North Coast road.

The annual vote of Rs. 4,000 on account of this new trace was entirely devoted to the construction in the Government Factory of two iron ferry boats for the ferries over the Irakkakandi-aru and Salappai-aru. These boats have just been received from Colombo, but are not yet fitted up. In future the road work will be steadily pushed on with an yearly grant of Rs. 4,000 until completion.

With the sum of Rs. 500 allowed in 1902 I acquired the greater portion of the private land required for the road (one proprietor only holding out against the compensation offered) and felled all the jungle, rooting out stumps between the high road near the 11th mile at Nilaveli and the site selected for the ferry near the mouth of the Irakkakandi-aru. One culvert will be required at the junction with the road, and a second about 100 yards from the take-off, where during the rainy weather a small flow of water crosses the trace. No other culverts will be required as far as the river, as the trace passes along a ridge or "hog's back," which is naturally drained.

This section is 156 chains in length, and during 1903 this will be formed into a road and side drains cut, and it is hoped that a small section of half a mile may be gravelled if the survey necessary for acquisition of a small piece of private land is received in time for me to take up the work this year.

Beyond the river the trace has been roughly cleared as far as Kumpurupiddi and a trace opened as far as the Salappai-aru, and I hope in 1903 to clear the jungle of the whole of this section.

Beyond the Salappai-aru, as far as Kuchchaveli, the road is formed, and two-thirds of the section is already gravelled, and I hope to complete that part this year.

That section (as soon as the ferry boat is launched) will avoid one of the most difficult and dangerous portions of the old road, which passes through five fords and a succession of swamps.

I have also examined an extension of the trace right up to Tiriyai, and find that a single ferry over the Kodikaddi-aru will make it possible to avoid all the dangerous (and at times impassable) fords and swamps, which are the feature of that section.

A similar improvement is much required in the Koddiyar pattu, where the old road is being year by year washed away by encroachments of the Erivativu-aru. A bridge over the river near that place will very soon be an *absolute necessity*, and if it is constructed the road may be taken along a strip of high firm ground, which will avoid a very difficult ford as well as a mile and a half of tidal swamp.

Resthouses.—A grant in aid of Rs. 500 per annum is allowed towards the cost of salaries of resthouse-keepers, which amount to Rs. 861 per annum.

Repairs cost a sum of Rs. 736·85, and much is still required in the way of repairs.

A new resthouse was constructed at Kuchchaveli with the materials of the old building, which collapsed in 1901, at a cost of Rs. 765·20—surely the cheapest resthouse ever built in Ceylon. It contains a single bedroom with hall surrounded by half walls in front, bathroom, storeroom, and verandah all round, with a small kitchen outside. As very few travellers frequent this road, the building is sufficiently large to meet present requirements.

The ancient buildings which serve for resthouses at Nilaveli and Muttur are also crumbling away, and it will shortly be necessary to provide new buildings at both places, especially Muttur, which is unhealthy and badly situated on the margin of a mangrove swamp. A charming site on the seashore looking over Koddiyar bay towards Ostenberg and Sober Island has been selected, and as the new section of the Batticaloa road has been carried to the mouth of the river, the resthouse ought to be removed to that neighbourhood.

It is possible that in a few years it may be thought advisable to build a new resthouse near the mouth of the Irakkakandi-aru, on the new road trace 12 miles from Trincomalee, in place of the old resthouse at Nilaveli, which is within 9 miles of Trincomalee. The site suggested is exceedingly pretty, with views over the sea and river, and it would afford a better division of the distance to Kuchchaveli.

An account in the usual form is annexed :—

Resthouse Account of the Chairman, District Road Committee, Trincomalee, on account of the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province, for 1902.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	220 17	Salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	861 0
Resthouse collections.	578 51	Furnishing resthouses	256 6
Two-thirds commutation for resthouses ...	855 50	Repairs to resthouses	736 85
Government grant in aid of resthouse-keepers' salaries	500 0	Miscellaneous	42 70
Miscellaneous receipts	242 21		1,896 61
		Balance	499 78
Total ...	2,396 39	Total ...	2,396 39

District Road Committee's Office,
Trincomalee, May 7, 1903.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Chairman.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA.

THE annexed comparative statement shows the working of the Road Ordinance in the Kurunegala District for the years 1901 and 1902 :—

	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	240,000	—	—	240,000	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	63,701	—	—	65,350	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	57,778		90·70	60,545		92·64
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	307		·48	607		·92
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	34		·05	37		·05
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	3		—	—		—
		58,122	91·24		61,189	93·63
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	3,302		5·18	2,001		3·06
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,806		2·83	1,673		2·56
(*c*) Committed to jail	6		—	4		—
(*d*) Fined	15		·02	5		—
(*e*) Double entries	63		·09	50		·07
(*f*) Dead	379		·59	428		·65
		5,571	8·71		4,161	6·36
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the district ...	—		—	—		—
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	8		—	—		—
		8	·01	—	—	—

The collection of road tax was effected without difficulty or delay. Thirty-seven persons performed labour during the year, against thirty-four in 1901. Five persons were fined and four committed to jail, against sixteen and six respectively in 1901. The actual number who paid their tax shows an increase of 3,067 persons, the figures being—

1901	58,122
1902	61,189

Minor Roads.—Ten roads referred to in last year's report were handed over to the Village Committees; in length 147 miles.

A sum of Rs. 22,480·15 was spent on minor roads in the course of the year for the maintenance and repair of 236 miles of road.

The Talgodapitiya-Yattawatta road, a part of which is maintained by toll grant, is now in a bad state. The toll rent, instead of steadily going up year by year, has decreased, as the plumbago mine owners found means of farming the rent.

As some of the minor roads were given over to the Village Committees and others to planters of the district, it has been found possible to discontinue one Superintendent of Minor Roads, and in future to employ only one officer to look after the roads.

The rains during the year have done considerable damage to most of the roads in the district.

Resthouses.—The resthouses throughout the Province were maintained in excellent order. It is proposed to build a small resthouse at Polpitigama, and to abandon the travellers' bungalow at Neketgedara. It is also proposed to build a resthouse at Dodangaslanda in the centre of the mining district.

Improvements to Kurunegala and Wariyapola resthouses have been sanctioned, viz., the extending of the kitchen, additional dry-earth closets, surface drains round the buildings, and other minor improvements.

It is proposed to remove the Narammala resthouse to another site, as the locality has now become too crowded. A new site has been selected for the purpose. The contractor having failed to do the work of the native ambalam, towards which a sum of Rs. 6,000 was handed over by the late D. C. Attygalle, Mudaliyar, it is now being carried on by the Superintendent of Minor Roads.

I repeat my predecessor's remark as to the necessity of placing tolls on some of our more important minor roads :—

> In last year's report it was pointed out by the late Mr. Fisher that there were but few tolls allowed in this district, though the increasing traffic justifies their imposition. A cart can now go from the extreme south of the district (Katugampola hatpattu) to the extreme north, the Kala-oya, on the main road to Anuradhapura, a distance of over 50 miles, without paying a single toll. Nearly the whole of this mileage is in charge of the Public Works Department, and the few miles of minor road are up to the standard of the principal roads. It is doubtful whether there is any similar stretch of principal road in any other Province without a toll.

At least three of these roads ought to be taken over by the Public Works Department at once, but it is an extraordinarily difficult change to effect, though it is hard to see why it should be so. The traffic on them is so heavy, owing to the opening up of cocoanut estates, that the District Road Committee is no longer competent to deal with them, and yet to leave them in their present state is to interfere with the natural progress of a prosperous district.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, North-Western Province, for 1902.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902 ...	—	11,686 82	Amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses	6,417 70	
Resthouse funds: contribution from District Road Committees	9,848 25		Pay of resthouse and bungalow keepers	4,760 50	
Toll grants on minor roads ...	16,027 0		Pay of establishment ...	472 0	
Contribution from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	342 0		Toll grants remitted to District Committees	16,026 77	
Government grant in aid of minor works	650 0		Government grant in aid of minor work remitted to District Committees	650 0	
Resthouse collections ...	3,353 55		Miscellaneous	126 21	
Miscellaneous	147 0				28,453 18
		30,367 80	Balance	—	13,601 44
		42,054 62			42,054 62

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kurunegala, for the Year 1902.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	T otal. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902 ...	—	14,259 44	Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads ...	29,544 75	
Commutation realized in money and labour	92,721 0		Amount expended on minor works	22,480 15	
Unexpended balance, principal roads	37 10		Resthouse funds paid to Provincial Road Committee ...	9,848 25	
Miscellaneous	360 87		Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	22,440 57	
Government grant in aid of minor works	400 0		Miscellaneous	2,970 26	
Toll grants on minor roads ...	1,870 0				87,283 98
Contribution from estate proprietors on account of minor roads	125 0		Balance	—	22,489 43
		95,513 97			
		109,773 41			109,773 41

Expenditure in Money and Labour on Principal Roads in the Kurunegala District during 1902.

Name of Road.	Labour. Men.	Value. Rs. c.	In Money. Rs. c.
Kurunegala to Nikaweratiya ...	18 ...	27 0 ...	4,758 25
Kurunegala to Beligomuwa ...	— ...	— ...	2,457 75
Kurunegala to Giriulla	— ...	— ...	2,431 0
Narammala to Dummalasuriya ...	— ...	— ...	2,259 75
Kurunegala to Galagedara... ...	1 ...	1 50 ...	3,937 25
Padeniya to Kala-oya	3 ...	4 50 ...	3,317 25
Polgahawela to Kurunegala ...	— ...	— ...	3,527 50
Dankotuwa to Giriulla	14 ...	21 0 ...	2,535 0
Maharagama to Polgahawela ...	1 ...	1 50 ...	2,363 25
Wariyapola to Compaspara ...	— ...	— ...	1,902 25
Total ...	37	55 50	29,489 25
			29,544 75

Expenditure on Minor Roads in the Kurunegala District during 1902.

Name of Road.	Amount. Rs. c.	Name of Road.	Amount. Rs. c.
Muttettugala to Siyambalangomuwa ...	3,301 15	Munamaldeniya to Katupota ...	399 0
Ibbagamuwa to Galatanwewa ...	1,154 86	Kadahapola to Rambawewa... ...	1,286 6
Wilakatupota to Rangama	149 1	Pannala to Kuliyapitiya	1,749 92
Talgodapitiya to Yattawatta ...	1,963 44	Kahawatta to Bemmullegedara ...	1,170 5
Mallopitiya to Liniyewehera ...	1,185 11	Potuhera to Wadakada	710 76
Barandara to Mawatagama	117 45	Malpitiya to Piduruwella	207 50
Ridigama to Gonegoda	250 0	Miwewa to Wilakatupota	488 25
Gonegoda to Weuda	717 19	New trace from Miwewa road to Circular road	40 0
Mawatagama to Rambukkana-oya ...	300 0	Vilathewa to Pairandawa section of Compas-para	341 50
Dambokka to Rambukkan-oya ...	178 74	Hingulwela to Keppitigala road ...	8 68
Nabirittawewa to Kumbukgeta ...	96 89	Cost of tools	491 24
Nikaweratiya to Ambanpola ...	1,090 68		
Nikaweratiya to Balalla	1,104 50		
Kuliyapitiya to Hettipola	2,508 13		
Udubaddawa to Nattandiya... ...	716 62		
Katupota to Mahakeliya	753 41		22,480 15

Kurunegala, February 16, 1903.

S. M. BURROWS,
Chairman.

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.

Working of the Ordinance.—The results are not so good as last year. It is proposed to hold division days once a month, to withhold part of the commission of division officers who have a considerable percentage unaccounted for on May 1, and to issue all warrants for not more than a month or two months at a time.

Work done during the year.—Two bridges at Kattakadu were repaired at a cost of Rs. 906·90; new piles were driven. These bridges span the waterways at the northern end of the Mundel lake. They are important because of the numerous cocoanut estates which lie to the west of them. The roads on either side are natural tracks, almost impassable during the rains.

No other work of any importance was carried out, the operations being confined to the clearing of jungle.

An estimate for the repair of the Vannativillu resthouse was framed in December. Rs. 827·32 was spent on repairs to resthouses, the principal items being as follows :—

		Rs. c.
Repairs to resthouse, Puttalam		79 1
Do. Madurankuli		110 0
Do. Tonigala		76 50
Do. Kalpitiya		117 31
Do. Etalai		370 0
Do. Vannativillu		74 50
		827 32

The usual tabulated statements are annexed :—

Statement showing in comparision the results of the operation of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1901 and 1902.

	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	24,897	—	—	24,897	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	7,024	—	—	7,051	—
3. Effective in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	6,587		93·78	6,372		90·37
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	38		·54	75		1·06
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	3		·04	9		·01
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	4		·05	—		—
		6,632	94·41		6,456	91·44
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	99		1·40	144		2·04
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	108		1·54	195		2·76
(*c*) Committed to jail	1		·01	3		·04
(*d*) Fined	2		·03	2		·03
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries	32		·46	32		·45
(*g*) Dead	38		·54	69		·98
5. Non-effective :—		280	3·98		445	6·30
(*a*) Reported to have left the district ...	68		·97	113		1·60
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	44		·62	37		·52
		112	1·59		150	2·12

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Puttalam, of the North-Western Province, for the Year 1902.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	— ...	— ...	7,866 57
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	9,783 0 ...	13 50 ...	9,796 50
Resthouse collections	396 15 ...	— ...	396 15
Miscellaneous receipts	529 75 ...	— ...	529 75
Government contribution on account of salaries of resthouse-keepers	1,314 0 ...	— ...	1,314 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	250 0 ...	— ...	250 0
			20,152 97
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals ...	2,780 44 ...	— ...	2,780 44
Amount expended on minor works ...	4,435 92 ...	13 50 ...	4,449 42
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	1,633 24 ...	— ...	1,633 24
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	2,648 38 ...	— ...	2,648 38
Pay of resthouse-keepers	1,364 0 ...	— ...	1,364 0
Miscellaneous charges	1,037 54 ...	— ...	1,037 54
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	— ...	— ...	6,239 95
			20,152 97

Statement of Amounts remitted to the Public Works Department on account of Principal Roads in the Puttalam District during the Year 1902.

Particulars.	In Labour. Rs. c.	In Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Akkaraipattu road	— ...	809 24	
Puttalam Nikaweratiya road	— ...	764 84	
Puttalam-Kalaoya road	— ...	408 49	
Puttalam-Battuluoya road	— ...	615 12	
Puttalam-Madurugama road	— ...	182 75	
			2,780 44

Statement showing the Amounts expended on Minor Roads in the Puttalam District during 1902.

Particulars.	Rs. c.
Work done on—	
Kalpitiya roads	700 0
Anamaduwa-Andigama road ...	1,414 96
Kumbukwewa to Ihala Puliyankualma ...	99 86
Andigama-Mandalana road ...	59 87
Anamaduwa-Palugaswewa road ...	560 78
Nawagattegama to Karuwalagaswewa road	113 83
Kirimetiyawa to boundary ...	29 70
Andigama-Kiriyankalli road ...	89 69
Kattakadu bridges	906 90
Andigama-Madurankuli road ...	134 86
Kottukachchiya-Kubukkadawela road ...	49 98
Anuradhapura-Kurunegala road ...	9 99
Pomparippu to Kokkavi	88 75
Pomparippu to lake shore	38 0
Jaffna road to ambalam	19 0
Kanamullai to Kandatoduwa ...	40 0
Vannativillu to Karaitivu	79 75
Total ...	4,435 92

District Road Committee's Office,
Puttalam, January 27, 1903.

G. COOKSON,
Chairman.

CHILAW DISTRICT.

I ANNEX statements showing the working of the Ordinance. There have been no difficulties in collecting the tax, nor have I heard of any complaints. Out of a total of 19,260 on the lists 17,555 paid and only seven worked :—

	1901.		Per centage.	1902.		Per-centage.
1. Population (A)	74,336	—	—	74,336	—	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	19,129	—	—	19,260	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid commutation ...	17,368		90·79	17,555		91·14
(*b*) Laboured 6 days ...	4		—	7		—
(*c*) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—			—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—		17,372	90·79		17,562	91·14
(*a*) Exempted	238		1·24	287		1·49
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	825		4·31	735		3·81
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	3		·01	1		—
(*d*) Fined	36		·20	2		·01
(*e*) Double and erroneous entries ...	124		·70	136		·70
(*f*) Dead	69		·39	54		·28
5. Non-effective :—		1,295	7·45		1,215	6·29
(*a*) Reported to have left the village...	462		2·66	470		2·44
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...						
		462	2·66		470	2·44

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Chilaw, North-Western Province, for the Year 1902.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	2,355 81	—	2,355 81
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	26,580 0	10 50	26,590 50
Resthouse collections	809 36	—	809 36
Miscellaneous receipts	2,843 71	—	2,843 71
Arrears of commutation	6 0	—	6 0
Unexpended balance, principal works ...	163 16	—	163 16
Toll grants	14,156 77	—	14,156 77
			46,925 31
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads ...	8,600 0	10 50	8,610 50
Amount expended on minor works ...	6,338 34	—	6,338 34
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	1,099 21	—	1,099 21
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	6,881 53	—	6,881 53
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,008 50	—	1,008 50
Miscellaneous charges	640 44	—	640 44
Toll grants	13,225 81	—	13,225 81
Resthouse collections, 1901 and 1902, remitted to Provincial Road Committee	1,543 71	—	1,543 71
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	—	—	7,577 27
			46,925 31

Statement of Amounts remitted to the Public Works Department on account of Principal Roads in Chilaw District during the Year 1902.

Name of Road.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1. Toppu to Battulu-oya	5,000 0	9 0	5,009 0
2. Nattandiya to Marawila ...	800 0	—	800 0
3. Madampe to Dummalasuriya ...	1,800 0	1 50	1,801 50
4. Chilaw to Wariyapola	1,000 0	—	1,000 0
			8,610 50

Expenditure on Minor Roads during 1902.

Name of Road	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Commutation.			
1. Pulichchakulama	352 48	—	
2. Pinkattiya-Udappuwa	146 16	—	
3. Bangadeniya-Karukkupone	28 80	—	
4. Wattakkaliya	186 40	—	
5. Tambagalla	358 18	—	
6. Uraliyagara-Pairandawa	1,295 27	—	
7. Madampe-Bazaar street	94 62	—	
8. Mattakkotuwa-Toduwawa	129 0	—	
9. Walahapitiya-Compaspara	195 76	—	
10. Marawila Beach road	260 26	—	
11. Katuneriya-Sirigampola	22 50	—	
12. Tummodara-Bolawatta	407 13	—	
13. Mawatagama-Lihiriyagama	183 94	—	
14. Bolawatta-Dankotuwa	284 73	—	
15. Bolawatta-Ginoya	140 2	—	
16. Waikkal-Nanjundankarai	146 14	—	
17. Waikkal-Tambarawila	147 34	—	
18. Vilattawa-Pairandawa	372 98	—	
			4,751 71
Miscellaneous.			
1. Bangadeniya-Mandalana	860 13	—	
2. Bolawatta-Lunuwila	385 0	—	
3. Vilattawa-Pairanduwa	341 50	—	
			1,586 63
Toll Grants.			
1. Madampe-Dankotuwa ...	8,965 32	—	
2. Nattandiya-Dunkannawa	2,097 71	—	
3. Haldanduwana-Dummaladeniya ...	1,013 30	—	
4. Vennappuwa-Kirimetiyana	1,149 48	—	
			13,225 81
			19,564 15

Division Officers.—The system of appointing police headmen is being introduced as vacancies occur ; this is likely to promote efficiency.

Metal and Gravel.—Metal has to be transported long distances, enhancing the cost of maintenance of roads. Gravel is often of indifferent quality, resulting in roads without foundation being badly cut up by heavy traffic, especially in bad weather such as we have had.

Floods.—Much damage has been caused during the last three months of the year by the abnormal rains. The large balance at end of the year is due to the impossibility, owing to the weather, of carrying out work between October and December. The balance will be expended in the first three months of 1903 before commutation comes in.

Bolawatta-Lunuwila Road.—It is intended to track metal a section of this road in 1903, from Messrs. Vavasseur & Co.'s mills to Bandirippuwa, where the traffic is heavy.

Old Toppu Road.—The northern section between the Lunu-oya and Horakele mills was badly damaged by the floods. The section from the mills to Nattandiya has been in excellent condition.

The southern section, from Nattandiya to Dankotuwa, is an improving road, and the whole of it will soon be metalled.

Bandirippuwa and Lunuwila Roads.—These have suffered greatly from the floods, and with heavy traffic, they being bottomless, it has been difficult to keep them in order. It is intended to metal them.

Nattandiya-Dunkannawa Road.—This wants more metal, and will have it in 1903.

Bangadeniya-Mandalana Road.—The estates interested are contributing liberally to the improvement of this road, and it is hoped much progress will be made in 1903. Work was at a standstill the last three months of the year, the road being submerged by tanks and the rains.

Compasspara.—The District Road Committee, aided by Kurunegala District Road Committee, finds funds for one section only, viz., from Villattawa to Pairandawa forest bungalow, which is in fair order in good weather, passing as it does through a tank.

It is hoped in 1903 to bridge the Kirimeti-oya, north of the Madampe-Kuliyapitiya road, and to turn out village labour on the neglected sections of the Compasspara, the southern 12 miles of which should be converted into a Public Works Department road, to feed the canal and the coming Railway.

Natural Tracks.—A considerable mileage of these has been handed back to the District Mudaliyars with instructions to turn out on them any available village labour, otherwise these useful means of communication get no attention at all.

The District Road Committee will continue to supply bridges and culverts on these as funds permit, and this has been done in 1902.

My experience of the affairs of the Committee is limited to the last 6½ months of the year.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Chilaw, January 27, 1903.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE total revenue for the year was Rs. 31,628·97, made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
In cash	30,465	0
In labour	12	0
Miscellaneous receipts	1,151	97

The single and double rate commutation recoveries, excluding miscellaneous receipts, exceeded all previous years by over Rs. 1,000.

The decrease in the statement hereto annexed, compared with that of last year, is due to the taking over of the town by the Local Board.

The number of men remaining unaccounted for at the end of the year out of the 21,418 on the division officers' lists was 7. All of these were temporary residents, and new names on the division officers' lists for 1902.

The expenditure on account of establishment, commission to division officers, petty expenses, and purchase of tools was Rs. 7,731·04.

The amount expended on principal roads and resthouses was :—

	Rs.	c.
Anuradhapura-Siyambalagama road	2,500	0
Kalaoya-Galgodahena road	2,575	0
Galkulam through Anuradhapura to Rambewa road	978	0
Mirisgonioya-Kituluttu road	1,800	0
Mirisgonioya-Galkulam road	1,125	0
Horowapotana-Vavuniya road	1,500	0
Mirisgonioya-Galkandamadu road	500	0
Upkeep of resthouses	1,760	59
Total ...	12,738	59

During the year, with the usual upkeep work for minor roads, certain improvements, such as building of bridges and culverts, raising low places, &c., were done to the following roads :—Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road, Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road, and eastern minor road. The native resthouse was greatly improved by new cement flooring, painting woodwork, and fixing new gates. A boarded ceiling was provided for the whole of the old building of the Anuradhapura resthouse. The new wing had it already. A new bathroom and closet have been put up for Kekirawa resthouse.

The following sums were spent for the upkeep and improvements of the existing minor roads, &c. :—

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.	c.
Improving Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road	259	17
Improving Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road	237	60
Improving the Eastern minor road	410	29
Improving the Green Path...	90	92
Deviation at 19th mile, Alutoya-Horowapotana road	276	75
Ceiling for Kahatagasdigiliya resthouse	88	70
Gravelling the Green Path	137	75
Additional bathroom and closet for Kekirawa resthouse	35	70
Temporary bridges on Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road ...	132	0
Covering and clearing out the well at Habarana resthouse ...	90	0
Improving the native resthouse	401	56
Upkeep of Anuradhapura-Arippu road	469	10
Upkeep of Andarawewa-Ottappuwa road	130	0

Particulars.	Rs.	c.
Upkeep of Alankulam-Turuwilla road	162	14
Upkeep of Eppawela-Timbiriwewa road	400	0
Upkeep of Southern minor road	270	0
Upkeep of Maradankadawela-Kunchikulam road	115	0
Upkeep of Tonigala road	60	0
Upkeep of Andiyagala-Madatugama road	160	0
Upkeep of Eastern minor road	650	0
Upkeep of Galenbindunuwewa-Sipukulam road	220	0
Upkeep of Alutoya-Horowapotana road	500	0
Upkeep of Horowapotana-Madawachchiya road	460	0
Upkeep of Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road	315	43
Upkeep of the Provincial Road Committee Head Clerk's quarters ...	75	86
Gates for the Provincial Road Committee Head Clerk's quarters ...	60	86
Ceiling front Verandah of Anuradhapura resthouse	281	50
Improving surrounding of the well at Habarana resthouse ...	42	39
Upkeep of Superintendent of Minor Road's quarters	67	25
Tracing deviation on minor road	48	0
Improvements to the Anuradhapura resthouse	1,136	94
Total ...	7,784	91

Statement showing the comparative working of Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1901 and 1902.

	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	78,985	—	—	75,438*	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	23,073	—	—	21,418*	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	20,924		90·68	19,868		92·76
(b) Paid Rs. 3	133		·57	221		1·03
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	27		·11	8		·03
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		21,084	91·37		20,097	93·83
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	570		2·47	461		2·15
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	567		2·45	244		1·13
(c) Committed to jail ...	—		—	1		—
(d) Fined	11		·04	12		·05
(e) Worked 24 days at labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	118		·51	138		·64
(g) Dead	113		·48	135		·63
		1,379	5·97		991	4·62
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	606		2·62	323		1·50
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	4		·01	7		·03
		610	2·63		330	1·54

* The decrease is owing to the town having been taken over by the Local Board.

Return of Local Revenue raised and appropriated under the Authority of the Provincial Road Committee in the North-Central Province and not accounted for in the General Revenue of the Colony for the Year 1902.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902 ...	—	4,051 75
Collected for the year 1902 under the provisions of the Road Ordinances of 1861, 1884, and 1900, viz. :—		
Commutation realized in money ...	30,465 0	
Do. in labour ...	12 0	
Miscellaneous receipts, &c. ...	1,151 97	
		31,628 97
Resthouses.		
Balance on January 1, 1902 ...	1,005 15	
Collection in 1902 ...	2,812 52	
		3,817 65
		39,498 37

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses from the commutation money during the year 1902 under the provisions of the Road Ordinances of 1861, 1884, and 1900 ...	12,738 59	
Minor roads, &c. ...	7,784 91	
Miscellaneous payments ...	107 54	
		20,631 4
General Charges:		
Pay of establishment, including pay of Superintendent of Minor Roads	3,780 0	
Percentage to division officers ...	3,109 55	
Petty expenses	395 10	
Purchase of tools	446 39	
		7,731 4
Resthouses.		
Paymentsmade in 1902 ...	—	2,655 90
Balances of 1902.		
Balance on Road Ordinance Fund ...	7,318 64	
Do. Resthouse Fund ...	1,161 75	
		8,480 39
		39,498 37

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Anuradhapura, January 27, 1903.

L. W. BOOTH,
Chairman.

11(1)03

PROVINCE OF UVA.

I.—PROCEDURE.

THERE were no arrears at the close of the year under review. The proportion written off on account of exemptions and all other deficiencies was 7·07 per cent.

2. The appended summary of three years exhibits the procedure adopted to recover money or to enforce labour from the men liable. The decrease in the percentage of non-effectives was continued :—

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	159,201	—	—	188,964	—	—	188,964	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	32,885	—	—	33,696	—	—	32,402	—
3. Effective in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	27,535		83·73	28,933		84·86	28,416		87·69
(b) Paid Rs. 3	413		1·25	648		1·92	380		1·11
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	335		1·02	317		·95	183		·56
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		28,283	86·00		29,898	88·00		28,979	89·43
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted	1,724		5·24	1,014		3·01	890		2·74
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	2,003		6·09	1,826		5·43	1,404		4·33
(c) Committed to jail ...	30		·09	9		·03	2		·06
(d) Fined	5		·02	1		·03	—		—
(e) Double entries	33		·19	17		·05	14		·04
(f) Dead	135		·41	265		·79	185		·56
		3,930	11·95		3,132	9·31		2,495	7·07
5. Non-effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the district	672		2·04	666		2·00	570		1·75
(b) Otherwise, not arrested	—		—	—		—	—		—
		672	2·04		666	2·00		570	1·75

3. The percentage of men who paid commutation at the single rate again rose. A comparative statement for the last ten years of the percentages of receipts of commutation at the single rate is appended :—

Year.	
1893	86·76
1894	86·63
1895	85·77
1896	86·28
1897	86·77
1898	85·95
1899	83·33
1900	83·73
1901	84·86
1902	87·69

4. The amount collected in money as commutation and the value of labour exacted are show in the following comparative statement for each of the last ten years :—

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour exacted. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1893	43,552 0	339 0	43,891 0
1894	42,696 0	544 50	43,240 50
1895	41,835 0	654 0	42,489 0
1896	42,648 75	553 50	43,202 25
1897	43,503 40	133 50	43,636 90
1898	43,218 0	693 0	43,911 0
1899	42,768 50	637 50	43,406 0
1900	42,541 50	502 50	43,044 0
1901	44,353 50	475 50	44,829 0
1902	43,778 63	274 50	44,053 13

5. On the 1st April 21,243 men out of a total of 30,573 remained for disposal. Of these, 19,394, or 91·76 per cent., were dealt with in the succeeding three months, and at the end of the first half-year only 1,230 of the total number liable remained for disposal. During the second half-year the accounts were finally settled, with the results which have been detailed in the preceding paragraphs.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

6. The funds administered by the Provincial Committee, Uva, are accounted for in the following comparative statement :—

RECEIPTS.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Road tax collections of Upper Uva	26,284 50	25,939 13	Principal roads ...	9,691 41	9,741 30
Do. Lower Uva	18,069 0	17,839 50	Value of labour on same ...	96 0	109 50
Value of labour	475 50	274 50	Minor roads, Upper Uva ...	7,062 33	8,742 81
Government grant in aid of minor works	700 0	700 0	Value of labour on same ...	—	19 50
Resthouse collections ...	3,989 76	2,787 47	Minor roads, Lower Uva ...	5,942 50	6,526 74
Miscellaneous	324 16	1,225 96	Value of labour on same ...	379 50	145 50
			Bridges	1,760 59	2,010 50
			Tools purchased for District Road Committees	669 91	699 97
			Upkeep and repairs to resthouses	1,755 93	3,638 54
			Resthouse equipment ...	724 33	2,544 56
			Pay of resthouse-keepers and bungalow-keepers ...	4,735 2	4,329 27
			Provincial Committee establishment—salaries... ...	5,818 92	4,422 24
			Commission to division officers, Upper Uva	2,964 16	2,369 64
			Commission to division officers, Lower Uva	2,070 23	1,812 47
			Office contingencies and transport	839 31	1,368 46
			Miscellaneous payments ...	—	939 98
			Gratuity to retiring officers ...	—	1,149 0
			Advances recoverable ...	1,339 0	660 41
	49,842 90	48,766 56		45,849 14	51,230 39
Balance on January 1 ...	3,148 2	7,141 80	Balance on December 31 ...	7,141 80	4,677 97
Total ...	52,990 94	55,908 36		52,990 94	55,908 36

7. *Receipts.*—Excluding balances, the receipts of 1902 amounted to Rs. 48,766·56, as against Rs. 49,842·92 in 1901, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,076·36. This is due to a diminution in the number of persons liable on the lists (as specified in the summary appended to paragraph 2) and to a falling off in resthouse collections (as shown in the statement of accounts under paragraph 6).

8. Details of this decrease are given in the following statement :—

Heads of Revenue.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Road tax ...	44,829 0	44,053 13	—	775 87
Resthouse collections ...	3,989 76	2,787 47	—	1,202 29
Miscellaneous* ...	324 16	1,225 96	901 80	—
	49,142 92	48,066 56	901 80	1,978 16
			Deduct Increase ...	901 80
			Nett Decrease ...	1,076 36

* *Note.*

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Refund of advances	526 96	Value of timber sold	2 50
Private contributions for repair of Kataragama road	395 0	Amount remitted by Treasury for maintenance of a section of the Koslanda-Poonagala branch road	175 0
Over-payments recovered	16 49	Fines	10 0
Rents	22 50		
Amount recovered for damage done to resthouse furniture and for furniture short delivered by discharged resthouse-keepers	67 51	Total ...	1,225 96

9. *Payments.* — The expenditure, on the other hand, was Rs. 5,381·25 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year. Details of this increase are appended :—

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Principal roads ...	9,787 41	9,850 80	63 39	—
Minor roads... ...	13,384 33	15,434 55	2,050 22	—
Bridges	1,760 59	2,010 50	249 91	—
Tools	669 91	699 97	30 60	—
Upkeep and repairs to resthouses ...	1,755 93	3,638 54	1,882 61	—
Resthouse equipment ...	724 33	2,544 56	1,820 23	—
Pay of resthouse-keepers and bungalow-keepers ...	4,735 2	4,329 27	—	405 75
Provincial Committee establishment—salaries ...	5,818 92	4,422 24	—	1,396 68
Commission to division officers	5,034 39	4,182 11	—	852 28
Office contingencies and transport	839 31	1,368 46	529 15	—
Miscellaneous payments ...	—	939 98	939 98	—
Gratuity to retiring officers ...	—	1,149 0	1,149 0	—
Advances recoverable ...	1,339 0	660 41	—	678 59
	49,842 92	48,766 56	8,714 55	3,333 30
		Deduct Decrease ...	3,333 30	
		Nett Increase ...	5,381 25	

10. The following are the details of the contribution to principal roads :—

	In Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Badulla-Batticaloa road ...	3,496 50	3 0	3,499 50
Wellawaya-Tanamalwila road ...	449 61	—	449 61
Badulla-Taldena road ...	542 94	9 0	551 94
Badulla-Halpe road ...	3,518 98	—	3,518 98
Dikwella-Madulla road ...	496 97	3 0	499 97
Dikwella-Hakgala road ...	1,056 90	—	1,056 90
Lower Badulla road ...	179 40	94 40	273 90
Total ...	9,741 30	109 50	9,850 80

11. Expenditure on the minor roads of Upper Uva is shown in the following statement :—

List of Minor Roads, Upper Uva.

No.	Name of Road.	Mileage.	Voted by District Road Committee. Rs. c.	Supplementary Votes. Rs. c.	Total of District Road Committee. Votes. Rs. c.	Contribution by Estates. Rs. c.	Grand Total. Rs. c.
1	Haputale to Wilson's Bungalow ...	18	400 0	169 0	569 0	—	569 0
2	Wilson's Bungalow to Madulla road ...	20	300 0	—	300 0	—	300 0
3	Bandarawela to Welimada	10	350 0	87 95	437 95	—	437 95
4	Welimada to Amherst gap	9	300 0	—	300 0	—	300 0
5	Welimada to Boralanda on 1 ...	12	120 0	20 0	140 0	—	140 0
6	Fort McDonald to Hakgala	10	113 0	—	113 0	—	113 0
7	Bandarawela to Koslanda	13	350 0	75 0	425 0	350 0	775 0
8	Bandarawela to Dehiwinna	10	150 0	180 0	330 0	—	330 0
9	Kottagoda on 2 to Rappahannock ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
10	Moretota to Katugaha on 8	5	100 0	—	100 0	—	100 0
11	Lunugala to Madulsima cart road ...	5	250 0	—	250 0	250 0	500 0
12	Yapame to Madulsima cart road ...		180 0	—	180 0	—	180 0
13	Lunugala to Tavalampelessa ...	10	200 0	—	200 0	—	200 0
14	Demodara to Gonakele	11	550 0	—	550 0	550 0	1,100 0
15	Badulla to Spring Valley and Hindugala ...	14	700 0	225 36	925 36	700 0	1,625 36
16	15 to Weyvelheena	5	300 0	425 0	725 0	300 0	1,025 0
17	14 to 15	2	150 0	—	150 0	150 0	300 0
18	16 to 15	2	125 0	—	125 0	125 0	250 0
19	Badulla to Ketawala	4	225 0	—	225 0	225 0	450 0
20	Badulla to Angoda	6	380 0	22 50	402 50	—	402 50
21	20 to Passara cart road ...	1	20 0	—	20 0	—	20 0
22	19 to Keenakele	7	350 0	—	350 0	350 0	700 0
23	Kandegedara on 22 to Narangala ...	2	100 0	—	100 0	100 0	200 0
24	14 to Pingarawa ...	4	200 0	—	200 0	200 0	400 0
25	Wewakele to Passara cart road ...	5	140 0	—	140 0	—	140 0
26	Naulla to Ella	3	70 0	—	70 0	—	70 0
27	Ketawala to Dehiwinna	7	—	—	—	—	—
28	Nahavila on 15 to Pingarawa ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
29	Findlater-Telbedda road	2	50 0	—	50 0	—	50 0
30	Tavalampelessa to Roebury	10	200 0	—	200 0	—	200 0
31	Taldena cart road to Keenakele ...	5	100 0	30 0	130 0	—	130 0
32	31 to Maliadda	10	175 0	—	175 0	—	175 0
33	Madulsima cart road to 30	2	100 0	—	100 0	—	100 0
34	Lemastota to Haputale	6	150 0	—	150 0	150 0	300 0
35	Poonagala to Ampitikanda on 7 ...	5	150 0	—	150 0	150 0	300 0
36	Kelburne to Nikapota	4	50 0	—	50 0	50 0	100 0
37	Kalupahana Valley road	3	60 0	—	60 0	60 0	120 0
38	Lemastota to Meeriyabedda ...	6	150 0	—	150 0	150 0	300 0
39	Wellawaya cart road to Oakfield ...	2	50 0	—	50 0	50 0	100 0
40	Haputale to Dambatenne	6	150 0	—	150 0	150 0	300 0
	Total ...	272	7,508 0	1,234 81	8,742 81	4,060 0	12,802 61

Note.—Roads Nos. 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, and certain lengths of Nos. 12, 14, and 22, were in charge of the Badulla Planters' Association. Roads Nos. 11 and 24 and the remaining lengths of Nos. 12, 14, and 22 were in charge of the Passara Planters' Association.

12.—The expenditure on the minor roads of Lower Uva is shown in the following statement :—

List of Minor Roads, Lower Uva.

No.	Name of Road.	Mileage.	Voted by District Road Committee.	Supplementary Votes.	Total.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
41	Medagama to Nakkala	12	225 0	—	225 0
42	Nakkala to Kumbukkan	5	75 0	—	75 0
43	Medagama to Alupota	14	150 0	70 50	220 50
44	Medagama to Nilgala	15	150 0	—	150 0
45	Nilgala to Namal-oya	15	100 0	—	100 0
46	Bibile to Nilgala	18	180 0	20 0	200 0
47	Lunugala to 43 *vid* Cocowatta	10	300 0	—	300 0
48	Medagama to Dambagalla	10	76 0	—	76 0
49	Dambagalla to Kongahapitiya	23	200 0	—	200 0
50	Dambagalla to Obbekota	4	58 50	—	58 50
51	Kotabowa on 44 to Baduluwela ...	10	100 0	—	100 0
52	Dambagalla to Baduluwela	12	92 37	—	92 37
53	Nilgala to Baduluwela	10	75 0	—	75 0
54	Baduluwela to Siyambala-anduwa ...	20	200 0	—	200 0
55	Roebury to Bibile cart road	7	410 0	—	410 0
56	Alupota to Kataragama	45	500 0	10 0	510 0
57	Kataragama to Tanamalwila	22	100 0	—	100 0
58	Wedikumbura to Muppana cart road ...	4	50 0	—	50 0
59	Kataragama to Elagalla	9	50 0	—	50 0
60	Muppane to Monaragala Hill	6	150 0	—	150 0
61	Taldena to Alutnuwara	20	347 0	—	347 0
62	61 to 64	12	350 0	30 0	380 0
63	Alutnuwara to Wewatta	17	120 0	—	120 0
64	Uraniya to 61	8	80 0	26 0	106 0
65	Passara to Ulwita	15	350 0	335 0	685 0
66	Haldummulla to Hambegamuwa ...	27	300 0	—	300 0
67	Tanamalwila to Hambegamuwa ...	20	250 0	—	250 0
68	Telulla to Hambegamuwa	18	50 0	—	50 0
69	Ella to Wellawaya	17	500 0	50 0	550 0
70	Pingarawa to Dewatura	4	150 0	—	150 0
71	Dewatura to 65	4	100 0	146 37	246 37
	Total ...	433	5,838 87	687 87	6,526 74

III.—GENERAL.

13. A spending policy was adopted, and the funds available on the balances brought forward from the preceding year were liberally disbursed, partly in the general improvement of resthouses throughout the Province, and partly in the repair of some of the more neglected roads and bridges. For instance, as shown in the statement appended to paragraph 9, the additional expenditure on resthouses amounted to Rs. 3,702·84, namely, Rs. 1,882·61 on repairs and Rs. 1,820·23 on equipment. Similarly, the votes for minor roads and bridges exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 2,300·13. Accordingly, the credit balance fell from Rs. 7,141·80 at the end of 1901 to Rs. 4,677·97, of which Rs. 3,250 was voted for the erection of a resthouse at Buttala. The unapportioned balance at the end of the year was therefore Rs. 1,433·16.

14. *Revised List of Minor Roads.*—The old lists of the various minor roads were re-described and merged into one new list corrected to date. The revised list is printed as an appendix to this report.

15. The amendment of the Road Ordinance, 1861, is required so as to empower the Provincial Road Committee to exercise, when desired, the functions of a District Road Committee. The amendment would be applicable in Provinces which are not subdivided into districts, and would serve to simplify procedure. For instance, the Province of Uva consists of only one district, namely, that of Badulla, but in order to comply with the technical requirements of the Road Ordinances it has been found necessary to create two District Road Committees. These, with the Provincial Road Committee, make three Committees, the work of which could be done much better by one ; that is to say, by the Provincial Road Committee.

16. *Staff.*—Mr. G. W. Vallipuram, Superintendent of Minor Roads, resigned his post in the month of January, and was succeeded in the month of May by Mr. E. D. Dharmasena.

17. *Constitution of Committees.*—During the year the following changes occurred among the members of the various Committees :—

Provincial Committee.

Mr. Walter C. Price, Provincial Engineer, *vice* Mr. C. A. Lovegrove.
Mr. T. R. Ward, Provincial Engineer, *vice* Mr. Walter C. Price.
Mr. John Rettie *vice* Mr. V. Vicaresso.

District Committee, Upper Uva.

Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer, *vice* Mr. A. R. Tocke.
Mr. Walter C. Price, District Engineer, *vice* Mr. J. A. Moraes.
Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer, *vice* Mr. Walter C. Price.
Mr. John Rettie *vice* Mr. A. T. Rettie.

District Road Committee, Lower Uva.

Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer, *vice* Mr. A. R. Tocke.
Mr. Walter C. Price, District Engineer, *vice* Mr. J. A. Moraes.
Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer, *vice* Mr. Walter C. Price.

18. At the close of the year the Committees consisted of the following members :—

Provincial Committee.

The Government Agent.
Mr. T. R. Ward, Provincial Engineer.
Mr. A. C. Chamberlin.
Mr. W. S. Taylor.
Mr. J. M. Mason.
Mr. J. H. B. Cockburn.
Mr. J. Rettie.

District Committee, Upper Uva.

The Government Agent.
Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer.
Mr. J. Rettie.
Mr. W. S. Taylor.
Mr. Chas. Taldena, Ratemahatmaya.

District Committee, Lower Uva.

The Government Agent.
Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer.
Mr. Robert Stewart.
Mr. R. E. Blazé.
Mr. Chas. Taldena, Ratemahatmaya.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Badulla, May 6, 1903.

F. H. PRICE,
Chairman.

APPENDIX.

Minor Roads in the Province of Uva.

No.	Name of Road.	Approximate Mileage.
1	Haputale to Wilson's Bungalow	18
2	Wilson's Bungalow to Madulla road	20
3	Bandarawela to Welimada	10
4	Welimada to Amherst gap	9
5	Welimada to Boralanda on 1	12
6	Fort McDonald to Hakgala	10
7	Bandarawela to Koslanda	13
8	Bandarawela to Dehiwinna	10
9	Kottagoda on 2 to Rappahannock	4
10	Moretota to Katugaha on 8	5
11	Lunugala to Madulsima cart road	5
12	Yapame to Madulsima cart road	9
13	Lunugala to Tavalampelessa	10
14	Demodara to Gonakele	11
15	Badulla to Spring Valley and Hindugala	14
16	15 to Weyvelheena	5
17	14 to 15	2
18	16 to 15	2
19	Badulla to Ketawala	4
20	Badulla to Angoda	6
21	20 to Passara cart road	1
22	19 to Keenakele	7
23	Kandegedara on 22 to Narangala	2
24	14 to Pingarawa	4
25	Wewekele to Passara cart road	5
26	Naulla to Ella	3
27	Ketawala to Dehiwinna	7
28	Nahavila on 15 to Pingarawa	3
29	Findlater-Telbadde road	2
30	Tavalampelessa to Roebury	10
31	Taldena cart road to Keenakele	5
32	31 to Maliadda	10
33	Madulsima cart road to 30	2
34	Lemastota to Haputale	6
35	Poonagala to Ampitikanda on 7	5
36	Kelburne to Nikapota	4
37	Kalupahana Valley road	3
38	Lemastota to Meeriabedda on 7	6
39	Wellawaya cart road to Oakfield	2
40	Haputale to Dambtenne	6
41	Medagama to Nakkala	12
42	Nakkala to Kumbukkan	5
43	Medagama to Alupota	14
44	Medagama to Nilgala	15
45	Nilgala to Namal-oya	15
46	Bibile to Nilgala	18
47	Lunugala to 43 *via* Cocowatta	10
48	Medagama to Dambagalla	10
49	Dambagalla to Kongahapitiya	23
50	Dambagalla to Obbekota	4
51	Kotabowa on 44 to Baduluwela	10
52	Dambagalla to Baduluwela	12
53	Nilgala to Baduluwela	10
54	Baduluwela to Siyambala Anduwa	20
55	Roebury to Bibile cart road	7
56	Alupota to Kataragama	45
57	Kataragama to Tanamalwila	22
58	Wedikumbura to Muppana cart road	4
59	Kataragama to Elegalla	9
60	Muppana to Monaragla Hill	6
61	Taldena to Alutnuwara	20
62	61 to 64	12
63	Alutnuwara to Wewatta	17
64	Uraniya to 61	8
65	Passara to Ulwita	15
66	Haldummulla to Hambegamuwa	27
67	Tanamalwila to Hambegamuwa	20
68	Telulla to Hambegamuwa	18
69	Ella to Wellawaya	17
70	Pingarawa to Dewatura	4
71	Dewatura to 65	4
	Total	705

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

RATNAPURA DISTRICT.

THE statement of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee of the Province of Sabaragamuwa for the year 1902 is annexed :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1903	—	952 24
Amount received from Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation on principal roads and resthouses	39,513 16	
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ...	5,996 0	
Resthouse collections	4,377 53	
Government grant in aid of minor works	650 0	
Contribution from District Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	1,098 0	
Miscellaneous receipts	10,677 74	
		62,312 43
Total ...	—	63,264 67
PAYMENTS.		
Amount remitted to Director of Public Works on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads ...	—	32,439 91
Amount expended on upkeep, repair, and improvements of resthouses	6,013 8	
Toll grant amounts remitted to District Committees ...	5,996 0	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	3,743 50	
Government contribution in aid of minor works remitted to District Committees	650 0	
Salary of Provincial Road Committee establishment ...	1,113 0	
		17,515 58
Miscellaneous charges	—	10,828 90
		60,784 39
Balance	—	2,480 28
Total ...	—	63,264 67

2. The resthouses in the Province were maintained in good order.

3. The receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee, Ratnapura, are as follows :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902...	—	12,253 12
Commutation realized in money	36,194 0	
Do. in labour	46 50	
		36,240 50
Government contribution in aid of minor works ...	450 0	
Toll grant on minor roads	1,150 0	
Miscellaneous receipts	123 52	
		1,723 52
Total ...	—	50,217 14
PAYMENTS.		
Amount expended in money and labour on account of principal roads and resthouses	13,023 66	
Amount expended on minor works, including toll grants and Government contribution in money and labour ...	15,360 5	
Salary of establishment and commission to division officers...	7,137 22	
Miscellaneous charges	1,762 72	
		37,283 65
Balance on December 31, 1902	—	12,933 49
Total ...	—	50,217 14

4. A comparative statement of road tax collections for the years 1900, 1901, and 1902 is annexed :—

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	96,556	—	—	100,539	—	—	101,214	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	26,755	—	—	27,575	—	—	27,470	—
3. Effective in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 and Re. 1 ...	24,638		92·08	24,910		90·33	25,133		91·49
(b) Paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 ...	137		·51	162		·58	99		·36
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	36		·13	53		·19	38		·13
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	1		—	1		—	—		—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:—		24,812	92·73		25,126	91·11		25,270	91·99
(a) Exemptions ...	825		3·08	1,260		—	1,079		3·92
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	825		3·08	926		—	729		2·65
(c) Committed to jail ...	12		·04	20		—	15		·05
(d) Fined	17		·06	14		—	11		·04
(e) Double entries ...	13		·04	21		—	20		·07
(f) Dead	65		·24	152		—	93		·33
5. Non-effective :—		1,757	6·56		2,393	8·67		1,947	7·08
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	186		·69	56		·20	253		·92
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		186	·69		56	·20		253	·92

5. The amounts collected in money and labour during the last ten years are shown in the annexed statement :—

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour exacted. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1893 ...	29,819 0	659 50	30,478 50
1894 ...	29,706 50	941 50	30,648 0
1895 ...	31,470 0	322 50	31,792 50
1896 ...	31,787 50	245 0	32,032 50
1897 ...	32,573 0	135 50	32,708 50
1898 ...	33,609 0	134 0	33,743 0
1899 ...	34,660 50	90 50	34,751 50
1900 ...	35,622 50	48 50	35,671 0
1901 ...	36,093 50	70 50	36,164 0
1902 ...	36,194 0	46 50	36,240 50

6. The annexed statement shows the number of men liable, and how they were accounted for in the last ten years :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Number of men on list ...	23,653	23,875	24,541	24,429	24,785	25,557	26,233	26,755	27,575	27,470
Paid single ...	20,262	20,168	21,430	21,730	22,399	23,054	23,848	24,638	24,910	25,133
Percentage ...	85·66	84·48	87·32	88·95	90·37	90·20	90·99	92·08	90·37	91·49
Paid double ...	296	310	274	223	179	203	173	137	162	99
Percentage ...	1·25	1·30	1·11	·91	·07	·79	·65	·51	·58	·36
Worked 6 days ...	427	660	226	187	96	95	71	36	53	38
Percentage ...	1·80	2·76	·09	·76	·03	·03	·27	·13	·19	·13
Worked 12 days ...	26	3	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	—
Percentage ...	·10	·01	·02	·01	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fined and committed ...	90	108	53	56	34	29	29	29	34	26
Percentage ...	·38	·45	·21	·22	·13	·11	·11	·10	·12	·09
Total deficiencies ...	2,552	2,626	2,553	2,228	2,076	2,174	2,111	1,914	2,415	2,174
Percentage ...	10·52	10·99	10·40	9·12	8·35	8·50	8·50	7·15	8·75	7·91

7. The minor roads were maintained with the amounts available at the disposal of the Committee. In addition to the usual upkeep of minor roads, there were only two important and expensive bridges built, one at Mahakumbura-ela on Ellawala road and the other at Bowatta on Damahana road. The latter bridge collapsed immediately after its completion, partly owing to the unusual heavy rains during the year, and partly to the inefficiency of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, whose services have been dispensed with.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Ratnapura, February 27, 1903.

G. SAXTON,
Chairman.

KEGALLA DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance :—

	1900.		Percentage on B.	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	150,490	—	—	186,255	—	—	186,255	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	37,951	—	—	38,633	—	—	39,422	—
3. Effective in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ..	34,942		92·07	34,717		89·87	35,546		90·16
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	231		·61	385		1·00	371		·94
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	13		·03	24		·06	35		·09
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	1		·003	3		·01
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:—		35,186	92·71		35,127	90·93		35,955	91·20
(a) Exempted ...	1,056		2·78	1,351		3·50	1,280		3·41
(b) Laboured and paid elsewhere	1,089		2·87	1,331		3·44	1,357		3·39
(c) Committed to jail ...	17		·05	14		·04	8		·01
(d) Fined ...	37		·10	40		·10	32		·04
(e) Double and erroneous entries ...	47		·12	13		·03	26		·06
(f) Dead ...	92		·24	150		·39	139		·31
5. Non-effective :—		2,338	6·16		2,899	7·50		2,842	7·22
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	427		1·13	607		1·57	625		1·58
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		427	1·13		607	1·57		625	1·58

The percentage of effectives in 1902 shows a slight increase over that for 1901, though it is less than that for 1900. The increase in the number of effectives is satisfactory.

2. The amounts collected in money and labour during the last ten years are shown in the annexed statement.

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour exacted. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1893 ...	45,439 50	1,249 50	46,689 0
1894 ...	47,188 50	496 50	47,685 0
1895 ...	48,874 50	592 50	49,467 0
1896 ...	49,345 50	262 50	49,608 0
1897 ...	51,568 50	99 0	51,667 50
1898 ...	52,275 0	126 0	52,401 0
1899 ...	52,851 0	70 50	52,921 50
1900 ...	53,106 0	19 50	53,125 50
1901 ...	53,230 50	39 50	53,270 0
1902 ...	54,432 0	61 50	54,493 50

3. The expenditure on minor roads and works was as follows :—

Name of Road.	Length as Cart Road.	Length as Bridle Path.	Toll Grant.	Private Contributions.	District Road Committee Funds, including Labour.	Total.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Karandupone-Rambukkana ...	5¾	—	547 80	—	825 20	
Rambukkana-Katupitiya ...	6	—	—	—	1,138 79	
Kansalagamuwa-Dunukewatta ...	3¼	—	—	—	248 41	
Mawanella-Alpitiya	6	—	—	—	810 85	
Alupota-Hingula	2	1½	—	—	347 56	
Galagedara road	½	—	—	—	94 0	
Utuwankanda-Ussapitiya road ...	4½	—	—	—	409 43	
Kegalla-Andiramada	1¼	3	—	—	288 1	
Ussapitiya-Hettimulla	—	6	—	—	64 0	
Werallapota-Dombemada ...	1	3	—	—	230 58	
Gordon's bridge-Talagolla-oya ...	—	4½	—	—	90 0	
Hatgampola-Hettimulla	8½	—	—	97 70	1,283 95	
Ranwala road	½	—	—	—	45 74	
Aranayaka-Ahupinela	—	2½	—	—	35 2	
Aranayaka-Kellie	—	8	—	—	150 0	
Kehelwatta-Morontota	—	1¼	—	—	157 5	
Mipitiya-Paragammana	—	3¼	—	—	143 0	
Golahela-Walagama	—	2¾	—	—	82 97	
Udambe-Pussella	—	2¾	—	—	90 51	
Undugoda-Bulatkohupitiya ...	—	4	—	—	100 0	
Circular and Cemetery roads, Kegalla ...	2½	—	—	—	498 80	
Pitihuma-Raddaloya	—	½	—	—	80 60	
North Circular	—	2	—	—	40 95	
Bukenda-Dumbalagolla	—	2	—	—	50 0	
Arandara-Ritigahaoya	10	—	2,799 1	—	671 0	
Warakapola-Ruanwella	14	—	612 50	—	2,786 38	
Yattogoda-Yatattawala	2	5⅛	—	35 0	280 97	
Galigomuwa-Arandara	4	—	859 22	—	—	
Nelundeniya-Dedigama	—	2¾	—	—	265 50	
Habbellawaka-Mahaoya	—	4¾	—	—	66 0	
Kellie-Havilland	—	4	—	—	47 41	
Kiriwanaketiya-Eratna	—	13	—	—	200 0	
Talduwa-Mapitigama ferry ...	—	4½	—	—	450 0	
Talduwa road and draining racecourse ...	—	—	—	—	150 0	
Moraliya road	—	1⅛	—	—	104 70	
Nawata-Polatagama	—	1	—	—	250 0	
Dehiowita-Mahaoya	2	—	—	—	241 55	
Rambukpitiya-Kandaloya ...	—	4	—	—	50 0	
Clunes road	2	—	—	—	150 0	
Polatagama-Punugala	—	4	—	—	400 0	
Lavant road	—	1½	—	—	50 0	
Bridge at We-oya estate ...	—	—	—	—	50 0	
Halgolla-Bibilioya	—	5	—	—	50 0	
Kiriporuwa estate road	—	½	—	—	25 0	
Mapitigama-Ruanwella ferry ...	—	3	—	—	100 0	
Wire bridge at Pelenpitiya ...	—	—	—	—	184 94	
Repairs to Panawatta wire bridge ...	—	—	—	—	100 0	
Algoda-Panawala	—	6	—	—	838 90	
Bridge over Ritigaha-oya ...	—	—	—	—	50 0	
Construction of a ferry boat, Anguruwella	—	—	—	—	400 0	
Suspension bridge at Urumiwala ...	—	—	—	—	160 40	
Amount spent on the purchase of tools from Government grant ...	—	—	—	—	198 0	
Total ...	—	—	4,818 53	132 70	15,626 17	20,577 40

Some good work was done on the Galapitamada-Ruanwella section (7 miles) of the road from Warakapola to Ruanwella. All the roads suffered from the abnormally wet weather in the last quarter of the year.

The following new works were completed :—

	Rs. c.
Wire bridge at Pelanpitiya, 84 feet span	369 89
Ferry boat at Anguruwella	400 0

A store for the District Road Committee at Kegalla was commenced.

4. The resthouse account is given below :—

Statement showing the Total Receipts and Expenditure on account of Resthouses in the Kegalla District during the Year 1902.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance of 1901	—	1,600 32	Amount spent on equipment ...	599 55	
Amount apportioned for resthouses	3,767 25		Do. repairs ...	1,996 33	
Resthouse collections during 1902	1,949 5		Do. improvements ...	1,043 55	
Amount remitted to Provincial Road Committee on account of lost and broken articles ...	71 96		Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,440 0	
			Unexpended amount remitted to Provincial Road Committee ...	453 52	
		5,788 26			5,532 95
			Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	—	1,855 63
Total ...	—	7,388 58	Total ...	—	7,388 58

Circuit bungalows were completed at Talduwa and Mawatagoda, the Village Committee sharing half the cost of the buildings.

A covered way to connect the kitchen with the main building of Ambepussa resthouse was constructed, and a coach-house at Pindeniya commenced.

5. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the District Road Committee is annexed :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kegalla, Province of Sabaragamuwa, for the Year 1902.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	4,016 97
Commutation realized in money...	54,432 0	
Do. in labour ...	61 50	
Resthouse collections ...	1,949 5	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	5,308 53	
Government grant in aid of minor works	200 0	
Toll grant on minor roads ...	4,846 0	
		66,797 8
Total ...	—	70,814 5

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses ...	26,506 0	
Amount expended on minor roads, including toll grant and Government contribution in money ...	20,515 90	
Do. in labour ...	61 50	
Repairs to resthouses, &c. ...	3,639 43	
Resthouse collections remitted to Provincial Road Committee ...	1,949 5	
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,440 0	
Salaries of establishment and commission to division officers...	10,701 92	
Miscellaneous charges ...	2,122 12	
		66,935 92
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	—	3,878 13
Total ...	—	70,814 5

The miscellaneous receipts include Rs. 4,541·57 received from the Chairman, Provincial Road Committee, for resthouse expenditure.

6. Mr. E. T. Noyes was Chairman of the District Road Committee till 20th January, and Mr. H. O. Fox till 6th May. In October Mr. W. J. Smith was appointed European Member in place of Mr. F. J. Wright, who had left the district.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

Kegalla, February 20, 1903.

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARDS IN 1902.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KALUTARA.

A STATEMENT of the revenue and expenditure for 1901 and 1902 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Balance brought over from previous year ...	299 53	491 23
Taxes ...	5,823 92	6,054 53
Licenses ...	11,474 95	9,668 34
Fines ...	380 7	205 70
Rents ...	820 75	818 0
Slaughter-house ...	629 75	671 75
Sundries ...	477 53	515 1
Cemeteries ...	177 50	130 0
Total ...	20,084 0	18,554 56

EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Establishment ...	2,214 0	2,194 75
Office Contingencies ...	162 0	268 15
Revenue Services ...	710 32	1,171 95
Police Charges ...	9 71	11 63
Sanitary Charges ...	3,465 92	3,360 62
Do. (Plague) ...	226 13	282 48
Public Works ...	10,128 77	6,271 22
Lighting	1,700 41	1,384 67
Miscellaneous ...	519 51	859 48
Cemeteries	456 0	480 60
Balance on December 31 ...	491 23	2,269 1
Total ...	20,084 0	18,554 56

REVENUE.

Taxes.—The increase under the head "Taxes" is due to the recovery in 1902 of a larger proportion of the current assessment, of the larger arrears left in 1901, and of commutation from a larger number of men.

Licenses.—The decrease under "Licenses" is accounted for by the falling off in the revenue received from opium licenses from Rs. 4,800 in 1901 to Rs. 4,000 in 1902. The alteration of stamp duty on hackery licenses from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2 under the new Ordinance reduced the revenue under this head by over Rs. 1,000.

Fines.—There is a decrease in both Police Court fines and in recoveries on account of cattle seized, which comprise this head of revenue.

Rents.—Though there is a slight decrease under the head "Rents," there has been an increase of Rs. 71·50 in the rent obtained for the use of the Town Hall.

EXPENDITURE.

Establishment.—The decrease is due to the pay of the Inspector being reduced during the last four months of the year.

Office Contingencies.—As satisfactory offers were not obtained for the opium licenses, the sale had to be advertised oftener than usual, involving the increase under this head of service.

Revenue Services.—In 1902 a sum of Rs. 577·23, as against Rs. 95·02 in 1901, had to be paid on account of tin plates. This amount includes Rs. 252·91 paid on account of tin plates for 1903. The plates are more expensive than the old ones.

Public Works.—No new works, excepting an extension of the cement drains at a cost of Rs. 1,981·07, were undertaken during the year, and expenditure under this head is therefore less than last year.

HEALTH.

The general health of the town was good. The town was free from all sorts of epidemics during the year.

MEETINGS.

Meetings of the Board were held monthly, except in one instance, when a quorum was not forthcoming. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Charles van Royen, an Unofficial Member, was filled up by the election of Mr. T. de Alwis on the 23rd July, 1902.

THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES.

The following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1901 and 1902 :—

	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	11,314	—	—	11,314	—
2. Number in list (B)	—	3,133	—	—	3,285	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid at Re. 1·50 ...	2,411		76·95	2,522		76·77
(b) Paid at Rs. 3 ...	34		1·09	35		1·65
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	3		·10	2		·06
		2,448	78·14		2,559	77·79
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	96		3·06	144		4·38
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	491		15·67	456		13·88
(c) Fined	12		·38	—		—
(d) Double entries ...	51		1·63	85		2·58
(e) Dead	14		·45	9		·27
		664	21·19		694	21·12
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	21		·67	32		·97
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		21	·67		32	·97

Local Board Office,
Kalutara, February 24, 1903.

C. D. VIGORS,
Chairman.

NEGOMBO.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1901 and 1902 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	7,226 27	3,923 61
Taxes	9,994 0	10,592 25
Licenses	12,007 86	8,503 69
Fines	323 50	289 75
Sundries	678 14	855 71
Rents	690 43	687 71
Total ...	30,920 20	24,852 72

EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Salaries	3,417 36	3,642 38
Office Contingencies ...	598 73	598 16
Revenue Services ...	945 6	1,464 37
Police Charges ...	102 28	94 75
Sanitary Charges ...	5,732 68	5,979 52
Interest and Sinking Fund...	1,026 66	1,006 65
Plague Account ...	130 8	119 24
Public Works ...	12,791 51	7,688 81
Lighting Charges ...	1,960 8	2,038 85
Audit Charges ...	—	236 93
Miscellaneous ...	292 15	117 50
Pensions	—	570 0
Balance on December 31 ...	3,923 61	1,295 56
Total ...	30,920 20	24,852 72

The nett revenue of the Board for the year 1902 amounted to Rs. 20,929, as compared with Rs. 23,693 collected in 1901, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,764, which is mainly due to fewer recoveries under the head of "Licenses." The opium licenses of the Board were sold in October and realized Rs. 4,750, being Rs. 1,650 less than in 1901, due it is said to a combination among the dealers in the drug. Refund of stamp duty on cart licenses also shows a decrease, the amount credited in 1902 being Rs. 1,958 as against Rs. 2,995 in 1901. On the other hand, refunds of duty on liquor licenses realized Rs. 242 more than estimated, owing to the establishment of a hotel. Taxes showed an increase of Rs. 598, which is due to the imposition of a tax on vehicles and animals.

The expenditure in the year 1902 amounted to Rs. 23,557, as against Rs. 26,996 in 1901, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,439. The amount expended on Public Works is less by Rs. 5,102 than in the previous year. Only one new work was undertaken, viz., the extension of drainage of Main street up to the junction of the Udaiyartoppu road. A sum of Rs. 998 was expended on this account.

An ambulance cart, the need of which was greatly felt during the outbreak of cholera, was purchased for Rs. 150.

The 20 miles of roads within the Local Board limits were maintained in fair condition at a cost of Rs. 4,734.

The work of clearing the cement conduits was this year given out on contract, and was performed more satisfactorily and at a smaller cost than before.

A sum of Rs. 1,167 was expended in dealing with an outbreak of cholera at the beginning of the year. Forty cases were reported, 32 of which proved fatal. Besides these, 52 cases of "acute serous diarrhœa" occurred, with 36 deaths. The usual precautionary measures were taken by the Board. ...

The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance was not so satisfactory, though the amount collected is only Rs. 88·50 less than that recovered in 1901. The number unaccounted for is much larger owing to the appearance of cholera, which scared away a large number of taxpayers, especially from Sea street. The usual statement is annexed :—

		1902.	1901.
1.	One-fifth of inhabitants of town by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ...	3,964	3,964
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	5,857	5,867
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	147·75	148
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour ...	103	139
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	1·75	2·36
6.	Number of persons borne on division officers' lists less exemptions—2 less 4	5,754	5,728
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	145·15	144·50
8.	i. Paid commutation	5,038	5,064
	ii. Performed labour	14	12
	iii. Fined	2	6
	iv. Imprisoned	Nil	Nil
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	5,054	5,082
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being 8 (v.) to 6	87·83	88·72
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being 8 (v.) to 1 ...	127·49	128·20
11.	Accounted for as dead, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	138	225
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of year	562	421

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under Loan Account.

1902.

RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.	Rs. c.
Nil.	Interest and sinking fund ...	1,006 65
	Amount originally borrowed for the construction of the Munnakkara bridge ...	12,000 0
	Amount paid	3,999 96
	Balance still due ...	8,000 4

Local Board Office,
Negombo, May 12, 1903.

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

MINUWANGODA.

ANNEXED is a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for the years 1901 and 1902 :—

REVENUE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	1,430 17	1,355 37	Establishment ...	175 0	180 0
Taxes	739 31	590 75	Sanitary Charges ...	720 0	709 0
Licenses	1,867 38	2,180 57	Public Works ...	491 31	400 0
Rents	149 32	288 75	Lighting ...	120 0	115 0
Sundries	82 50	189 38	Office Contingencies ...	39 16	14 77
			Revenue Charges ...	—	16 88
			Miscellaneous ...	1,367 84	785 12
			Balance at the end of year ...	1,355 37	2,384 5
Total ...	4,268 68	4,604 82	Total ...	4,268 68	4,604 82

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 3,249·45. There was a balance of Rs. 1,355·37 brought forward from 1901, making a total of Rs. 4,604·82.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,220·77, and a sum of Rs. 2,384·05 remained in hand on 31st December, 1902. Deducting from both years the balance carried forward, the nett revenue of 1902 shows an increase of Rs. 408·94.

Public Works.—The principal works carried out during the year were :—

(1) Three new rooms were added to the present existing meat market.
(2) Four new lamps were erected on the four main roads of the town.
(3) The new road to Mosque lane from the Colombo road was improved.

Public Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory during the year. There was no epidemic disease in any form and no general illness, with the exception of a few cases of chicken-pox, but none of them proved fatal.

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the town has been carried out satisfactorily.

Street Lighting.—Four lamps were added during the year, bringing up the total to seven. The three lamps on the "Havelock" lampstand are not very satisfactory. Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co. have been written to to supply three new lamps for the stand.

Roads.—The town roads were maintained in good order throughout the year.

Scavenging.—The work was done very satisfactorily; the public latrines were well maintained during the year.

General.—During the year nine meetings of the Board were held. At the biennial meeting of electors held on 16th December, 1902, the following gentlemen were re-elected for 1903 and 1904, viz., Messrs. John E. de Silva, S. D. Lianduru, and G. D. Valentine.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A comparative statement of the working of the Ordinance is appended :—

	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	580	—	—	580	—
2. Number on list (B)	—	218	—	—	216	—
3. Effective within Local Board :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	206		94·50	211		—
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	1		—	—		—
		207	·46		211	97·68
4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	3		1·38	2		·92
(*b*) Paid elsewhere	7		3·21	3		1·39
(*c*) Dead	1		—	—		—
		11	·46			

Local Board Office,
Minuwangoda, May 8, 1903.

WALTER DIAS,
Chairman.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MATALE.

THE following comparative statement exhibits the revenue and expenditure for 1901 and 1902 :—

REVENUE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Taxes	3,793 79	4,126 56
Licenses	3,502 47	4,150 30
Fines	192 25	251 50
Rents	1,515 85	1,391 35
Sundries	1,477 49	1,336 96
	10,481 85	11,256.67
Balance of previous year ...	1,747 7	1,723 87
Total ...	12,228 92	12,980 54

EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Establishment	1,590 0	1,710 0
Office Contingencies ...	75 87	108 86
Revenue Services ...	343 53	387 38
Police Charges... ...	84 35	36 71
Sanitary Charges ...	2,046 57	2,084 10
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	560 0	544 0
Law Expenses	22 18	—
Public Works	4,552 9	1,549 43
Lighting Charges ...	890 87	775 19
Audit Charges	101 11	100 46
Miscellaneous	238 48	408 45
	10,505 5	7,704 58
Balance at end of year ...	1,723 87	5,275 96
Total ...	12,228 92	12,980 54

Statement showing the Local Debt of the Board.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.
Amount borrowed for construction of market	4,000 ·0
	4,000 0

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Amount repaid	800 0
Amount payable	3,200 0
	4,000 0

There was a material increase in revenue of Rs. 774·82 over the revenue of the previous year. The expenditure was very small. No works requiring a heavy outlay were undertaken. A handsome balance of Rs. 5,275·96 has resulted. Out of this I propose to repay the balance of the loan from Government Rs. 3,200, and so relieve the Board from the payment of the interest. The finances of the Board are now in a sound enough position to justify the Board applying for a further loan, either for the improvement of the water supply or for the proper drainage of the town.

The celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII., fixed at first for 26th and 27th June, and postponed on account of His Majesty's illness, was loyally observed on 9th August. The Board contributed a sum of Rs. 200 towards feeding the poor, and the total subscriptions from the town and district amounted to Rs. 1,310·71.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor visited Matale on 23rd August. An address was presented by the Board on that occasion bringing to His Excellency's notice the two chief wants of the town, an increased water supply and an improved system of drainage. His Excellency was good enough to promise that Mr. R. W. Smith of the Public Works Department should be instructed to report on the water supply as soon as his report on the Negombo water supply should be completed.

An expensive estimate for the drainage of the town, amounting to Rs. 34,500, has been prepared by the Public Works Department, and has been submitted for consideration. The payment of so large an amount is beyond the resources of the Local Board, unless material assistance is received from Government.

The lighting of the town was done on contract, but was not a success. The lighting will therefore be again done by the Board. Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth & Co., by opening a tank for bulk oil in the station premises, have considerably cheapened the price of oil, and supplied a long-felt want.

The scavenging of the town was satisfactorily performed by the contractor, and his contract has been renewed for a further period of two years.

An additional Horbury latrine was erected close to the market. There are now five of these public latrines in different parts of the town. But there is still a great deal of improvement necessary in the sanitary arrangements of the residing population. I hope next year (1903) to induce some owners to replace their insanitary cesspits by latrines after the Horbury pattern. The Board will undertake the conservancy of such latrines, whilst the owners will have to pay the cost of their construction.

The observance of the by-laws with regard to public cattle galas was enforced, and a great improvement is now noticeable. Covered buildings with properly drained floors have been provided for the cattle, and the cart stands have been paved and drained.

Considerable attention was paid to the burial grounds in and near Matale. The leading members of the various religious bodies in Matale were invited to attend a meeting of the Local Board, and after some discussion by-laws for cemeteries were passed and finally received the sanction of Government. The Church of England burial ground adjoining the general cemetery has been registered, and also the Buddhist burial ground at Nagolla. The Roman Catholics have consented to close their burial ground, which is in the heart of the town, and to bury their dead in the general cemetery. The Hindu and Mohammedan burial grounds have been surveyed, and are now being fenced and put into proper order with a view to their early registration.

By-laws were passed by the Local Board with respect to the registration of dogs and were sanctioned by Government.

A new departure was made in the sale of the market rent. No satisfactory offer was forthcoming for the lease of the whole market. The stalls were accordingly put up to competition separately. The increase of income derived by this method more than compensates the Board for the extra trouble which the recovery of the rents and the supervision of the market will cause.

I have found it cheaper to employ two park coolies regularly than to hire labour irregularly to weed Saxton Park. Next year there will be a regular esplanade cooly. With these three coolies and the two cemetery coolies I have now a very useful force of five coolies, who can be turned on at any time to any work which may be urgently required. This means that urgent work is promptly done, and it often saves hiring extra labour.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

Matale, February 17, 1903.

GAMPOLA.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT contrasting of revenue and expenditure for 1901 and 1902 is given below:—

REVENUE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Licenses	4,157 99	4,073 94	Establishment ...	1,315 0	1,440 0
Fines	140 0	90 96	Revenue Charges ...	404 69	480 32
Rents	1,608 9	2,721 20	Office Contingencies ...	197 7	184 72
Taxes	4,678 53	4,174 99	Police Charges ...	1,077 18	1,232 20
Miscellaneous ...	1,072 44	45 95	Sanitary Charges ...	3,106 37	2,569 69
	11,657 5	11,107 4	Public Works ...	4,620 63	3,003 36
Balance on January 1 ...	862 25	1,647 54	Interest on Loans ...	—	868 0
			Miscellaneous ...	150 82	167 54
				10,871 76	9,965 88
			Balance on December 31 ...	1,647 54	2,788 70
Total ...	12,519 30	12,754 58	Total ...	12,519 30	12,754 58

Statement showing the Local Debt of the Board.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Amount borrowed for construction of markets	6,200 0	Amount repaid	620 0
		Amount payable	5,580 0
	6,200 0		6,200 0

Revenue.—There is a decrease in the revenue collected during the year under review, as compared with that of the previous year. This is mainly due to the fact of the assessment taxes due for the third and fourth quarters of the year not being recovered and brought to account before the close of the year.

Expenditure.—The total amount expended is Rs. 915·88 less than that of the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 2,788·70 remained as balance at the end of the year.

Taxes.—The taxes imposed during the year were as follows :—

Assessment tax at 4 per cent.	Tax on buggy carts, hackeries, &c., at Re. 1 each.
Commutation tax at Re. 1·50 per head.	Tax on rickshas at 50 cents each.
Tax on carriages at Rs. 4 each.	Tax on horses, ponies, and mules at Re. 1 each.
Tax on double bullock carts at Rs. 2 each.	Tax on bullocks and asses at 50 cents each.
Tax on single bullock carts at Re. 1·50 each.	Tax on dogs at 75 cents each.

Markets.—The meat markets comprising four stalls were opened on 1st January, and were leased out at the rate of Rs. 17·50 each per month.

The vegetable and fish markets were leased out for a term of twelve months for Rs. 700. The restriction of the sale of vegetables, fresh fruits, &c., is not enforced within certain portions of the limits, such as the villages Kahatapitya, Illawatura, and Mahara. Great difficulty was experienced in putting down the sales of vegetables, fresh fruit, &c., in places other than the public markets within the restricted area, owing to different readings of the by-law, but heavy fines imposed in the first few cases and their confirmation by the Supreme Court had a very salutary effect in stopping these sales. A limited number of special licenses was issued to keepers of hopper boutiques for the sale of ripe plantains only in their boutiques.

Public Works.—The only new work undertaken during the year was the alteration into a suitable office for the Board of the small room opposite the police station. The new building consists of three rooms—a hall for holding meetings, an office for the Secretary, and a record-room. The plan was prepared by the District Engineer, Mr. R. A. Powell, and the work cost the Board Rs. 705. The roads and the public buildings in the town were kept in good order.

Lighting.—Eighteen lamps were kept lighted at a cost of Rs. 531·84, the number of new lamps fixed during the year being six.

Cemetery.—The Church of England and the Roman Catholic portions of the new cemetery were sold to the authorities of those churches, thus relieving the Board of their management and upkeep. The total number of burials during the year in the Non-conformist, Buddhist, and Hindu burial grounds in charge of the Board in the new cemetery was 69.

Scavenging.—The work was done satisfactorily under contract, the contractor of the previous year being given the work with an increased remuneration of Rs. 20 per mensem for the extra charge of transporting all street refuse, sweepings, and night soil to the new sewage farm purchased and established by the Board at Botalapitiya, Kahatapitiya, and for the conservancy of the additional public latrine erected during the year beyond the suspension bridge.

The drains that are cemented were flushed daily during the dry weather by utilizing the water from the standpipes, but as the present supply of water is not sufficient for the requirements of the town the Board has made provision for carrying out the regular flushing of drains during 1903 by getting water from the Mahaweli-ganga and Kirapone-oya by means of a water cart.

Public Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory during the year. There was no epidemic disease of any form, and no general illness, with the exception of a few cases of measles and dysentery during the hot months.

Proposed New Water Supply Scheme.—The scheme for increasing the water supply of the town was delayed by the absence on leave of Mr. R. A. Powell, the District Engineer, during the greater part of the year. The plans and estimates have since his return been revised and approved of by the Director of Public Works. The estimate amounts to Rs. 25,000, and it now awaits submission to Government and application for a loan to carry out the work.

Meetings.—During the year 1902 nine ordinary meetings of the Board were held. The Hon. Mr. H. Wace, Chairman of the Board, went on leave on 9th November. Mr. R. A. Powell, District Engineer, was on leave during six months of the year, his seat on the Board being filled by Mr. W. J. Thornhill. Mr. M. H. Marikar, an Unofficial Member elected at the last election, being disqualified by absenting himself from three successive meetings, was succeeded by Mr. E. G. Jonklaas, Proctor, in May.

Thoroughfares Ordinances.—A statement is annexed in the usual form showing the return of collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884 :—

		1902.	1901.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	730	730
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	1,390	1,380
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	190·41	189·04
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour during the year	37	27
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·66	1·97
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,353	1,353
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	185·34	185·34
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,083	1,111
	ii. Performed labour	—	—
	iii. Fined	5	9
	iv. Imprisoned	—	2
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,093	1,122
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	80·78	82·91
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	149·72	153·69
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	232	226
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of the year	28	5

Miscellaneous.—The local celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty the King took place on 26th June, the Board contributing Rs. 100 for street decorations and illuminations.

Works required—

(1) A new road from opposite the police station and connecting Hill street at its junction with Mancton street and Martyn's lane;
(2) Filling up of the low ground between the resthouse and the main road in front of the railway station;
(3) Improvement of the water-course that flows into the paddy fields near the railway crossing at Kirapone so as to prevent flooding of neighbouring compounds; and
(4) Extension and improvement of the recreation ground near the Police Court.

Local Board Office,
Gampola, February 28, 1903.

J. P. LEWIS,
Chairman.

NAWALAPITIYA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure for 1901 and 1902 is given below:—

REVENUE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Licenses	3,980 38	2,694 38	Establishment ...	1,249 50	1,485 0
Fines	25 50	43 50	Revenue Services ...	284 55	549 40
Rents	2,059 0	2,273 0	Office Contingencies ...	345 14	330 10
Taxes	4,368 95	3,672 46	Police Charges ...	1,014 5	757 74
Miscellaneous	30 90	238 22	Sanitary Charges ...	2,400 34	2,715 98
			Public Works ...	1,404 76	1,619 20
			Miscellaneous ...	6,338 38	2,567 83
	10,464 73	8,921 56		13,036 72	10,025 25
Balance on January 1, 1901 and 1902	3,619 32	1,395 11	Balance on December 31, 1901 and 1902	1,047 33	291 42
Total ...	14,084 5	10,316 67	Total ...	14,084 5	10,316 67

REVENUE.

Licenses.—The decrease under this head is due to the sale of the opium license realizing Rs. 1,300 only instead of the Rs. 2,562·50 of the previous year.

Rents.—The small increase is due to markets rents and cemetery fees.

Miscellaneous.—The increase under this head is made up of a refund of an over-payment of Rs. 27·84 on account of Local Board works, Rs. 30·38 survey fees received on account of cemetery, and Rs. 150 received from the railway on account of share of maintenance of waterworks.

EXPENDITURE.

Police Charges.—Four new street lamps were purchased from Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co. at a cost of Rs. 388·72, and were put up—one in Dolosbage road above the Central Hotel, one at the end of Ambagamuwa road near the culvert, and two in Gampola road opposite the police station and beyond the culvert opposite the railway bungalow.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *New Road.*—The new road to the night soil depôt was metalled during the year at a cost of Rs. 425·50.

(2) *Drains.*—The concrete drains in Ambagamuwa and Gampola streets were repaired at a cost of Rs. 167·40.

(3) *Cemetery.*—Six acres of land of the cemetery were fenced (live fenced) at a cost of Rs. 148·50.

(4) *Market.*—Water service was laid on to the fish and beef market at a cost of Rs. 22·09.

(5) *Drainage.*—Concrete drains were constructed at the end of Gampola road during the year at a cost of Rs. 396·81.

(6) *Slaughter-house.*—This was improved by the construction of a concrete drain and a catch-pit at a cost of Rs. 75.

WORKS REQUIRED.

(1) The acquisition of the low ground between the station premises and the Gampola road and conversion of it into recreation ground.
(2) An office for the Board to be built on land next to Police Court.
(3) Permanent fencing of cemetery.

WATERWORKS.

(1) The standpipes were removed from the side of the road next to the drains to the opposite side, so as not to interfere with the traffic, at a cost of Rs. 95·77.
(2) The supply of water during the year was sufficient, and the water is of excellent quality.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coronation.—A sum of Rs. 100 was contributed for the local celebration of the Coronation festivities.

HEALTH.

The health of the town was satisfactory throughout the year.

GENERAL.

During the year six meetings of the Board were held. In May, 1902, Mr. D. A. Samuel, a Member of this Board ever since it was established, resigned upon leaving for Colombo; Mr. L. S. Fonseka was elected in his place. Some cadjan buildings in the town were pulled down by the owners by order of the Board, and substantial buildings with tiled roofs substituted, to the great improvement of the town.

The working of the Road Ordinance is shown in the return annexed :—

		1902.	1901.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants within Local Board limits by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	651	651
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	1,259	1,414
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	193·39	217·20
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	25	21
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	1·98	1·48
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,234	1,393
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	189·55	213·97
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,073	1,038
	ii. Performed labour	—	—
	iii. Fined	—	1
	iv. Imprisoned	—	2
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,073	1,041
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	86·95	74·73
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	164·80	159·90
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	33	129
12.	Accounted for as absent in India and elsewhere ...	67	151
13.	Unaccounted for on last day of half-year	61	72

March 12, 1903.

J. P. LEWIS,
Chairman.

HATTON-DIKOYA.

THE following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of this Board for 1902, the first year of its existence :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 for Board of Health funds	574 77	Establishment	1,137 25
Licenses	3,038 83	Office Contingencies	319 84
Fines	39 0	Revenue Charges	759 75
Rents	1,119 50	Police Charges	1,560 2
Taxes	4,754 38	Sanitary Charges	4,445 76
Miscellaneous	127 91	Public Works	146 7
		Miscellaneous	179 3
			8,547 72
		Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	1,106 67
Total ...	9,654 39	Total ...	9,654 39

There was considerable difficulty in the election of members owing to there being no landed proprietors in the two towns. The whole of Hatton belongs to a Company, and almost the whole of Dikoya to Mr. Villiers. There are only two Unofficial Members, and a third could neither be elected nor appointed by nomination, owing to want of qualification. The two Unofficial Members are Messrs. T. C. Van Royan and T. L. Villiers. There were eleven meetings held during the year, and a considerable amount of business transacted. A loan of Rs. 6,500 was obtained from Government in May, and the amount is being spent on the construction of drains. Thirteen lamps were erected, eight at Hatton and five at Dikoya. One Horbury latrine was erected by the Board at Hatton, and others were provided by the estate proprietors at the request of the Board.

A market was constructed at Dikoya by the proprietor of the estate, the Board undertaking to pay an annual rent. This relieves the Board of a large outlay. The fencing of the general cemetery was begun, and in the course of 1903 it will be apportioned to the different religious denominations.

A sum of Rs. 100 was spent by the Board in celebrating the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.

The scavenging of the town was satisfactorily performed at Hatton by the Board under the supervision of the Inspector and at Dikoya by a contractor.

The health of the people was satisfactory.

There were 178 cases of hoof-and-mouth disease, but only one death. The locality from which the disease was imported is not known.

It is proposed to erect a market at Hatton next year.

Statement showing the collection of road tax for the year 1902 is annexed. The figures for 1901 are not available, as the Board was not established until the middle of this year :—

Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

		1902.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	523
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	1,476
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	282·26
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year	23
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	1·55
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,453
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	277·82
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,206
	ii. Performed labour	—
	iii. Fined	4
	iv. Imprisoned	—
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,110
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being 8 (v.) to 6	83·27
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being 8 (v.) to 1...	231·35
11.	Accounted for as dead, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	57
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of year	186

The rates of taxes levied were as follows :—

Assessment tax	4 per cent.
Commutation tax	Rs. 1·50 per head
Taxes on carriages	4·00 each
Taxes on carts, hackeries, &c.	2·00 ,,
Taxes on jinrickshas...	2·00 ,,
Taxes on horses, ponies, and mules	1·00 ,,
Taxes on bullocks and asses	0·50 ,,
Taxes on dogs	1·00 ,,

March 14, 1903.

J. P. LEWIS,
Chairman.

BOARD OF IMPROVEMENT, NUWARA ELIYA.

THE revenue for the year 1902 was the highest on record, amounting to Rs. 30,592·63 ; a small balance of Rs. 363·84 was brought forward from 1901, making the total amount available for expenditure Rs. 30,956·47. The actual expenditure was Rs. 30,736·06.

The revenue of previous years since the establishment of the Board has been as follows :—

REVENUE.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1897	18,232 60	1900	28,108 47
1898	21,067 40	1901	27,811 0
1899	24,253 99		

The increasing demands of Nuwara Eliya more than keep pace with the growing revenue, and many works which the Board desires to undertake in the interests of the ratepayers have to be held over from year to year for want of funds.

Speaking roughly, the sources of revenue and expenditure are as follows :—

REVENUE.

Taxes.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Assessment	10,017 34	
Water-rate	6,198 0	
Commutation	2,541 50	
Vehicles &c.	579 98	
		19,336 82
Licenses	—	5,434 46
Rents	—	3,381 48
Fines	—	559 0
Miscellaneous	—	1,880 87
	Total ...	30,592 63

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs. c.
Public Works	9,644 77
Sanitation	6,971 32
Lighting	1,986 25
Establishment	2,157 85
Interest and sinking fund on loans	7,387 21
Miscellaneous	2,588 66
Total ...	30,736 6

The following loans have been made to the Board :—

			Rs.	c.
1894 } 1896 }	...	Market	20,000	0
1897	...	Waterworks	78,061	13
1898	...	Library	9,000	0
1901	...	Land acquisition	10,000	0
1901	...	Model dwellings	3,000	0
1902	...	Model dwellings	12,000	0
1902	...	Extension of waterworks	1,882	56
		Total ...	133,943	69

Of the above, the sum of Rs. 9,646·68 has been repaid, and the annual charge for interest and sinking fund amounts annually to about Rs. 9,200.

2. *Sanitation.*—The chief works undertaken by the Board under this head were : scavenging, removal of night soil from private houses, upkeep of public latrines and sewage farm.

The health of the town was good, there were no epidemics. The lake was again raised in the dry season, with beneficial results.

The question of the systematic draining of the town had the attention of the Board, and at the request of Government the Director of Public Works was good enough to report on the subject, the conclusion arrived at being that no satisfactory scheme could be undertaken except upon a scale, and at a cost, far beyond present requirements and resources. It is satisfactory to know that the present system is considered by so competent an authority sufficient for our requirements for some time to come.

The great need of Nuwara Eliya from a sanitary point of view is proper hospital accommodation for the isolation of infectious cases (European). As reported last year, effective isolation during the season when all the houses and hotels are full of visitors is impossible, and removal of the patient is imperative.

At present we have no place to which to remove patients, and it is difficult to see how a serious epidemic could under present circumstances be successfully met. A small hospital on the lines of the existing "Baker's Ward" is what is required, and it is hoped that before long Government will see its way to provide one. The question is not a local but a general one, and the Nuwara Eliya ratepayers cannot fairly be charged with the cost.

Public Works.

3. The most important works carried out during the year were :—

(1) Extension of the water main to the Yalta boundary, the furthest point to which it will be necessary to carry it for some time to come.

(2) *Model Dwellings.*—The main block consisting of 25 rooms was completed, and has done much to relieve overcrowding in the town. All the rooms are occupied, and the Board has on an additional loan of Rs. 12,000 started a new block consisting of 24 rooms on a less expensive scale. There is still great want of decent accommodation for the poorer classes in the town.

(3) *The Park.*—Those who remember the unsightly swamp lying between the bazaars and Scandal corner will scarcely now recognize this quarter of Nuwara Eliya. On one side of the road the Golf Club has transformed a wilderness into a green meadow ; on the other side, brick kilns, hovels, and swamps have given place to lawns and pleasure walks.

The five acres handed over to Mr. Nock for experimental purposes have undergone still greater transformation. In soil which a year ago would grow nothing but rank grass, English trees, shrubs, fruits, flowers, vegetables, fodders of all kinds, are responding vigorously to the skill and attention they have received at Mr. Nock's hands. The whole of the upper section of the park is now being handed over for the purpose of developing this useful experiment.

(4) *The Plain.*—The Board has, in the interests of the public, now secured by acquisition all the ground lying between the two roads bounding the plain, and the reclamation of swamp is being steadily proceeded with. It is hoped within a reasonable time to bring the whole of this ground into a sanitary and presentable condition.

(5) *Flood Outlets.*—Something, though not enough, has been done to facilitate the escape of water into the lake in flood time. The river was straightened in two places, and there are many similar bends which require attention. It is a work that requires delicate handling in the interests of the trout fishery. The erosion of the river banks that is now going on will have sooner or later to be dealt with, and the sooner the better.

(6) *The Lake.*—The long-expected dredger is under construction, and will shortly be at work. The scheme in view is to free the shores of the lake of all swamp and to utilize the silt in the formation of ornamental islands. Great improvements in the drainage of the town generally is anticipated.

(7) *Slaughter House.*—A special room for slaughtering has been added to the main building, thereby ensuring a more civilized mode of killing. The old method of slaughtering numbers of animals together in one room was barbarous in the extreme.

4. In minor matters good progress was made : the Hill Club road was widened, the improvements to the new bazaar were advanced, the Kitson light was experimented with, a new forest ride leading out of the Moon Plains road was commenced, and a second cricket ground for the use of town residents was undertaken.

5. Mr. Stanley Colls, District Engineer, left Nuwara Eliya on promotion to Pretoria in March, and was succeeded by Mr. R. W. Crabbe.

The ratepayers are indebted to both gentlemen for much useful advice and assistance during the year.

6. I annex the usual statements of revenue and expenditure and a comparative statement of the working of the Road Ordinance within the Board limits :—

Yearly Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the Year ended December 31, 1902.

		Current Year.	Preceding Year.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	831	831
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	1,603	1,849
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	192·90	222·50
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year	8	15
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	·50	·81
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,595	1,834
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	191·94	220·70
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,222	1,319
	ii. Performed labour	—	—
	iii. Fined	—	—
	iv. Imprisoned	—	—
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,222	1,319
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	76·61	71·92
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	147·05	158·72
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	196	129
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of year	177	386

N.B.—The list for 1901 was abnormally swelled by coolies from other districts employed on railway works.

Statement of Debt due by the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya.

Date of Loan.	Amount. Rs. c.	For what purpose.	Amount repaid. Rs. c.	Balance. Rs. c.
August 11, 1894	14,000 0	Construction of a public market	2,240 0	11,760 0
September 23, 1896	6,000 0	On account market construction	3,600 0	2,400 0
November 17, 1897	78,061 13	Construction of waterworks	2,146 68	75,914 45
April 14, 1898	9,000 0	Construction of reading room and library	360 0	8,640 0
January 23, 1901	10,000 0	Acquisition of land for the Park	1,000 0	9,000 0
November 20, 1901	3,000 0	Completion of model dwellings	300 0	2,700 0
October 21 1902	13,882 56	For construction of model dwellings No. 2 and extension of waterworks	—	13,882 56
		Total	—	124,297 1

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1902.

REVENUE.

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward	6,449 89	363 84
Taxes.		
Assessment	8,660 18	9,361 74
Water	4,551 90	5,661 60
Commutation	2,664 0	2,541 50
Vehicles, animals, &c.	595 50	579 98
Government contribution in lieu of local rates	650 0	1,192 0
Licenses.		
Refund of stamp duty on licenses	2,581 86	3,055 43
Opium	450 0	450 0
Slaughter-house	1,237 0	1,192 50
Grazing	688 91	511 45
Sand	123 88	67 8
Shooting	26 50	34 0
Fishing	182 0	124 0
Fines.		
By Police Magistrate	587 0	536 0
Cattle trespass	47 50	23 0

Rents.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Lands	591 0	442 50
Library and reading room	300 0	158 18
Board room	115 0	125 0
Chairs	94 6	114 0
Houses	117 40	76 80
Hearse	27 50	32 50
Streams	150 0	50 0
Market	1,672 50	1,312 50
Model dwellings	40 0	1,004 0
Water	4 50	66 0
Sundries	877 77	652 87
Sewage farm	139 90	159 50
Cemeteries	137 0	112 0
Private scavenger's fees	458 0	866 50
Sale of night soil buckets	—	90 0
Government contribution on account plague expenses	40 14	—
Total	34,260 89	30,956 47

EXPENDITURE.

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Establishment ...	3,015 0	2,157 85
Office contingencies	295 11	291 19
Revenue charges	1,100 80	890 80
Sanitary charges	4,510 76	6,318 12
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0	550 0
Interest and sinking fund on loans	8,903 14	7,387 21
Law expenses	21 0	—
Public Works.		
Carriage roads	994 52	1,712 89
Bridle roads	416 73	555 67
Bridges, culverts, and side drains	197 63	408 47
Supervision	317 27	—
Esplanade improvements	276 19	200 0
Painting roofs	588 37	148 41
Cemeteries	116 42	215 5
New street lamps	484 18	—
Planting	149 83	267 10
Street names	22 85	6 4
Clearing undergrowth	82 53	128 80
Buildings (repairs and upkeep)	70 26	344 68
Market	223 44	362 42
Clearing streams	5 11	6 25
Waterworks	1,705 46	1,750 18
Fountains	31 82	15 0
Improvements to the Grand Hotel road	1,199 84	—
Post office and Boslowick culverts	103 79	—
Lake	56 46	—
New road to Pedro, including seats	103 96	24 0
Upkeep of the town clock	315 50	242 50
Water supply to the cricket ground	74 52	—
Watering streets	12 50	—
Planting and laying out the Victoria Park	3,584 19	1,594 79
Allowance to the District Engineer	600 0	549 99
Street lighting	2,081 69	1,986 25
New latrine shed	—	211 13
Widening road near market	—	140 0
Flood outlets	—	408 45
Sewage Farm	40 96	103 20
Stores	876 99	260 67
Upkeep of boats and sluices	—	92 28
Miscellaneous.		
Other items	562 94	789 54
Plague expenses	80 29	60 75
Audit fees	75 0	75 0
Purchase of night soil buckets	—	261 38
Slaughter-house	—	220 0
	33,897 5	30,736 6
Balance on December 31, 1902	363 84	220 41
Total	34,260 89	30,956 47

Waterworks Connection to Private Properties at Nuwara Eliya.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	0 60	Amount paid to Messrs. Samarakone Brothers for work done	391 36
Receipts during the year	391 36	Balance on December 31, 1902	0 60
Total	391 96	Total	391 96

Loan Accounts.

Loan on Account Nuwara Eliya Waterworks.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	61 13	Amount expended during the year for extensions along the new building sites road	2,620 0
Director, Public Works, unexpended balance of the advance of Rs. 78,000 for the construction of the waterworks	1,206 31		
Loan received from Government during the year for the extensions of the waterworks	1,882 56	Balance on December 31, 1902	530 0
Total	3,150 0	Total	3,150 0

Loan for the Acquisition of Additional Land for the Park.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	329 69	Amount expended during the year	329 69

Loan for the Completion of Model Dwellings No. 1.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902, on account completion of model dwellings	1,194 43	Amount expended during the year	1,100 90
		Balance on December 31, 1902	93 53
Total	1,194 43	Total	1,194 43

Extensions to Slaughter-house.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Amount voted from the sale of the United Club building	1,200 0	Amount expended during the year	625 12
		Balance on December 31, 1902	574 88
Total	1,200 0	Total	1,200 0

Improvements to Grand Hotel Road.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Amount voted from the sale of the United Club building	600 0	Amount expended during the year ...	502 55
		Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	97 45
Total ...	600 0	Total ...	600 0

Acquisition of Swamps.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Amount voted from the sale of the United Club building	5,400 0	Amount expended on acquisition of lands ...	5,400 0

Park.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Amount voted from the sale of the United Club building for construction of fence and bridge	1,800 0	Amount expended during the year ...	1,762 17
		Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	37 83
Total ...	1,800 0	Total ...	1,800 0

Loan for the Construction of Model Dwellings No. 2.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Amount of loan received from Government for the construction of new model dwellings	12,000 0	Amount expended during the year ...	527 0
		Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	11,473 0
Total ...	12,000 0	Total ...	12,000 0

Government Grant for Improvements to Nuwara Eliya.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1902	3,730 12	*Improving and Laying out the Victoria Park.*	
		Amount expended during the year ...	67 60
		Construction of Model Dwellings.	
		Amount expended during the year ...	3,143 4
			3,210 64
		Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	519 48
Total ...	3,730 12	Total ...	3,730 12

Balances.

	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1902, on account General Revenue and Expenditure as per statement	220 41
Balance on December 31, 1902, on account Waterworks Connection to Private Properties at Nuwara Eliya as per statement	0 60
Balance on December 31, 1902, on account Loan for the construction of the Nuwara Eliya Waterworks as per statement	530 0
Balance on December 31, 1902, on account Loan for the completion of Model Dwellings No. 1 as per statement	93 53
Balance on December 31, 1902, by amount voted from the sale of the United Club building on account extensions to the Slaughter-house as per statement	574 88
Balance on December 31, 1902, by amount voted from the sale of the United Club building on account improvement to Grand Hotel road as per statement	97 45
Balance on December 31, 1902, by amount voted from the sale of the United Club building on account Park as per statement	37 83
Balance on December 31, 1902, on account Loan for the construction of Model Dwellings No. 2 as per statement	11,473 0
Balance on December 31, 1902, on account Government Grant for Improvements to Nuwara Eliya as per statement	519 48
Total ...	13,547 18

Board of Improvement Office,
Nuwara Eliya, February 28, 1903.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Assistant Government Agent.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MATARA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure for 1901 and 1902 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	7,208 49	7,248 65	Establishment ...	1,804 92	1,844 92
Taxes	6,287 7	6,073 89	Office Contingencies ...	218 97	199 32
Licenses	5,561 48	5,045 11	Revenue Services ...	465 4	517 15
Fines	610 0	244 75	Police Charges... ...	87 92	31 87
Rents	3,394 24	3,795 0	Sanitary Charges ...	3,096 18	3,319 34
Sundries	1,704 40	1,695 2	Law Expenses... ...	21 0	31 50
			Public Works	9,422 41	10,225 34
			Lighting	2,062 0	1,578 94
			Audit Charges... ...	159 50	150 50
			Sundries	179 9	95 25
				17,517 3	17,994 13
			Balance	7,248 65	6,108 29
Total ...	24,765 68	24,102 42	Total ...	24,765 68	24,102 42

Meetings.—Six meetings of the Board were held during the year. At the biennial election of Unofficial Members for the years 1902 and 1903 Mr. Keuneman was re-elected, and Messrs. D. Samaraweera and J. S. Weerasinha were elected in place of Messrs, C. H. Ernst and F. Jayatilake. A protest having been entered by Mr. Jayatilaka against the election of these two gentlemen, no meeting of the Board was held until the decision of the Government Agent, Southern Province, had been received overruling the objection. The first meeting for the year was held in April.

Public Works.—The principal works completed or undertaken during the year were as follows :—

(1) The Kotuwegoda market road (which runs parallel to the main road to Tangalla) was metalled at a cost of Rs. 896·40. This was necessary owing to the heavy traffic on the road.

(2) A cement sea bath was constructed near the island at a cost of Rs. 720·60. It was designed and built by the District Engineer.

(3) The iron bridge over the river was lighted by four ornamental lamps.

(4) Three new public bathing kraals were constructed at Kadewidiya, Kotuwegoda, and Karawa on the river to protect bathers from the crocodiles which infest the river.

(5) Plans, levels, and estimates were completed for a town drainage scheme at a cost of Rs. 600.

(6) A sum of Rs. 250 was handed over by the Board to the District Road Committee towards the cost of improving that part of the Piladuwa road which lies within Local Board limits.

(7) The Board voted Rs. 500 in aid of the funds raised by the general public to meet the expenses incurred in celebrating His Majesty's Coronation. This event was celebrated with much enthusiasm and loyalty by all classes of the people.

(8) The Board is about to commence the construction of two bathing pavilions, one at the iron bridge at Kotuwegoda and the other at the river's mouth, Ginigasmulla.

(9) Five more Horbury's patent latrines were obtained from Bombay to be erected at suitable places.

(10) The Nupe-ela, which is one of the flood outlet of Matara, was cleared of the mud and weeds which choked it.

A great part of the Seabeach road from the river's mouth up to the Police Court has been washed away by the sea. The Board has the question of its repair under consideration.

Public Health.—The health of the town continued satisfactory until the end of November, when a case of smallpox was detected at the railway station. The usual precautions were promptly taken, and the patient and her mother were removed to a temporary hospital at Odakkara. The disease was introduced here from Weligama, where it had broken out. The patient recovered, but her mother, who had volunteered to nurse her, unfortunately contracted the disease and died. No other cases occurred, and the thanks of the community are due to the Government Medical Officer, Dr. De Kretser, who spared no efforts to stamp out the disease.

A statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1901 and 1902 is annexed :—

Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

		1901.	1902.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	2,369	2,369
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	2,663	2,741
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	112·41	115·702
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year	88	74
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	3·304	2·69
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	2,575	2,667
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	108·69	112·57
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,976	2,145
	ii. Performed labour	292	241
	iii. Fined	6	4
	iv. Imprisoned	2*	1*
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	2,276	2,391
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	88·38	89·65
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	96·07	100·92
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	299	276
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter	—	—

* Afterwarda released, having paid the fine.

Local Board Office,
Matara, March 3, 1903.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Chairman.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

ANNEXED is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1901 and 1902. There was a slight increase in the value of taxes and rents during 1902; the increase in expenditure under the head Sanitary Charges is due to the fact that the liabilities of the previous year were met during 1902, and the accounts of the latter year were closed up to 31st December without bringing forward any liability into the next year. The expenditure also includes cost of removal of sea weed, repair of latrines, and levelling and burning of rubbish, which charges were, in previous years, paid under the head Miscellaneous:—

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1901 and 1902.

REVENUE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Taxes	5,448 77	6,189 57	Establishment	2,045 0	2,100 0
Licenses	3,458 6	3,329 38	Office Contingencies	140 36	178 70
Fines	223 75	221 0	Revenue Services	651 99	871 3
Rents	3,420 92	3,843 60	Sanitary Charges	3,288 24	4,633 94
Sundries	854 63	1,070 82	Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	982 60	966 20
	13,406 13	14 654 37	Public Works	2,992 41	3,392 82
Balance on January 1	208 78	887 20	Law Expenses	33 45	107 50
			Lighting	379 77	478 87
			Cost of audit	127 91	149 69
			Miscellaneous	2,085 98	854 6
				12,727 71	13,732 81
			Balance on December 31	887 20	1,808 76
Total	13,614 91	15,541 57	Total	13,614 91	15,541 57

The annexed statement shows the indebtedness of the Board :—

Statement of Debts.

Name of Body.	Debt.	To whom due.	Rate of Interest.	When incurred, and for what cause.	Provision for Payment of Interest and Sinking Fund, and Enactment by which it is made.	Amount of Original Debt.	Amount repaid.	Balance on December 31, 1902.
	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Board of Health and Improvement, Batticaloa	14,000	The Government of Ceylon	3½ per cent.	September 8, 1891, and February 29, 1892, for constructing markets	General Revenue, under "The Local Boards Ordinancees, 1898 and 1901"	20,000	6,000	14,000
Do.	200	do.	4 per cent.	April 16, 1898, for establishing the new cemetery and for the general improvement and conservancy of the town	do.	3,000	2,800	200
Total	14,200					23,000	8,800	14,200

The following comparative statement shows in detail the collection of Road tax :—

Comparative Statement of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the Years 1901 and 1902.

		1901.	1902.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of town by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ...	1,995·04	1,995·04
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	2,526	2,601
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	126·61	130·37
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	99	92
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	3·91	3·51
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	2,427	2,509
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	121·65	125·76
8.	i. Paid commutation	2,143	2,116
	ii. Performed labour	12	84
	iii. Fined	2	—
	iv. Imprisoned	2	—
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	2,159	2,200
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ...	108·22	110·28
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	88·95	87·68
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	268	309
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of the year ...	—	—

Public Health.—The health of the town during the year was satisfactory, there not having been any disease of an epidemic or infectious nature. 254 dogs and 2,296 rats were destroyed during the year.

Road Maintenance.—The 15 miles of road in charge of the Board were kept in fair order. Some of the main roads have been re-gravelled and the rest repaired, and five wooden bridges and three culverts were repaired during the year.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the public latrines is only carried on with much difficulty and at high wages by means of labour imported from Colombo, and the impossibility of procuring a large supply of this labour prevents the Board from introducing, much less enforcing, the dry-earth system in private premises, instead of the privies and cesspits, which at present constitute a danger to the health of the town.

Water Supply.—There would not, I believe, be any engineering difficulty in supplying the town of Batticaloa with water from the Rugam or Unnichchai irrigation reservoirs, but the initial cost and annual cost of maintenance places such a project entirely beyond the limited means of the Board, already burdened with debt.

Improvements.—With its limited resources the Board can only introduce improvements gradually and on a small scale. The most insanitary quarters of the town are the Fishers' and Moors' quarters, and although estimates amounting to Rs. 1,378 were passed for their improvement during the year, only a small portion of the vote was spent on the work The work in both quarters would have been completed if not for the obstinacy of the landowners in refusing all reasonable compensation, which may lead to the failure of the project unless it is decided to acquire the land compulsorily under the Acquisition of Lands Ordinance.

Local Board Office,
Batticaloa, March 13, 1903.

SAM. HAUGHTON,
Chairman.

TRINCOMALEE.

THE revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 13,017·63, showing a falling off of Rs. 154·96 when compared with the revenue of 1901, the principal falling off being under cart licenses, which realized only Rs. 777, against an estimate of Rs. 1,250. Most of the other items of revenue came very near to the estimates.

I annex a statement of revenue and expenditure :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	—	539 21
Taxes	6,615 70	
Licenses	2,101 77	
Fines	301 91	
Rents	3,364 16	
Sundries	634 9	
		13,017 63
Total ...		13,556 84

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Establishment	2,472 0	
Office Contingencies ...	137 40	
Revenue Services ...	828 42	
Police Charges	44 97	
Sanitary Charges	4,565 11	
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	325 20	
Law Expenses	49 50	
Public Works	2,135 32	
Lighting	1,836 79	
Contribution towards cost of Audit	130 85	
Miscellaneous	335 85	
		12,861 41
Balance on December 31, 1902 ...	—	695 43
Total ...		13,556 84

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,861·41, or Rs. 156·22 less than the revenue, and a sum of Rs. 695·43 was carried forward to 1903.

The greater part of the expenditure was laid out on sanitary works, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 4,565·11, besides Rs. 446·68 (under the head of Public Works) expended on drainage.

Lighting (including the cost of new lamps) cost Rs. 1,836·79. Each year an improvement is being made in the lighting of the town. A few improved lamps are purchased each year as funds will permit, and the old lamps are relegated to the less important thoroughfares.

The scavenging of the town is done on contract at a cost of Rs. 3,396·86, and though complaints are made from time to time it is on the whole satisfactory, and a further sum of Rs. 330 is expended on cleaning latrines.

Every precaution has been taken to keep out the plague and other infectious diseases. The Board maintains a permanent infectious diseases hospital as well as a temporary plague camp, and no less than 8,825 rats were destroyed during the year.

Local Debt.—The annexed statement shows the indebtedness of the Board :—

Name of Body.	Debt.	To whom due.	Rate of Interest.	When incurred, and for what cause.	Provision for Payment of Interest and Sinking Fund, and Enactment by which it is made.	Amount of Original Debt.	Amount repaid.	Balance due on December 31, 1902.
	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Board of Health and Improvement, Trincomalee	2,490	The Government of Ceylon	4 per cent.	April 13, 1894, to improve the town drainage and to open new roads in Moors' quarters	General Revenue, under Ordinances Nos. 13 of 1898 and 2 of 1901	3,000	510	2,490
Do.	2,550	do.	do.	April 10, 1895, for improvement to Fishers' quarters	do.	3,000	450	2,550
Total ...	5,040					6,000	960	5,040

The original debt has been reduced by Rs. 960.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—The Census of 1901 disclosed a very considerable reduction in the population of the town of Trincomalee; it is not surprising therefore to see a falling off in the number of names borne on the division officers' rolls, but the number is still 62·80 per cent. in excess of the figure representing one-fifth of the population.

The total number of effectives who discharged their liability fell from 2,951 to 2,913, but the percentage was a trifle higher than in 1902, and the number remaining unaccounted for at the end of the year was reduced from 169 to 133.

Annexed is a statement in the usual form :—

Quarterly Progress Return of Collections of the Local Board, Trincomalee, under the Road Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

		1901.	1902.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	2,043 ...	2,043
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	3,374 ...	3,326
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	165·15 ...	162·80
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	32 ...	37
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	·95 ...	1·11
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	3,342 ...	3,289
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	163·58 ...	160·99
8.	i. Paid commutation	2,948 ...	2,903
	ii. Performed labour	1 ...	4
	iii. Fined	1 ...	6
	iv. Imprisoned	1 ...	—
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	2,951 ...	2,913
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	88·30 ...	88·57
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ...	144·44 ...	142·58
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	222 ...	243
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ...	169 ...	133

Health of the Town.—The general health of the town has been well maintained, and the death-rate continues to show an improvement.

The number of deaths registered were as follows :—

1898	407	1901	386
1899	671	1902	363
1900	398		

There have been no epidemics of any sort.

Members.—The following are the Members of the Board :—Englebert Hugh Vanderstraaten, District Engineer, Public Works Department, and Dr. Samuel Ludovici Anthonisz, Assistant Colonial Surgeon (Official); Mayilvagana Mudaliyar Subramaniam, John Rajah Canagaratna, and Kumaraswamy Udiyar Kandappa (Unofficial).

The proceedings of meetings have always been marked by the greatest harmony and unanimity, showing that the Unofficial Members have the best interests of the people at heart.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Chairman.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA.

ANNEXED is a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for the last two years. With the exception of Licenses, all the heads of revenue show an increase. This is due to the passing of the Ordinance No. 9 of 1901, relating to carriages, carts, and coaches. The Board is now only entitled to all sums paid for stamp duty for licenses by the inhabitants of the town, and this change has diminished the Board's income by Rs. 4,700. It was already too small for the wants of perhaps the dirtiest and worst provided town in Ceylon :—

REVENUE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	1,005 40	3,707 35
Taxes ...	5,920 87	6,377 55
Licenses ...	13,128 1	10,982 48
Fines ...	651 60	762 45
Rents ...	322 50	362 0
Sundries ...	4,219 99	3,093 81
Total ...	25,248 37	25,285 64

EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Establishment ...	2,404 44	2,354 0
Office Contingencies ...	219 34	294 70
Revenue Services ...	897 99	637 48
Police Charges ...	370 12	260 94
Sanitary Charges ...	6,652 99	6,713 96
Law Expenses ...	111 85	70 50
Public Works ...	8,183 1	5,915 25
Lighting	1,854 75	1,934 6
Contribution towards the cost of Audit	198 18	201 32
Refunds	648 35	33 0
	21,541 2	18,415 21
Balances	3,707 35	6,870 43
Total ...	25,248 37	25,285 64

Water Supply.—Mr. R. W. Smith, who was engaged in the question of a water supply for the Kurunegala town, has sent in his report. A survey is now being made with a view to ascertain what extent would be required to ensure the purity of the supply of water and the protection from pollution of the stream whence the water is to be derived.

Recreation Grounds.—The esplanade, which is the only playground in this town, wants a great deal of improvement. The subsoil drains which were built when the esplanade was first formed are now choked. The cost of putting matters to right will be considerable, but is well in hand.

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the town was carried out satisfactorily.

Lighting.—The oil lamps are, as everywhere, unsatisfactory and costly.

Roads.—The town roads were maintained in good order throughout the year.

Public Buildings.—The new powder magazine has been completed. The want of a post office is greatly felt. This is struck out of the Estimates again this year, as is the new house for the District Judge.

Tank.—Some work was done towards the close of the year in clearing out the weed, or rather peat, which threatens before very long to overgrow the whole tank, but the pauper Board can afford very little. An appeal has been made for help from the Irrigation Department, to which the tank really belongs.

Working of Thoroughfares Ordinance.—The usual comparative statement of the working of this Ordinance is appended. There is an increase of 21 in the number of those who discharged their liability. The number unaccounted for is 92, as against 121 at the end of 1901 :—

		1901.	1902.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	1,200	1,200
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	1,947	1,978
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	162·25	164·83
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	53	43
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·72	2·17
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,894	1,935
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	157·83	161·25
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,711	1,716
	ii. Performed labour	—	—
	iii. Fined	2	14
	iv. Imprisoned	—	4
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,713	1,734
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	90·44	89·61
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	142·57	144·50
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	60	109
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter	121*	92*

* Left the town.

S. M. BURROWS,
Chairman.

Kurunegala, February 16, 1903.

PUTTALAM.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in 1901 and 1902 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Taxes	4,409 93	3,800 62	Establishment ...	2,119 92	2,211 55
Licenses	5,385 19	3,361 63	Office Contingencies ...	271 3	280 80
Fines	108 20	113 0	Revenue Services ...	618 71	425 84
Rents	1,860 5	2,367 58	Police Charges ...	28 74	—
Sundries	1,099 13	1,291 95	Sanitary Charges ...	4,673 11	4,210 94
	12,862 50	10,934 78	Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	344 57	339 67
			Law Expenses ...	17 55	20 0
			Public Works ...	4,160 78	2,997 75
			Lighting	745 62	872 29
			Contribution towards cost of Audit	109 27	112 55
			Miscellaneous ...	554 64	693 36
				13,643 94	12,164 75
Balance on January 1 ...	4,083 52	3,302 8	Balance on December 31 ...	3,302 8	2,072 11
Total ...	16,946 2	14,236 86	Total ...	16,946 2	14,236 86

The decrease under the head "Licenses" is due to the operation of the Ordinance No. 9 of 1901, section 51.

The loan account stands as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
To loan from General Revenue granted on August 5, 1892	7,000	By amount spent on improvements to Water-works in 1892	5,000
		By amount spent on the erection of the Infectious Diseases Hospital in 1892 ...	2,000
Total ...	7,000	Total ...	7,000

Debt Statement.

	Rs.		Rs.
To amount borrowed of Government on August 5, 1892, as shown above ...	7,000	By amount repaid to Government up to end of December, 1902	1,400
		By balance payable	5,600
Total ...	7,000	Total ...	7,000

The opium license for 1903 was sold in December and realized Rs. 1,160.

The health of the town was fairly satisfactory; two cases of smallpox and two of cholera (both the latter proved fatal) were imported into the town.

The scavenging of the town requires far closer and more active supervision.

The market for the sale of beef, mutton, and poultry referred to in the report of my predecessor is not yet complete.

At the meeting held for the election of Unofficial Members to serve on the Board for 1903 and 1904, the two sitting Members, viz., T. M. Seka Markar and A. Muttukumaru, were re-elected, and in place of M. N. M. Mohammado Alley Markar, Naina Lebbe Markar Mohammadu Ibrahim Naina *alias* Rawter Markar was elected.

A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is appended.

	1901.		Percentage on B.	1902.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	4,814	—	—	5,035	—
2. Number on list (B)	—	1,317	—	—	1,301	—
3. Effective in the town :—						
(*a*) Paid at single rate	1,160		88·07	1,157		88·93
(*b*) Paid at double rate	10		·75	17		1·30
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	—		—	—		—
		1,170	88·83		1,174	90·23
4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	12		·91	15		1·15
(*b*) Paid elsewhere	16		1·21	15		1·15
(*c*) Committed to jail	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Fined	—		—	1		·07
(*e*) Worked 24 days	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries	23		1·74	22		1·69
(*g*) Dead	12		·91	12		·92
		63	4·78		65	4·99
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the district ...	80		6·07	46		3·53
(*b*) Otherwise not accounted for ...	4		·30	16		1·22
		84	6·37		62	4·76

G. COOKSON,
Chairman.

Local Board Office,
Puttalam, March 6, 1903.

CHILAW.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board for 1901 and 1902 is annexed:—

REVENUE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Taxes ...	3,264 77	3,766 98	Establishment ...	1,775 0	1,537 90
Licenses ...	10,385 64	2,486 67	Office Contingencies ...	314 20	221 66
Fines ...	305 40	99 60	Revenue Services ...	938 61	277 1
Rents ...	889 95	1,037 50	Police Charges ...	35 70	34 29
Sundries ...	1,848 82	2,311 79	Sanitary Charges ...	1,954 82	1,560 24
			Law Expenses ...	10 50	—
			Public Works ...	8,505 80	3,449 7
			Lighting ...	1,925 57	946 25
			Audit ...	118 33	—
			Miscellaneous ...	806 0	854 65
	16,704 58	9,702 54		16,384 53	8,881 7
Balance... ...	1,963 45	2,283 50	Balance... ...	2,283 50	3,104 97
Total ...	18,668 3	11,986 4	Total ...	18,668 3	11,986 4

The drop of revenue under Licenses is due to the fact that these are no longer payable to the Board, but to Government, unless parties are residents within the limits of the Board.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

1. The celebration of the Coronation.
2. The visit of His Excellency the Governor.
3. Election of new members of the Board in December.
4. Delmege, Forsyth & Company apply to the Board for ground on the Reclamation to build an oil store. This promises to be a great benefit to the town.
5. The floods of the latter part of the year—over 8 inches of rain on the 10th December, 1902—temporarily drowned the town, which is low-lying, and water does not escape, but has to evaporate. Much damage to culverts and roads was done too.
6. The selection for the library of a store in the District Engineer's old yard. This will be renovated and converted into a suitable building.
7. Revival of cricket.

WATER SUPPLY.

This remains *in statu quo*. There is no way at present of procuring a proper water supply for the town. Meanwhile the wells on the sandbank continue to supply good water.

BURIAL GROUND.

The best available site, by the 1st milepost on the east of the Colombo road, was selected, and as the Board has no funds to acquire land for this purpose, it was hoped part of the Victoria Memorial Fund would be devoted to the acquisition of the land. But a member of the Board defeated the proposal, so that for some years we are likely to go on burying in the full cemeteries in the town.

ROADS.

These have been well maintained by the Inspector. The Public Works Department and public buildings approach roads have towards the end of the year been handed back to the Public Works Department, who command an adequate labour supply, and are better able to keep them in order.

RECLAMATION.

This useful and health-improving work, though it leaves the Board rather heavily in debt, will be finished early in 1903.

SCAVENGING.

This has been effectually carried out though with a reduced vote, and consequently less number of carts.

DRAINAGE.

This has been extended and improved, and the swamp in the middle of the town, due to the construction of the main approach road, is being reclaimed and the necessary culverts constructed.

HEALTH.

Fever, but no epidemic. Births, 141; deaths, 134.

GENERAL.

Several tobacco gala wells were filled up. The new hospital seems likely to be an event of the near future. The bridge over the lagoon connecting the town with the sandbank remains in an unimproved condition, and seems likely to do so for some time.

A lock-up is promised for 1903; this is much needed.

Rainfall of the year, 80·76 inches.

The Board is fortunate in possessing a very efficient Inspector.

My experience of the affairs of the Board is from 15th June, 1902, only.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A comparative statement showing the working of the Ordinance is appended:—

	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	4,348	—	—	4,170	—
2. Number on list (B)	—	1,375	—	—	1,393	—
3. Effective in the town :—						
(*a*) Paid at single rate ...	1,249		90·83	1,155		82·62
(*b*) Paid at double rate ...	15		1·09	42		3·01
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—
		1,264	91·92		1,197	85·63
4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	11		·80	28		2·33
(*b*) Paid elsewhere	31		2·25	82		6·85
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	—		—	1		·08
(*d*) Fined	—		—	2		·16
(*e*) Worked for 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries	4		·29	1		·08
(*g*) Dead	3		·21	6		·50
		49	3·55		120	10
5. Non-effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left village ...	52		3·78	41		3·42
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	10		·72	35		2·92
		62	4·50		76	6·34

Statement showing the Local Debt of the Board.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Amount borrowed on account of Reclamation	15,000 0	Amount repaid	750 0
		Amount payable	14,250 0
Total ...	15,000 0	Total ...	15,000 0

Local Board Office,
Chilaw, January 30, 1903.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ANURADHAPURA.

A STATEMENT of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board for 1902 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1901 ...	3,088 81	Establishment	1,364 0
Taxes	4,240 17	Office Contingencies	206 84
Licenses	1,679 50	Revenue Services	472 76
Fines	253 87	Police Charges	51 0
Rent	3,698 56	Sanitary Charges	4,504 39
Sundries	1,130 88	Public Works	1,113 0
		Lighting	259 43
		Miscellaneous	2,896 10
		Petty Expenses	146 38
			11,013 90
		Balance ...	3,077 89
Total ...	14,091 79	Total ...	14,091 79

Much attention was devoted during the year to the proper sanitation and scavenging of the town, a very large percentage of the limited funds of the Board having been devoted to this object. As the income of the Board increases more will be done, for there is still much, especially in the direction of the drainage or filling of stagnant hollows, which cannot be attempted for lack of funds.

The town was kept clean, the streets being swept daily. The cleanliness of the public market and the whitewashing of all private shops and dwellings were insisted upon. The Medical Officer, who is also an Official Member of the Board, was unremitting in his inspection of the town and in bringing to notice the existence of any insanitary condition. Special precautions were taken both before and after each pilgrimage.

Steps have been taken during the year to improve, and in some cases to remove, dilapidated and insanitary buildings. No new buildings are permitted to be erected which do not satisfy the requirements of the by-laws.

The public latrines were kept in a satisfactory condition. The dry-earth system has been introduced into all private houses, in many cases superseding old cesspits. Most of the private

houses are served by a gang of coolies under the control of the Board. Those occupiers who do not avail themselves of this convenience are obliged under the Ordinance to make similar arrangements at their own expense.

All sweepings from the streets and other rubbish as well as all night-soil are carted away outside the town to the jungle beyond Mirisawetiya and there buried.

The bakeries have been kept quite clean. Visits to them are made daily by the Local Board Inspector.

The opium shop also has received frequent visits. The license for 1902 realized Rs. 1,200, compared with Rs. 900 for 1901.

The market rents were sold for Rs. 2,820. In 1901 they fetched Rs. 2,515.

The rents of the public galas brought in Rs. 475, as against Rs. 300 in 1901. They would, it is thought, have been purchased at higher rates, but for an idea that the railway might be opened during the year, and would lead to a decrease in cart traffic. A new gala was put up at the 45th milepost on the Puttalam road at a cost of Rs. 224.

During the year five licenses were issued for the storage of explosives and one for the manufacture of fireworks. The stores are well protected.

The roads and bridges in the town were maintained in as good order as funds permitted, but some damage was done to them by the heavy rains during the last quarter of the year. The same cause interfered to some extent with the work of their repair.

A retaining wall to prevent the washing away of the Unnanse Vetichcha Pokuna road was put up at a cost of Rs. 250.

A dog pound was constructed at a cost of Rs. 146.

The lighting of the town is a matter of importance, which must receive early attention. The town has at present only six lamps. A proposal for the erection of eight more lamps during 1903 is now under the consideration of the Board.

The Board held nine meetings during the year. The Official Members were Mr. L. W. Booth, Government Agent; Mr. L. M. Acland, Provincial Engineer; and Mr. S. Hallock, Assistant Colonial Surgeon. The Unofficial Members were Messrs. S. Sampader, Crown Proctor; S. D. Krisnaratna, Proctor; and S. M. Kader Mohideen. The Crown Proctor is a Hindu, Mr. Krisnaratna Sinhalese, and Mr. Kader Mohideen a Moorman. All classes are therefore represented.

A statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the town during 1902 is annexed:—

	1902.	Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	3,672
2. Number on list (B)	—	2,237
3. Effective in the town:—		
(a) Paid at single rate	1,632	72·95
(b) Paid at double rate	21	·93
(c) Laboured 6 days	—	—
4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability:—		
(a) Exempted	20	·89
(b) Paid elsewhere	155	6·92
(c) Committed to jail	—	—
(d) Fined	4	·17
(e) Worked 24 days	—	—
(f) Double entries	10	·44
(g) Dead	14	·62
5. Non-effective:—		
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	381	17·03
(b) Otherwise not accounted for	—	—

Local Board Office,
Anuradhapura, March, 1903.

L. W. BOOTH,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

BADULLA.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of 1902 amounted to Rs. 14,296·64, being Rs. 60·88 less than the revenue of the previous year, namely, Rs. 14,357·52.

2. A comparative statement in detail is appended:—

Receipts, 1901 and 1902.

Heads of Revenue.	Year. 1901.	1902.	1902. Increase.	1902. Decrease.
Taxes.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Assessment tax ...	3,176 72	3,096 38	—	80 34
Government compensation in lieu of assessment tax ...	328 0	328 0	—	—
Water-rate	1,735 57	1,455 47	—	280 10
Government compensation in lieu of water-rate ...	268 20	268 20	—	—
Commutation tax ...	2,202 0	2,245 0	43 0	—
Tax on vehicles ...	39 0	108 0	69 0	—
Tax on horses and ponies ...	16 50	22 0	5 50	—
Tax on bullocks ...	8 75	33 75	25 0	—
Tax on dogs	50 0	76 0	26 0	—

Heads of Revenue.	Year. 1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	1902. Increase. Rs. c.	1902. Decrease. Rs. c.
Licenses.				
Refund of stamp duty ...	1,729 2	2,155 8	426 6	—
Opium license ...	1,805 0	2,090 0	285 0	—
Petroleum licenses ...	19 0	5 50	—	13 50
Slaughter-house fees ...	646 0	649 70	3 70	—
Grazing fees	127 75	105 50	—	22 25
Vegetable and fish licenses ...	103 40	87 60	—	15 80
Fines.				
Fines on stray cattle ...	194 91	190 25	—	4 66
Police Court fines ...	240 0	84 25	—	155 75
Rents.				
Town Hall	80 0	70 0	—	10 0
Market	387 50	506 0	118 50	—
Grandstand and racecourse ...	200 0	200 0	—	—
Lawn tennis ground ...	—	2 0	2 0	—
Fruit trees	21 0	22 0	1 0	—
Petroleum store ...	56 0	—	—	56 0
Sundries.				
Sale of dog collars ...	14 44	12 58	—	1 86
Sale of grazing tickets ...	7 38	6 78	—	0 60
Refund on account of conservancy of latrines ...	275 0	274 80	—	0 20
Redemption of stray dogs ...	14 80	16 34	1 54	—
Miscellaneous receipts ...	523 8	75 96	—	447 12
Cemetery fees ...	88 50	109 50	21 0	—
Total ...	14,357 52	14,296 64	1,027 30	1,088 18
			Deduct Increase ...	1,027 30
			Nett Decrease ...	60 88

3. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 12,848·67, being Rs. 453·14 in excess of the expenditure of 1901. The following statement gives particulars under the various heads for both years :—

Payments, 1901 and 1902.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year. 1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	1902. Increase. Rs. c.	1902. Decrease. Rs. c.
Establishment.				
Salaries of staff ...	1,699 92	1,729 9	29 17	—
Pay of watcher, Local Board store	119 65	72 12	—	47 53
Pay of cemetery-keeper and coolies	257 91	324 26	66 35	—
Office Contingencies.				
Stationery and printed forms ...	122 80	115 30	—	7 50
Cost of printing and binding ...	36 12	24 20	—	11 92
Advertisements ...	12 50	1 75	—	10 75
Postage stamps ...	7 50	4 0	—	3 50
Tom-tom hire	6 0	5 99	—	0 1
Revenue Services.				
Remuneration to assessors ...	—	180 0	180 0	—
Commission to commutation tax collectors	109 90	111 90	2 0	—
Commission to rate collector ...	243 68	176 99	—	66 69
Commission to cattle seizers ...	79 75	71 75	—	8 0
Cart tin plates ...	48 11	89 4	40 93	—
Dog collars	—	42 0	42 0	—
Allowance to burial ground keeper	—	10 0	10 0	—
Police Charges.				
Cost of destroying dogs ...	32 58	86 52	53 94	—
Sanitary Charges.				
Pay of latrine coolies ...	960 0	960 0	—	—
Pay of sweepers ...	434 51	427 83	—	6 68
Cart hire for removing sweepings	1,368 75	1,101 16	—	267 59
Conservancy of drains and public urinal	396 10	397 97	1 87	—
Plague precautions ...	29 59	64 56	34 97	—
Temporary latrines at vihare ...	20 0	17 0	—	3 0
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans.				
Market loan	335 12	330 38	—	4 74
Waterworks loans ...	1,140 16	1,124 32	—	15 84
Drainage loan	216 0	208 0	—	8 0
Law Expenses.				
Cost of judicial stamps ...	8 0	25 95	17 95	—

Heads of Expenditure.	Year. 1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	1902. Increase. Rs. c.	1902. Decrease. Rs. c.
Public Works.				
Cost and repair of tools ...	148 82	189 14	40 32	—
Metalling roads ...	98 42	290 90	192 48	—
Gravelling roads	472 47	542 52	70 5	—
Trimming and small repairs to roads	288 77	300 87	12 10	—
Tracing deviation of Green lane	—	3 51	3 51	—
Maintenance of drains ...	99 89	95 50	—	4 39
Upkeep of esplanades ...	254 30	278 81	24 51	—
New seats	—	100 0	100 0	—
Repairs to buildings	1,281 35	900 42	—	380 93
Upkeep of waterworks ...	314 45	432 98	118 53	—
Other public works ...	553 95	823 59	269 64	—
Street Lighting,				
Pay of lamplighters ...	240 0	240 0	—	—
Cost of oil	314 58	280 0	—	34 58
Other materials ...	107 57	40 39	—	67 18
Audit Charges.				
Contribution towards cost of audit	128 83	124 30	—	4 53
Miscellaneous.				
Miscellaneous refunds ...	1 0	2 50	1 50	—
Rent of rubbish depôt ...	26 0	12 0	—	14 0
Petty expenses ...	36 58	40 38	3 80	—
Local celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII. ...	—	200 0	200 0	—
Liabilities of 1901 and 1902 ...	172 51	248 78	76 27	—
Advance to Kachcheri ...	143 39	—	—	143 39
Memorial service expenses ...	28 0	—	—	28 0
Total ...	12,395 53	12,848 67	1,591 89	1,138 75
		Deduct Decrease ...	1,138 75	
		Nett Increase ...	453 14	

4. The balance to the credit of the Local Board on the 1st January, 1902, was Rs. 3,613·92; and at the close of the year it amounted to Rs. 5,061·89. The difference between these two sums, namely, Rs. 1,447·97, is accounted for as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Revenue, 1902	14,296 64
Expenditure, 1902	12,848 67
Total ...	1,447 97

5. The local debt is Rs. 23,885·20, as under :—

	Rs. c.
Total amount borrowed	31,180 0
Amount repaid	7,294 80
Total ...	23,885 20

6. The receipts under Loans during 1902 were nil. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,662·70, as follows :—

Interest and sinking fund on—	Rs. c.
Market loan	330 38
Waterworks loans	1,124 32
Drainage loan	208 0
Total ...	1,662 70

7. Particulars of the various loans are given in the appended statement :—

Object of Loan	Date.	Amount of Original Loan.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Paid.	Balance.
		Rs. c.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
For the construction of the public market ...	1890	8,480	3½	2	3,052 80	5,427 20
For waterworks	1894	15,200	3½	2	2,432 0	12,768 0
Do.	1895	4,000	4	2	560 0	3,440 0
Do.	1897	2,500	4	2	250 0	2,250 0
For drainage	1897	1,000	4	20	1,000 0	—
Total ...	—	31,180	—	—	7,294 80	23,885 20

II.—LEGISLATION.

8. During the year the following Ordinances were brought into operation within the limits of the Local Board, namely, "The Dog Registration Ordinance, 1901," and "The Firearms Ordinance, 1901," from the 1st May, and "The Pawnbrokers' Ordinance, 1893," from the 1st June.

9. By-laws made under "The Dog Registration Ordinance, 1901," were published in the month of August, and are recited in Appendix A.

10. Regulations made under "The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1899," in respect of the general cemetery at Badulla were published in the month of October.

11. By-laws made under "The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1899," in respect of the burial grounds at Badulla were published in the month of November.

III.—WORKS.

12. A sum of Rs. 3,958·24 was spent on maintenance of roads, repairs and additions to buildings, and other public works. Among the minor improvements effected during the year were the substitution of an iron bridge and a stone culvert for two wooden bridges in Bailey road, the erection of a new dog pound, and the provision of additional public seats.

13. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 2,968·52. The scavenging was satisfactorily performed, and a new depôt at a suitable distance from the town was provided for the deposit of rubbish.

14. A vote of Rs. 2,500 was passed for the construction of a new roadway to connect the wash-away in Green lane, but owing to various causes the progress of the work was delayed. It will be undertaken in 1903.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

15. The year was a healthy one. There was no cholera or smallpox, and the number of cases of chickenpox, whooping cough, and measles was below the average.

16. There were 199 births and 268 deaths registered during the year, against 188 births and 312 deaths in the previous year. The birth-rate was 39 per 1,000, as against 37 per 1,000 in 1901; while the death-rate was 53 per 1,000, in comparison with 72 per 1,000 in the previous year.

17. The following table gives the chief causes of death in 1902:—

Dysentery	49
Debility	33
Pneumonia	30
Diarrhœa	28
Infantile convulsions	19
Malarial cachexia	18
Tubercle of lung	15
Dochmius duodenalis	12
Remittent fever	9
Other diseases	55
	268

18. The relative mortality during the different months is shown below:—

January	22	September	25
February	30	October	26
March	29	November	10
April	19	December	22
May	22		
June	24	Total ...	268
July	24		
August	15		

19. The following table gives the rainfall during the different months, and its relation to cases of malarial diseases and dysentery treated at the hospital and dispensary:—

Month.	Rainfall. Inches.	Malarial Fever. Cases.	Dysentery Cases.
January	7·75	140	35
February	4·18	82	32
March	2·89	120	25
April	6·80	129	28
May	8·66	136	32
June	3·74	121	29
July	·41	104	38
August	4·53	130	23
September	3·21	198	25
October	12·55	176	21
November	15·55	125	13
December	9·48	99	33
Total ...	79·75	15·60	334

20. The population according to the last Census is 5,924, in comparison with 5,023 ten years earlier. The number of occupied houses is 1,126, as against 864 at the time of the previous Census.

V.—GENERAL.

21. *Road Tax.*—The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the year under review in comparison with 1901 is shown in the annexed return.

22. *General Conservancy.*—In order to effect an improvement in the appearance of the town a sum of Rs. 75 (subscribed for privately) was offered in three prizes of Rs. 40, Rs. 20, and Rs. 15 for the best kept premises (excluding all Government grounds) within the limits of the Local Board.

23. *Dogs.*—The action taken under "The Dog Registration Ordinance, 1901," is disclosed in the following comparative statement:—

	1901.	1902.
(1) Number of dogs licensed	96 ...	81
(2) Receipts	Rs. 50 ...	Rs. 76
(3) Number of dogs seized	63 ...	191

It appears therefore that, locally, the results of the introduction of the Ordinance have been as follows:—

(1) A material decrease in the number of dogs kept.
(2) An increase in the revenue from dog licenses, notwithstanding the fact that there are fewer dogs.
(3) A large increase in the number of stray dogs seized.

24. *Plague.*—In the month of February most of the buildings in private occupation were whitewashed and cleaned; and drains, sewer pits, and cesspits were disinfected in accordance with the regulations prescribed under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897." In the month of September the systematic destruction of rats was undertaken, with the result that the number of rats killed in the last four months of the year was 442; a reward of three cents was paid for each, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 13·26; the dead rats were all of them burned.

25. *Staff.*—Mr. J. C. Jayatilaka, Inspector, resigned his post in the month of November, and the Secretary undertook the work of Inspector in addition to his own duties.

27. *Constitution of Board.*—During the year the following changes occurred among the Official Members:—Mr. Walter C. Price succeeded Mr. C. A. Lovegrove, and Mr. T. R. Ward succeeded Mr. Walter C. Price. The Unofficial Members remained the same as at the biennial election held in December, the sitting Members were re-elected. At the close of the year the Board consisted of the following Members:—The Government Agent; Mr. T. R. Ward, Provincial Engineer; Dr. Felix Oorloff, Colonial Surgeon; Mr. B. L. Potger; Mr. P. Packir Saibo; and Mr. R. P. Murugasoe.

Local Board Office,
Badulla, February 28, 1903.

F. H. PRICE,
Chairman.

Return referred to in Paragraph 21.

		1901.	1902.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Badulla by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ...	1,184 ...	1,184
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	1,253 ...	1,239
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	105·82 ...	104·64
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	27 ...	28
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·15 ...	2·25
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,226 ...	1,211
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	103·54 ...	102·28
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,070 ...	1,109
	ii. Performed labour	54 ...	15
	iii. Fined	3 ...	1
	iv. Imprisoned	— ...	—
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,127 ...	1,125
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	91·92 ...	92·89
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ...	95·18 ...	95·01
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	56 ...	43
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter	43 ...	43

NOTE.—The 43 persons "unaccounted for" were not to be found, 27 having left Ceylon and 16 having left the Province.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

RATNAPURA.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Board for 1901 and 1902.

RECEIPTS.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	3,321 51	1,054 96	Establishment ...	1,470 0	1,470 0
Taxes	4,307 50	4,502 47	Office Contingencies ...	230 67	142 36
Licenses	2,941 37	3,155 65	Revenue Services ...	416 45	419 80
Fines	270 75	61 50	Police Charges ...	755 7	923 9
Rents	72 75	110 25	Sanitary Charges ...	2,319 63	2,092 95
Sundries	805 90	2,496 71	Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	568 33	549 99
			Law Expenses ...	57 70	7 95
			Public Works ...	3,502 37	1,156 64
			Lighting	524 39	452 0
			Contribution towards cost of Audit	83 65	82 73
			Miscellaneous ...	736 56	2,576 3
			Balance on December 31 ...	1,054 96	1,508 0
Total ...	11,719 78	11,381 54	Total ...	11,719 78	11,381 54

Statement showing the Local Debt of the Board.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Amount borrowed ...	5,500 0	Amount repaid ...	3,666 68
		Balance payable ...	1,833 32
Total ...	5,500 0	Total ...	5,500 0

1. The revenue collected in 1902 is more than that collected in the previous year. The item Miscellaneous is large, as it includes the charges on the Wace Memorial Hall.

2. The roads, cemetery, esplanade, and Government grounds were kept clean and in good order. The reservoir was emptied and cleaned in the early part of the year. The plague hospital was renewed at a cost of Rs. 230. Rs. 75 was spent by the Board on account of Coronation festivities.

3. Three or four cases of chickenpox broke out in January, and a similar number of cases in March. The health of the town was satisfactory.

4. The rainfall during the year was almost continuous. There was a small flood in July.

5. Some substantial dwelling-houses have been built during the year.

The Committee of the Wace Memorial Hall, finding that the funds collected did not permit of the building being completed, requested the Board to take it over and complete it, which the Board, with the sanction of Government, has undertaken to do. The building would have been finished at the end of December last, if not for the heavy rainfall and the shortness of some timber. It is now almost completed, and will be opened shortly. The Hall is a great improvement to the town. It is to be used as the Library and for public functions.

6. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor visited the town on 28th May and left on the 30th.

Local Board Office,
Ratnapura, February 24, 1903.

G. SAXTON,
Chairman.

KEGALLA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1901 and 1902 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	1,157 59	1,788 41	Establishment ...	768 0	810 0
Licenses	3,120 55	1,823 25	Contingencies ...	106 89	100 39
Fines	182 0	200 85	Revenue Services ...	202 48	114 12
Taxes	1,112 25	1,376 75	Police Charges ...	34 66	40 50
Rents	107 73	140 65	Law Expenses ...	15 55	23 25
Sundries	281 62	188 40	Sanitary Charges ...	1,072 62	853 79
			Public Works ...	1,221 83	1,530 93
			Lighting	644 90	1,029 88
			Contribution towards cost of Audit	43 0	36 50
			Miscellaneous ...	63 40	193 14
			Balance	1,788 41	785 81
Total ...	5,961 74	5,518 31	Total ...	5,961 74	5,518 31

2. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 3,729·90, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,074·25 less than that for 1901. Under the head Licenses there is a decrease of Rs. 1,297·30. This is due to the fact that under the new Vehicles Ordinance the Board receives the stamp duty on carts licensed in the town only when such carts belong to inhabitants of the town.

Under the head Taxes there is an increase of Rs. 264·50, due to the raising of the road tax commutation from Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2.

3. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,732·50, as against Rs. 4,173·33 in 1901. The increase under the head Lighting is due to the purchase of five additional lamps.

4. The sale of the opium license for 1903 realized Rs. 750, the same amount as for 1902.

5. The health of the town has been good ; there was no infectious disease of any kind, except a few cases of chickenpox at the beginning of the year. The rainfall was 133·59 inches, as compared with 98·97 inches in 1901.

6. The roads were maintained in fair order during the year, and the scavenging of the town satisfactorily carried out.

7. The Board appointed a caretaker for the infectious diseases hospital, built at the expense of Government in connection with plague precautions. The only admission during the year was one chickenpox patient.

8. Five additional street lamps were fixed, making a total of twenty-two lamps.

9. On 1st June the town was brought under the operation of the Dog Registration Ordinance; the annual registration fee has been fixed at Re. 1. One hundred and five dogs have been registered.

10. The levying of an assessment tax for 1903 at the rate of two and one-half per centum was sanctioned; this is the first time an assessment tax has been imposed in Kegalla. The tax is expected to bring in a revenue of about Rs. 800, which will to some extent make good the loss in revenue from cart licenses.

The percentage of effectives within the Local Board should be capable of improvement.

11. A statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1901 and 1902 is annexed:—

	1901.		Per-centage on B.	1902.		Per-centage on B.*
1. Population (A)	—	2,340	—	—	2,340	—
2. Number on list (B)	—	763	—	—	711	—
3. Effective within Local Board:—						
(a) Paid Rs. 2*	619		81·13	566		79·61
(b) Paid Rs. 4*	10		1·31	9		1·26
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	1		·14
		629	82·44		576	81·01
4. Non-effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability:—						
(a) Exempted	19		2·49	22		3·09
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	41		5·37	40		5·63
(c) Committed to jail ...	—		—	—		—
(d) Fined	1		·13	2		·28
(e) Double entries ...	9		1·18	6		·84
(f) Dead	4		·53	3		·42
		74	9·70		73	10·26
5. Non-effective:—						
(a) Reported to have left the town	60		7·86	62		8·72
(b) Otherwise not accounted for ...	—		—	—		—
		60	7·86		62	8·72

* In 1901 the road tax was Re. 1·50 and Rs. 3.

12. During the year thirteen meetings of the Board were held.

13. The Board contributed Rs. 150 towards the expenses of the Coronation festivities. Rs. 405·75 was raised by private subscription for the same purpose.

14. An election of Unofficial Members to serve on the Board for 1903 and 1904 was held on 8th December, and resulted in the re-election of one of the sitting Members, Mr. F. C. Appellesz, and in the election of Messrs. A. A. Wickramasingha and K. A. Perera in place of Messrs. J. R. Molligoda and E. A. Peries, who retired after a service of seven years.

15. I succeeded Mr. H. O. Fox in May as Chairman of the Board. Dr. T. Ohlmus left the district in February, and his successor Dr. H. C. Seneviratne took his place on the Board.

Local Board Office,
Kegalla, March 3, 1903.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1902.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report upon the operations of the Public Works Department during the year 1902.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 4,623,067·36, classified as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	439,038 49
Annually Recurrent Works	2,163,393 70
Extraordinary Public Works	1,448,491 77
Chargeable to Loans and other Funds	572,143 40
Total ...	4,623,067 36

3. In Appendix 1 will be found the annually recurrent expenditure charged against votes in the Supply Bill, and in Appendix 1 A that charged against commutation and private contribution funds. In Appendix 2 will be found the expenditure upon Extraordinary Public Works charged against votes in the Supply Bill, and in Appendix 2 A that charged against Road Committee and private contribution funds. In Appendix 3 will be found the total expenditure classified under the several headings of account in each Province, including that charged against loans and other funds.

4. The total expenditure in the several Provinces was as follows :—

Province.	Annually Recurrent. Rs. c.	Extraordinary, including Loan Works. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Western	534,541 49* ...	852,992 15* ...	1,387,533 64
Central	421,911 8 ...	254,905 80 ...	676,816 88
Northern	136,579 88 ...	94,029 50 ...	230,609 38
Southern	217,820 76 ...	189,625 78 ...	407,446 54
Eastern	148,481 56 ...	152,748 23 ...	301,229 79
North-Western ...	190,292 13 ...	73,871 34 ...	264,163 47
North-Central ...	124,761 90 ...	101,542 78 ...	226,304 68
Uva	194,186 42 ...	147,989 22 ...	342,175 64
Sabaragamuwa ...	194,818 48 ...	152,930 37 ...	347,748 85
Total ...	2,163,393 70	2,020,635 17	4,184,028 87
		Establishment ...	439,038 49
		Total ...	4,623,067 36

* Including expenditure under heading "Miscellaneous," Statement No. 3.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

5. The roads in the Colony are classified under the following descriptions :—Metalled, Track Metalled, Gravelled, and Natural. The total length maintained during the year in each Province was as follows :—

Province.	Metalled. Miles.	Track Metalled. Miles.	Gravelled. Miles.	Natural. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Western ...	303·56	—	59·39	—	362·95
Central ...	539·09	—	65·88	65·25	670·22
Northern ...	310·57	—	87·00	121·00	518·57
Southern ...	282·11	—	38·50	—	320·61
Eastern ...	162·25	—	134·21	54·00	350·46
North-Western ...	183·67	142·68	66·71	30·00	423·06
North-Central ...	100·85	68·75	140·96	—	310·56
Uva ...	248·03	—	26·58	98·00	372·61
Sabaragamuwa ...	190·47	73·65	29·16	25 00	318·28
Total ...	2,320·60	285·08	648·39	393·25	3,647·32

The above statement shows an increase of 6·52 miles of roads in charge of this Department.

6. In Appendix 4 will be found a return giving the name of each road, its length, description, and particulars as to cost of maintenance, average traffic so far as it can be even approximately ascertained, no special means for this purpose being at the disposal of the Department.

7. The average cost per mile of road upkeep in the several Provinces was as follows:—

Province.	Metalled. Rs.	Track Metalled. Rs.	Gravelled. Rs.	Natural. Rs.	General Average. Rs.
Western	786	—	294	—	705
Central	642	—	217	73	545
Northern	283	—	207	53	217
Southern	614	—	197	—	564
Eastern	521	—	257	18	345
North-Western	444	416	246	33	374
North-Central	821	—	181	—	349
Uva	662	—	307	74	482
Sabaragamuwa	637	430	252	87	511

The general average throughout the Colony was:—Metalled, including track metalled, roads Rs. 565 per mile, gravelled roads Rs. 230 per mile, natural roads Rs. 57 per mile.

8. Generally speaking, the roads have been maintained in a satisfactory condition, considering their respective classes and the traffic on them. Owing to the exceptionally prolonged periods of heavy rainfall during the months of October, November, and December, some of the roads, especially the gravel ones, suffered to a considerable extent. Two 4-ton steam rollers have been used on the Colombo-Negombo and Colombo-Avisawella roads with good results.

The work of replacing the old wooden bridges with iron and concrete structures has progressed.

MAINTENANCE OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

9. No exceptional expenditure has been incurred under this heading.

FLOOD OUTLETS.

10. No work of any magnitude has been necessary for the maintenance of the existing outlets.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

11. The buildings in charge of this Department, classified in accordance with the classification in the Supply Bill, were as follows:—

Province.	Government Buildings exclusive of Police Stations and Hospitals.	Queen's House.	Police Buildings.	Medical Aid Hospitals.	Government Hospitals and Dispensariss.	Total.
Western	93	1	16	1	32	143
Central	97	2	16	23	18	156
Northern	177	1	3	—	19	200
Southern	78	—	15	3	21	117
Eastern	63	—	1	—	17	81
North-Western	54	—	5	—	13	72
North-Central	56	—	—	—	14	70
Uva	35	—	2	5	6	48
Sabaragamuwa	47	—	4	4	12	67
Total	700	4	62	36	152	954

12. The following tabular statement shows the average expenditure per building during the year in each Province:—

Province.	Government Buildings, exclusive of Police Stations and Hospitals.	Queen's House.	Police Buildings.	Medical Aid Hospitals.	Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western	296	2,543	304	597	367
Central	126	1,268	152	275	297
Northern	36	198	172	—	112
Southern	123	—	72	74	62
Eastern	95	—	203	—	101
North-Western	84	—	73	—	114
North-Central	145	—	—	—	180
Uva	100	—	116	124	318
Sabaragamuwa	95	—	131	308	125

REPAIRS TO BRIDGES EXCEEDING FIFTY FEET IN LENGTH.

13. The usual repairs have been effected. The wooden bridge at Wellampitiya in the Western Province and the wooden bridges over the Sengal-oya and Lunu-oya in the North-Western Province have been replaced by iron structures.

WORKS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1902.

14. The following are the more important works that have been under construction during the year :—

Western Province.

Technical College, Colombo.
Minor Courts, Hulftsdorp.
Deputy Fiscal's Office, Hulftsdorp.
Erection of jetties, sheds, and quay wall, Customs premises, Colombo.
Erection of electric cranes, Customs premises, Colombo.
Widening of Seashore street, Colombo.
Duplication of water main from Labugama.
Erection of the Jubilee Memorial, Colombo.
Constructing Havelock Park roads.
Improvements to the Pasyala-Attanagala road.
Improvements to the Horawela-Moragala road.
Renewing bridges, Bope road.
Renewal of Wellampitiya bridge.
Renewal of Bentota bridge.
Completion of Dandugama bridge.
Renewal of bridges, Veyangoda-Ruwanwella road.
Strengthening Giriulla bridge.

Central Province.

Peradeniya resthouse.
Police station and barracks, Agrapatana.
Police station and barracks, Dimbula.
Police station and barracks, Matale.
Hospital, Maturata.
House of observation, Kandy.
Additions to Uda Pussellawa hospital.
Improvements to Deltota hospital.
Permanent wards, Matale hospital.
Construction of Nugawela-Ulapane road.
Improvements to Aladeniya-Iriyagama road.
Norwood-Upcot road deviation.
Widening road and bridge near Kandy Library.
Ulapane bridge.
Water supply, Hakgala Garden.
Conversion of Kandy Hotel into Government Offices.

Northern Province.

Post Office, Mannar.
Grain shed, Kankesanturai.
New wards, Puloli hospital.
Construction of Paranthan-Mullaittivu road.
Construction of Coast road deviation.
Construction of Mannar-Pesalai road.
Improvements to Mullaittivu new trace.
Improvements to Pesalai-Yakwewa road.

Southern Province.

Erection of new court-house, Hambantota.
Extension of jetty, Hambantota.
Erection of new Post Office, Deniyaya.
Alterations to Galle hospital.
Improvements, Hambantota-Bundala road.
Improvements, Matara-Akuressa road.
Renewal of bridge, 124th mile, Colombo-Hambantota road.
Converting timber bridges into iron ones, Galle-Akuressa road.
Renewal of Polwattemodara bridge.
Renewal of Mahamodara bridge.
Renewal of Gintota bridge.

Eastern Province.

Landing jetty, Trincomalee.
Resthouse, Kalmunai.
Construction of South Coast road extension.
Construction of Periyamukatuwaram causeway.
Construction of causeway at Mohideentanda.
Construction of Urani bridge and causeway.
Construction of Kanganianodai bridge.
Converting timber platform bridges into iron ones, Maduruoya-Eravur road and Kalmunai-Akkaraipattu road.

North-Western Province.

Court-house, Puttalam.
Powder magazine, Kurunegala.
Construction of road from Vilakatupota to Ganawatta railway station.
Track metalling Puttalam-Battuluoya road.
Construction of bridge over the Sengal-oya.
Construction of bridge over the Lunu-oya.

North-Central Province.

Court-house, Anuradhapura.
Medical Officer's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Archæological Commissioner's house, Anuradhapura.
Approach road to railway station, Anuradhapura.

Province of Uva.

Dispensary, Bandarawela.
Court-house, Bandarawela.
Construction of Bibile-Medagama road.
Construction of Badulla-Spring Valley road.
Construction of horse bridge at Nakkala.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Permanent ward, Kegalla hospital.
Permanent ward, Karawanella hospital.
Post and Telegraph Office, Rakwana.
Construction of Madampe-Hambantota road.
Construction of Madampe pass deviation.
Construction of Balangoda-Chetnole road.
Construction of Ardross-Polatagama road.
Construction of Algoda causeway.
Renewal of Gurugoda-oya bridge platform.
Drainage, Dehiowita bazaars.
Protection works, Ritigaha-oya bridge.
Replacing timber bridges by iron ones, Pelmadulla-Gilgarron, Ratnapura-Halpe, and Kegalla-Polgahawela roads.

15. I will now proceed to briefly enumerate the various works that have been undertaken by the Department during the year in the several Provinces under the headings Annually Recurrent, Extraordinary, and Works chargeable to Loans. A large proportion of the information has been taken from the annual reports furnished by the Provincial Engineers.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

16. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The metalled roads have been generally maintained in a good state of repair. The abnormally wet weather during the last three months of the year seriously affected traffic on some of the low-lying gravel roads, and rendered transport from the quarries very difficult. Increased expenditure on the Kandy and the Colombo-Galle roads will be shortly necessary. This can, I anticipate, be met by a reduction in the expenditure on the Colombo-Avisawella and Veyangoda-Ruwanwella roads. The opening of the railway to Avisawella will necessitate an improvement of the Hanwella-Bope road, which now becomes a railway feeder road. The traffic on the Jaela-Kotadeniyâwa road is yearly increasing, and is now very heavy, and increased provision for its maintenance will be required.

17. *Maintenance of Inland Navigation.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the canals have been maintained in good order. The towpath of the Colombo-Negombo road has been greatly improved, and its further improvement is in hand.

18. *Flood Outlets.*—The flood outlets have been satisfactorily maintained, and were in use during the latter part of the year.

19. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The permanent buildings are in fair state of repair.

20. *Maintenance of Customs Wharves, Jetties, and Cranes.*—The usual repairs have been effected as required.

21. *Additions and Alterations to Buildings.*—The following are the more important works carried out under this heading during the year :—

Additions to Colombo Museum.
Improvements to School of Agriculture.
Improvements to District Court, Colombo.
Converting portion of Slave Island jail into armoury for Planters' Rifle Corps.
Improvements, District Court, Negombo.
Improvements, Mutwal jail.
Improvements, Koch Memorial Clock Tower.
Improvements, De Soysa's Lying-in hospital.
Improvements, Bacteriological Institute, Colombo.
Improvements, Kew barracks.
Improvements to old police station, Negombo.
Improvements, Neboda hospital.

22. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

23. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been carried out :—

Protection of Beruwala Customs road.
Survey of Bentota river below the Bentota bridge.
Survey of quarries.
Improvement of the approaches to Kotte bridge.
Improvement of the boundary wall of St. Andrew's Church, Colombo.
Improvement of the road to Liveramentu cemetery.
Erection of mortuary at the root of the Breakwater, Colombo.

Public Works Extraordinary.

24. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Cooly lines and overseer's quarters on the Horana-Alutgama road.
Powder magazine at Kalutara.
Fumigatorium, Kochchikada.
Enclosing ground, Colonial Secretary's Office.

The following works are in progress :—

New Minor Courts.	Technical College.
New Fiscal's Office.	Kitchens, Kew barracks.

The erection of Public Works Office, Colombo ; administration block, General Hospital, Colombo ; and magazine-keeper's house, Welikada, were not proceeded with by order of Government.

25. *Additions and Alterations to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Improvements, Printing Office, Colombo.
Providing and fixing Pasteur filters, General Hospital, Colombo.
Additions to Fort Inspector's quarters.
Additions to Master Attendant's boatshed.
Lines and quarters for the Governor's bodyguard.
Improvements to the Government Stores.
Two additional wards, De Soysa's Lying-in Home.
Temporary wards, Colombo General Hospital.
Permanent roof over treadmill, Welikada jail.
Improvements, Colombo Museum.
Additional works, temporary wards, Colombo General Hospital.

The following works are in hand :—

Drainage, Welikada jail.
Converting Agricultural School into a Training College.
Improvements, Medical College, Colombo.
Fitting electric fans, Council Chamber, Colombo.

26. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Whitewashing and painting General Post Office, Colombo.
Repair of floors, Lady Havelock Hospital.
Repairs to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.
Repairs to Kew barracks.
Repairs to General Hospital, Colombo.
Renewing roof, Government Factory.

The laying of wood block floor in the tea warehouse, Customs premises, Colombo, has been commenced.

27. *New Roads.*—The construction of gravelled roads round Havelock Park, Colombo, has been completed.

28. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Improvement, Horana-Alutgama road.
Improvement, Pasyala-Attanagala road.
Renewing platform of Kotte bridge.
Improvement of Avisawella road between the 11th and the 16th mileposts.
Renewal of bridges on Bope road.
Improvement of the Panadure-Nambapana road.
Improvement of Neboda hospital road.
Improvement of Grandpass-Toppu road.

The following works are in hand :—

Improvement of the Horawella-Moragalla road.
Improvement of the Urugodawatta road.
Improvement of the Minuwangoda-Henaratgoda road.

29. *New Bridges.*—The following works have been completed :—

Wellampitiya bridge. This bridge, which is situated on the 5th mile, Urugodawatta road, is of the lattice girder type, 70 ft. span, width of roadway 14 ft. The abutments are of brick on concrete and pile foundations.

Bentota bridge. The abutments and piers of the old bridge were repaired and underpinned. The new girders are of lattice girder type, two having a span of 141 ft. each and one a span of 124 ft. The width of roadway is 14 ft.

Avisawella road bridges. All the timber bridges on this road have now been replaced by ones of iron and concrete construction.

Dandugama bridge. This work was completed and opened to traffic early in the year.

Biyagama road bridge.

Renewal of bridges, Veyangoda-Ruwanwella road. Four bridges varying from 6 to 12 ft. in span were renewed.

30. *Repair of Bridges.*—The following works are in hand :—

Repair and strengthening of Giriulla bridge.
Rebuilding 20 ft. span bridge on 9th mile, Veyangoda-Ruwanwella road.
Rebuilding 12 ft. span bridge on the Bope road.

31. *Lands and Buildings acquired.*—Quarries have been acquired at Panadure, Tebuwana, and Palatota near Kalutara. A site was acquired for a well at Neboda hospital.

32. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works under this heading have been completed :—

Drainage, Government Factory.
Improvements, Hamilton canal.

Purchase of two 4-ton steam rollers.
Fitting up engine, Government Factory,
Converting three timber bridges into iron ones in the Kalutara District.
Fencing Welikada magazine.
Erecting Queen's statue.
Water supply to camp No. 1, Ragama.

33. *Plague Precautions.*—The erection of a new camp at Ragama, consisting of one segregation shed, four cooly sheds, with necessary outbuildings, has been completed.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent.

34. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The roads have as a whole been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. Serious landslips have occurred on the Pundaluoya-Tavalantenna, Ramboda-Badulla, and Ambawela roads.

35. *Repairs to Buildings.*—During recent years considerable attention has been given by the Provincial Engineer to efficient repair of buildings, and the resulting improved condition has been maintained.

36. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—The more important works carried out under this heading are :—

Additions to Audience Hall, Kandy.
Additions to Post Office, Peradeniya.
Improvement, Land Office, Kandy.
Improvement, police station, Galagedara.
Additions to District Engineer's house, Matale,
Improvements and additions to police station, Gampola.
Additions to police barracks, Nawalapitiya.
Improvements, Lindula hospital.
Improvements and additions to police station, Norwood.

37. *Repair of Bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

38. *Miscellaneous.*—The more important works carried out under this heading are :—
Sinking wells, Royal Botanic Gardens.
Building culverts, Katugastota-Madulkele road.
Guard rails and retaining walls, Hunasgiriya-Iriyagastenna road.
Water supply, Public Works bungalow, Pussellawa.
Removing slip, Ramboda-Badulla road.

Public Works Extraordinary.

39. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Peradeniya resthouse. The building comprises two sitting-rooms, four bedrooms, stabling for two horses, and the necessary outbuildings. Cost, 17·4 cents per cubic foot.
Police station and barracks, Agrapatana. The accommodation provided consists of office, two cells, sergeant's quarters, quarters for six constables, and the necessary outbuildings. Cost, 29·9 cents per cubic foot.
Police station, Dimbula. The accommodation provided consists of office, two cells, sergeant's quarters, quarters for eight constables, and the necessary outbuildings. Cost, 29·7 cents per cubic foot.
Witness sheds, Police Court, Hatton.
Hospital, Maturata. The accommodation provided consists of administration block with quarters for dispenser, observation ward, operating room, female ward (sixteen beds), male ward (twenty beds), quarters for Medical Officer, Sisters, native attendants, and the necessary outbuildings. Cost, 27·6 cents per cubic foot.
House of observation, Kandy. The accommodation provided consists of six cells, attendants' quarters, enclosed verandah, and the necessary outbuildings. Cost, 28 cents per cubic foot.
Cooly lines have been erected in the Matale District. Cost, 11·2 cents per cubic foot.
Clerk and Foreman's house, Hakgala. Accommodation provided consists of one sitting-room, three bedrooms, and the necessary outbuildings. Cost, 27 cents per cubic foot.

The erection of circuit bungalows on the Lindula-Nuwara Eliya and Nugatenna-Kobonila roads have not been commenced.

40. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—
Improvements, medical aid hospital, Deltota.
Additional accommodation, Nuwara Eliya Post Office.
Alterations to Provincial Registrar's Office, Kandy.
Alterations to boys' school, Peradeniya.
Improvements to clerk's quarters, Katugastota.
Addition of female diarrhœa ward, Kandy hospital, providing accommodation for twelve patients. Cost, 17·8 cents per cubic foot.
Additions to Office Assistant's quarters, Kandy.
Converting a portion of the Grand Hotel, Kandy, into offices for Public Works Department.
Ceiling to drawing-room, Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya.

The following works are in hand :—
Alterations and additions, police barracks, Matale.
Construction of permanent wards, Matale hospital.
Converting portions of the Grand Hotel, Kandy, into Government offices.

The following works have not been commenced by order of Government :—
Improvements, Kachcheri, Matale.
Dikoya hospital, new ward.
Electric light installation, Old Palace.

41. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Relaying roof gutters, Kandy Kachcheri.
Roof of Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens.
Painting Government buildings, Nuwara Eliya.
Re-tiling roofs of police stations and barracks at Gampola and Pussellawa.
Tiling roof of police station, Lindula.
Special repairs to police stations, Norwood and Maskeliya.
Rebuilding outhouses, Assistant Government Agent's house, Nuwara Eliya.

42. *New Roads.*—The construction of the Ulapane riverside branch road has been commenced, the first two miles of which are approaching completion.

43. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Improving Palapatwela-Galawela road over a length of 1 mile 2,700 lin. ft. from its junction with the North road.
Improvements, Matale-Rattota road.
Improvements, Balakaduwa to junction of Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road.
Improvements, Katugastota-Madulkele road.
Widening of road and bridge near the Kandy Library.
Improvements, Beligamuwa-Mirisgoniioya road.
Improvements, Kadugannawa-Peradeniya road.
Improvements, Lindula-Agra road.

The following works are in progress :—

Improvements, Aladeniya-Iriyagama road.
Improvements, Kadugannawa-Alagalla road.
Norwood-Upcot branch road deviation.

44. *New Bridges.*—The following works have been completed :—

Talawatu-oya bridge. Span 30 ft.; width of roadway 11 ft. 4 in.
Malwatu-oya bridge. Span 50 ft.; width of roadway 12 ft.

The construction of the Ulapane bridge has been commenced.

45. *Repair of Bridges.*—The following works have been completed :—

Rebuilding bridge, 17th mile, Madulkele-Bambaraela road. Two spans of 20 ft.
Renewal of cross girders, Sudu-ganga bridge, 18th mile, Matale-Rattota road.
General repairs to satinwood bridge, Peradeniya.

46. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Water supply, Hakgala Garden.
Converting the following timber bridges into iron ones :—Five bridges on the Palapatwela-Galawela road, one bridge on the Ukuwela railway approach road, three bridges in the Nuwara Eliya District.
Metalling the carriage drive to Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya.

The construction of dredger for Nuwara Eliya lake was not proceeded with by order of Government.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

47. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports roads have been maintained in fair order, except the section of North road between Pallai and Mankulam in the Pallai district. The District Engineer reports difficulty in obtaining metal and arranging transport, attributing it to the railway extension works now in progress in that district.

48. *Maintenance of Inland Navigation.*—The channels have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

49. *Minor Flood Outlets.*—The Chundikulam bars were cut during the month of December.

50. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The permanent buildings have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

51. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—The more important works carried out under this heading were :—

Post Office, Vavuniya : addition of ceiling.
District Engineer's quarters, Mannar: minor improvements.
Land Registry Office, Mannar : additional room.
Medical Officer's quarters, Mannar : minor improvements.
Post Office, Jaffna : minor improvements.
Puliyadi-irrakam hospital : erection of wire fencing.

52. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in fair order.

53. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been carried out under this heading :—

Bridge at Tellipallai on the Pandateruppu road.
Repair of ferry boat, Mannar.
Construction of culvert near Russell square, Jaffna.
Construction of culvert, Tellipallai-Pandateruppu road.
Tracing road from Pesalai to Talaimannar.

Public Works Extraordinary.

54. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Cooly lines: six rooms on the 23rd mile, Mankulam-Mullaittivu road. Cost, 19 cents per cubic foot.
Overseer's quarters on the 16th mile, Mankulam-Mullaittivu road. Cost, 17 cents per cubic foot.
Cooly lines of three rooms at Pallamadu on the 6th mile, Coast road deviation. Cost, 15 cents per cubic foot.

Open workshop, District Engineer's yard, Jaffna. Cost 8 cents per cubic foot.
Grain sheds, Kankesanturai. Cost 11 cents per cubic foot.

The erection of Post Office and quarters for Postmaster and assistant at Mannar has been proceeded with.

The erection of a dispensary at Chavakachcheri has not been proceeded with by order of Government.

55. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Provincial Engineer's quarters, Jaffna : additional room.
Police buildings, Mannar : improved floors, drainage, and outbuildings.

The additions to the Puloli hospital near Point Pedro are being proceeded with.

56. *New Roads.*—Paranthan-Mullaittivu road. A commencement has been made with the construction of this road, and the earthwork on the 1st and part of the 2nd miles has been completed.

Coast road, Mantai-Illupaikadavai road deviation. Most of the work on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th miles has been completed.

Coast road, northern portion to Puneryn. The earthwork on the 1st mile has been completed, and the metalling is in hand.

57. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—Mannar-Pesalai. The 9th and 10th miles of this road have been practically completed.

Vavuniya-Parayanalankulam road. Fair progress has been made with the improvement of this road.

Mullaittivu new trace. Fair progress has been made with the improvement of this road.

Pesalai-Yakawewa road. Metal was procured for the 18th mile of this road.

58. *New Bridges.*—The construction of an iron bridge 8 ft. span on the 5th mile of the Jaffna-Point Pedro road has been completed.

59. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Lighting Kayts jetty.
Repair of Jaffna and Mannar forts.

The contruction of a well at Putukudyiruppu, Mullaittivu District, has been proceeded with.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

60. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The roads in the Galle District have been maintained in very good order. The roads in the Matara District, especially those from Matara to Hakmana, and portions of the Akuressa-Deniyaya road have suffered owing to the abnormal rainfall. On the whole, the roads in the district, with the exception of the two above-mentioned, have been well maintained.

The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads in the Hambantota District, with the exception of the Wirawila-Kirinde road, have been improved, the laying and consolidating of road metal being facilitated by the abnormal rainfall experienced.

On my inspection of this district in September last the condition of the Tangalla-Hambantota and Hambantota-Tanamalwila roads left much to be desired.

61. *Repairs to Buildings.*—All permanent buildings have been maintained in good order, but extensive repairs will shortly be required to the District Judge's house at Galle.

62. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—The principal works carried out under this heading are :—

Minor alterations to Hambantota jail.
Improvements to cells and addition of an office, Matara jail.
Additions and improvements, Matara Kachcheri.
Additions and improvements, police station, Tangalla.
Improvements, Hambantota hospital.
Minor improvements, Galle hospital.

63. *Repair of Bridges.*—The usual repairs have been effected, and the larger timber bridges, of which several still exist in this Province, have received special attention.

64. *Miscellaneous.*—The principal works carried out under this heading were :—

Erection of meteorological shed, Galle ramparts.
Repair of jetties, Galle.
Extension of road, Hambantota.

Public Works Extraordinary.

65. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following have been completed :—

New court-house, Hambantota. Cost, 14 cents per cubic foot.
Two sets of permanent cooly lines on the Hambantota-Tanamalwila road. Cost, 36 cents per cubic foot.

The erection of a house for Kachcheri clerk at Hambantota will be completed this month.

The erection of a dispensary at Ambalantota was not commenced by order of Government.

The following works are in progress :—

Extension of Hambantota jetty. It was found necessary to take this work out of the hands of the District Engineer and place it in immediate charge of a Head Overseer attached to the Factory. The work has made satisfactory progress, and will shortly be completed.

The erection of mast and seventh order light at Hambantota is nearing completion.

66. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Bathing place for Galle police.
Improvements to police barracks, Hambantota.
Enlargement of Hikkaduwa school.

Alterations to Galle hospital are nearing completion.

The improvements to Tangalla hospital were not commenced by order of Government.

67. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works have been completed :—
Improvements to road from Matara to Hakmana.
Construction of five new culverts on the Tanamalwila road.
Improvement of the Tangalla road between the 126½ and 129th mileposts, Matara-Akuressa road.

The improvement of the Hambantota-Bundala road is nearing completion.

68. *New Bridges.*—The following works have been completed :—
Renewal of bridge on the 1st mile, Lewaya road, Hambantota District.
Completion of bridge No. 63, 24th mile, Galle-Udugama road.

The following works are in progress :—
Renewal of Mahamodara bridge, which was opened for traffic in November.
Renewal of Gintota bridge. This work consists of 4 spans of 80 ft. girders of lattice type; width of roadway 14 ft. The piers are constructed of concrete cylinders 6 ft. in diameter. The ironwork is nearing completion, the construction of a temporary bridge has been completed, and the sinking of the cylinders is being commenced.
The Polwattamodara bridge, consisting of 8 spans of 34 ft. The platform is constructed of rolled beams carrying curved plates covered with cement concrete. The piers are of rolled steel beams cross-braced, furnished with wrought iron bearing plates resting on a concrete foundation. The ironwork is nearing completion at the Factory, and a commencement will shortly be made with the erection of the piers.

69. *Repair of Bridges.*—The following works have been completed :—
Rebuilding bridge No. 5, 124th mile, Hambantota road.
Rebuilding bridge No. 1, 123rd mile, Hambantota road.

The rebuilding of the Ratta-ela bridge, Akuressa-Viharahena road, has made considerable progress, and is nearing completion.

70. The following works have been completed :—
Protection works, 62nd mile, Bentota-Goiyapana road.
Fencing walls, Tangalla.
Sanitary improvements, Bentota.
The conversion of two timber bridges into iron ones, Bentota-Goiyapana road.

The following works are in progress :—
Constructing causeway and protecting road, 86th mile, Bentota-Goiyapana road.
Converting timber bridges into iron ones, Galle-Akuressa road. It is anticipated this work will be completed during the current year.

71. The following works have been undertaken under heading "Plague Precautions" :—
Converting Trinity House in Galle into disinfecting station.
Repairing road from Main road to Saints' Bay, Galle.
Repairs to southern plague hospital and observation camp, Galle.
Repairs to plague observation camp, Bathfield House, Galle.

72. The following works have been carried out in connection with the Boer Prisoners of War :—
Camp at Urugasmanhandiya: Medical Officer's quarters; additions to Post Office; enclosing two plots of land, each about 6 acres in extent, with barbed wire fencing.
Camp at Hambantota: alteration to the Hambantota jail.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

73. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that, with the exception of the 33rd mile of the road from Karaitivu to Sammanturai and Irakkamam, the whole of the roads were maintained in good order. The portion of the Akkaraipattu-Sagamam road requires metalling on stone-pitched foundation, for which an estimate has been sanctioned. The unusual rainfall experienced during the month of November considerably facilitated the consolidation of road metal.

During a heavy flood on the 4th January the Kanganianodai timber bridge on the 32nd mile Batticaloa South Coast road was practically entirely carried away, leaving only the masonry abutments standing. Cart traffic has since been maintained, except during flood time, by means of a ford, and foot traffic has been maintained by means of a ferry. The construction of a permanent bridge has been commenced.

74. *General.*—During the year 7,583 tons of material, consisting mainly of sand, has been dredged from the Batticaloa lake at a cost of 39 cents per ton. The dredger was docked on the 18th October for the purpose of inspection and thorough repair. The channel dredged has been marked by buoys placed about 600 ft. apart. The dry dock recently constructed at Batticaloa was occupied by the "Thistle" from the 2nd May to the 15th July, and by the "Shamrock" from the 9th September to the 2nd October. The Government dredger occupied the dock from the 1st January to the 14th February, and from the 4th to the 25th August and from 27th October to 31st December.

75. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The Government buildings, with the exception of the Muttur dispensary, for which special provision is made in the Supply Bill for 1903, were maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

76. *Additions to Buildings.*—The following are the more important works carried out under this heading :—
Improvements to the Residency, Batticaloa.
Additions to the Provincial Engineer's house, Batticaloa.
Improvements to Land Registry, Batticaloa.
Temporary warehouse, Kalkuda.
Additions to Trincomalee hospital.
Additions to Jailer's quarters, Batticaloa.

77. *Repair of Bridges.*—The bridges were maintained in a satisfactory state of repair, with the exception of the Urani bridge on the 63rd mile, South Coast road, which is undergoing reconstruction, and the Kanganianodai bridge, which was destroyed by the flood on the 4th January.

78. *Miscellaneous.*—The more important works carried out under this heading were :—

Providing ferry boat, Muttur ferry.	Providing canoe, Kaliodai ferry.
Borings in bed of Kaliodai river.	Providing canoes, Tillaiyar ferry.
Providing ferry boat for Kiniyai ferry.	Survey of road from Pottuvil towards Muppane.
Survey, Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road.	Survey of road, Paddiruppu to Pullumalai.

Public Works Extraordinary.

79. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Overseer's quarters at Pannichchenkeni, 34th mile, Coast road, north of Batticaloa. Cost, 14 cents per cubic foot.

Overseer's quarters, 7th and 26th mile, Trincomalee-Kituluttu road. Cost, 14 cents per cubic foot.

Landing jetty, Trincomalee : 300 ft. in length, 20 ft. in width for a length of 195 ft. and 30 ft. in width for a length of 105 ft. The platform is carried on rolled H piles, 9 in. by 7 in., 15 ft. apart longitudinally and 10 ft. apart transversely; the piles are braced transversely. The piles were driven 9 ft. below the bed of the harbour and provided with bearing plates 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. fixed 3 ft. below the bed. The platform is constructed of cross girders 8 in. by 5 in. bolted to the heads of the piles in pairs carrying the longitudinal timber joists, to which is spiked the timber decking, consisting of 9 in. by 3 in. planks spaced ⅜ in. apart. The jetty is provided with horizontal fenders consisting of 9 in. by 3 in. channel iron filled in with timber; vertical timber fenders 8 in. by 4 in. protected by 4 in. by 4 in. angle iron are fixed to the horizontal fenders and spaced 5 ft. apart. The platform for a length of 90 ft. is roofed with corrugated iron laid on iron principals and purlins carried by H iron standards spaced 15 ft. apart. A 1-ton crane has been erected on independent foundations commanding the end and northern side of the jetty. The available depth of water at the end of the jetty is 16 ft. The cost, including foundation for crane, was at the rate of Rs. 6·08 per square foot of platform area.

Resthouse, Kalmunai : accommodation consists of dining-room 20 ft. by 20 ft., hall 17 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 3 in., two bedrooms 16 ft. 3 in. by 15 ft., two bedrooms 15 ft. by 13 ft. 9 in., with bathroom and outbuildings, verandahs 10 ft. in width round the building, and also stabling for three horses have been provided. Cost, 12 cents per cubic foot.

The tramway, Kalkuda jetty, gauge 2 ft., weight of rails 18 lb. per lineal yard, has been commenced.

The administration block and wards for paying patients, Batticaloa hospital, were not commenced by order of Government.

80. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Furniture for record room, Batticaloa Kachcheri.

Additions to the Assistant Government Agent's house, Trincomalee.

Additional office accommodation, Public Works Department, Batticaloa.

81. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The special repairs consisting of re-thatching the large salt store at Nilaveli were completed.

82. *New Roads.*—The extension of the South Coast road has been proceeded with. The earthwork and clay foundation for the road were completed to the 68th milepost. 100 ft. of paved approach to the ferry across Arugamkalupuwa, a bridge 50 ft. in span across the Heda-oya, have been completed.

83. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Causeway, Periamukatuwaram.

South Coast road : additional waterways comprising the construction of seven bridges, each of 4 ft. span, and raising of the road across Tandiadi plain.

Coast road north : additional waterways comprising the construction of two bridges, each of 4 ft. span, and approaches.

Additional waterways, South Coast road, consisting of the construction of two bridges 6 ft. span.

The following works are in progress :—

Causeway, 65th mile, South Coast road.

Coast road from Verugal river to Kiliveddi.

Akkaraipattu-Sagamam road.

Trincomalee to Kituluttu.

The improvement of the Muppane-Pottuvil road was postponed by order of Government.

84. *New Bridges.*—The construction of the Mohideentanda bridge and causeway were completed.

The following works were completed :—

Urani bridge and causeway. The causeway and embanked approaches to the bridge are completed. The foundations of the north abutment and a large proportion of the sheet piling have been completed.

Kanganianodai bridge. The timber bridge of a total length of 160 ft. across the Kanganianodai at the 32nd mile, South Coast road, was completely destroyed by a flood on the 4th January, the water rising 2 ft. 6 in. above the bridge platform. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in maintaining this bridge owing to the height to which the flood waters rise. The project now being carried out comprises the construction of an iron bridge of lattice girder type of a total length of 259 ft. consisting of three spans of 80 ft., with a width of roadway of 14 ft., carried on concrete cylinder piers 7 ft. and 8 ft. in diameter, reduced to 6 ft. in diameter in the upper portion above the river bed.

85. *Repair of Bridges.*—The following works were completed :—

Rebuilding Vammiyadi bridge on the 33¼ mile, South Coast road, 18 ft. span, carrying a roadway 11 ft. 4 in. in width. Cost Rs. 255 per lineal foot.

Rebuilding Panichchayadi bridge, 20 ft. span, width of roadway 11 ft. 4 in. Cost Rs. 203 per lineal foot.

Owing to the destruction of the Kanganianodai bridge, and decision of Government to erect a bridge of more permanent character, no expenditure was incurred in protecting the left abutment.

86. *Miscellaneous.*—The more important works carried out under this heading were :—

The construction of 1,131 ft. of revetment wall to protect the Lake Shore road, Batticaloa.

Converting timber bridges into iron ones on the 17th mile, Trincomalee-Kandy road, 25 ft. span ; on the 93rd mile, Maduruoya-Eravur road, three spans of 30 ft. each ; on the 28th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 36th, 38th, and 39th miles ten bridges varying from 5 to 20 ft. span.

The following works are in progress :—

Constructing six galas on the Badulla-Batticaloa road.
Marking channels, Badulla-Batticaloa lake.
Sinking wells, South Coast road.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

87. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that most of the roads in the Kurunegala and Dandugama districts have suffered considerably owing to the abnormal rainfall and heavy floods experienced during the latter part of the year. In some cases the roads were under water for considerable lengths, the height of the floods reaching from 4 to 5 ft. above the level of the road.

88. *Maintenance of Inland Navigation.*—The inland navigation works have been maintained in good order during the greater part of the year without exceptional expenditure. During a heavy rainfall on the 10th December a landslip occurred in a spoil bank on the eastern side of the canal about 10 miles south of Chilaw.

89. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The buildings have been maintained in good repair, with the exception of the salt store at Kalpitiya, which partly collapsed owing to structural decay, and the Government Agent's quarters at Kurunegala, which require special repairs.

90. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—The more important works carried out under this heading are :—

Improvements, Kurunegala jail.
Improvements to the Shroff's quarters, Puttalam.
Improvements, Medical Officer's quarters, Puttalam.
Additions, Postmaster's quarters, Puttalam.
Improvements, District Engineer's quarters, Dandugama.
Alterations to old District Engineer's quarters, Chilaw.
Improvements, Nikaweratiya hospital.
Improvements and additions, Puttalam jail.

91. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

92. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Meteorological shed, Kurunegala.
Survey of road from Andigama to Namadawewa.
Removal of shelves from the old court-house, Puttalam, to the new building.

Extraordinary Public Works.

93. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Court-house, Puttalam.
Powder magazine, Kurunegala.
Three sets of cooly lines and quarters of overseer.
Public Works Office and District Engineer's quarters, Chilaw.

The construction of the District Judge's quarters, Kurunegala, and Land Registry Office, Chilaw, were not proceeded with by order of Government.

94. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Improvements to officers' quarters, Puttalam.
Improvements to police station and quarters, Puttalam.

The addition of three cells to Puttalam jail was proceeded with.

95. *New Roads.*—The construction of the railway feeder road from Vilakatupota to Ganawatta railway station and thence to Hiripitiya was commenced in June, and fair progress has been made.

96. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The improvement of the road from Toppu to Dankotuwa was completed.

The following works were proceeded with and fair progress made :—

Completing the track metalling of the Toppu-Battuluoya road.
Track metalling road from Puttalam to Battulu-oya.
Improvement of the Adipola metal quarry road.

97. *New Bridges.*—The following works were completed :—

Battulu-oya bridge.
Sengal-oya bridge.
Lunu-oya bridge.

98. *Repair of Bridges.*—The following works were completed :—

Palavi embankment and bridge.
Rebuilding bridge on the Padeniya-Siyambalagama road.

Reconstructing the bridge on the 23¼ mile, Kurunegala-Puttalam road, could not be commenced owing to the height of the floods in this district.

99. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works were completed :—

Fence round Marawila court-house compound.
Converting eight timber bridges into iron ones in the Puttalam and Chilaw Districts.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

100. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The roads have generally been maintained in fair order, except portions of the North road in the Mihintale district and the Trincomalee road in the Maradankadawala district.

101. *General.*—The Mirisawetiya and Abhayagiriya Dagabas have been kept free of vegetation, but further settlements have occurred in the Abhayagiriya Dagaba.

102. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The buildings have generally been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. The roof of the Topawewa dispensary has suffered from the ravages of white ants.

103. *Additions to Buildings.*—The more important works carried out under this heading are :—

Additions to the Kekirawa dispensary.
Additions to the Tamuttugam dispensary.
Additions to the Civil Hospital, Anuradhapura.

104. *Repair of Bridges.*—All bridges have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

105. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading the necessary surveys for the preparation of a project for the supply of water to Anuradhapura have been completed.

Public Works Extraordinary.

106. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

New court-house, Anuradhapura.
Archæological Commissioner's house, Anuradhapura.
Quarters for Sinhalese clerk, Anuradhapura.
A set of six cooly lines at Alut-oya.

The following works are in progress :—

Medical Officer's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Dispenser's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Nurses' quarters, Anuradhapura.
Cooly lines at Horawapotana.

107. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The improvements to the Anuradhapura Kachcheri have been completed.

108. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The special repairs to the immigrant hospital, Mihintale, have been completed.

109. *New Roads.*—Fair progress has been made with the construction of the railway approach road at Anuradhapura, but great difficulty in obtaining labour is experienced. The extension of the Habarana-Topawewa road is nearly completed.

110. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The improvements to the following roads :—Mirisgonioya-Galkandamadu, Habarana-Topawewa, Anuradhapura-Puttalam, Anuradhapura-Kurunegala, Maradankadawala-Habarana have been in progress, but their completion is delayed owing to the scarcity of labour.

111. *New Bridges.*—The three new bridges on the 28th, 41st, and 43rd miles of Kaluoya-Galgodahena road have been completed.

A bridge 12 ft. span has been completed on the 89th mile, North-Central road.

The construction of a bridge on the 52nd mile, Yakawewa road, is in hand.

The construction of bridges on the Horawapotana-Vavuniya road was delayed by order of Government.

112. *Miscellaneous.*—Timber bridges have been replaced by iron ones on the road to Galkulam through Mihintale to Rambewa, also on the roads from Maradankadawala to Habarana and from Madawachchiya to Yakawewa. The construction of drains at Rambewa is in progress.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Annually Recurrent Works.

113. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. The exceptionally heavy and continuous rainfall during the north-east monsoon caused several landslips. A large landslip occurred on the Haputale Pass and another at Passara on the Badulla-Batticaloa road during the month of December.

114. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The permanent buildings have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

115. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The more important works carried out under this heading were :—

Additions to the prison, Badulla.
Improvement of drainage, Government Agent's residence, Badulla.
Improvement of drainage, Lunugala hospital.
Erection of latrine, Provincial Engineer's Office, Badulla.
Alterations to police station, Badulla.
Construction of dry-earth closet, Bibile dispensary.

116. *Maintenance of Bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

117. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading the following works have been completed :—

Kiraluneremada irrigation aqueduct.
Improvement of road at 16th mile, Badulla-Bandarawela road, by reducing corner.
Erection of fence, District Engineer's quarters, Badulla.

Public Works Extraordinary.

118. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

New court-house, Bandarawela. Cost 23 cents per cubic foot.
Permanent ward, Medagama hospital. Cost 28⅓ cents per cubic foot.
Cooly lines, Passara-Namunakuli road : set of six rooms.
Dispensary, Bandarawela, with kitchen and stables. Cost 24½ cents per cubic foot.
Quarters for District Engineer's clerk, Badulla. Cost 26 cents per cubic foot.
Overseer's quarters, 15th mile, Wellawaya-Muppane road.

119. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.* — The addition of a kitchen and latrine, cementing floors, and providing counters at the Post Office, Badulla, have been completed.

120. *New Roads.*—The Bibile-Medagama road has been extended to within half a mile of Medagama. The site for halting bungalow on the Leangahawela road has been acquired. The Spring Valley-Bibile road is in course of construction.

121. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—Improvements have been carried out to the 24th and 25th miles, Muppane-Pottuvil road. The Koslanda-Poonagalla road has been fully metalled for 2 miles. The approach roads to public buildings, Bandarawela, have been widened and gravelled.

122. *New Bridges.*—The horse bridge at Nakkala has been completed. The horse bridge at Leangahawela is in course of construction.

123. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Sinking well at Elawela.
Sinking well near Muppane bazaar.
Improving Haputale water supply.
Constructing sidings, Kumbalwella-Passara road.
Converting six wooden bridges into iron ones, Haldummulla-Horton Plains road and one on the Passara-Muppane road.
Boer Prisoners of War Camp at Diyatalawa. The necessary work of maintenance and the minor alterations and additions required from time to time have been carried out.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Annually Recurrent Works.

124. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that during the first nine months of the year the roads were maintained in good order throughout the Province, but that during the last three months the abnormal rainfall experienced caused some damage to the roads.

125. *Maintenance of Buildings.*—All buildings of a permanent nature have been satisfactorily maintained.

126. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—The following are the more important works carried out under this heading :—

Fencing District Judge's quarters, Kegalla.
Providing and fixing pump, Avisawella hospital.
Improvements, Ratnapura Kachcheri.
Improvements, Balangoda hospital.
Improvements, Provincial Engineer's residence, Ratnapura.
Providing and fixing pump, Karawanella hospital.
Improvements, Avisawella hospital.
Fencing Medical Officer's quarters, Ratnapura.
Improvements, Kolonna hospital.

127. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. The Gittahitta, We-oya, and Bibile-oya bridges will shortly require re-planking throughout.

128. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been carried out :—

Meteorological shed, Ratnapura.
Survey for drainage of Dehiowita and Yatiyantota bazaars.
Providing materials for building temporary metal breaking shed, Ratnapura jail.
Acquisition of metal quarries : 29½ milepost, Avisawella-Ratnapura road ; 77th milepost, Pelmadulla-Gilgarron road.

Public Works Extraordinary.

129. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

New ward, Kegalla hospital, 105 ft. in length, 18 ft. in width, with verandahs 7 ft. wide, and outbuildings. Accommodation, twenty-four beds. Cost, 25 cents per cubic foot.
New ward, Karawanella hospital, 80 ft. in length, 22 ft. in width, with verandahs 10 ft. wide, and outbuildings. Accommodation, twenty beds. Cost, 19 cents per cubic foot.
Powder magazine, Ratnapura, according to type plan. Cost, Re. 1·92 per cubic foot.
Quarters for District Engineer's clerk at Ambanpitiya, consisting of three rooms and outbuildings. Cost 31 cents per cubic foot.
Cooly lines and overseers' quarters : five rooms on the Pelmadulla-Gilgarron road—cost, 16 cents per cubic foot ; six rooms on the Pussellawa-Ratnapura road—cost, 15 cents per cubic foot ; six rooms on road from Ruwanwella to boundary—cost, 20 cents per cubic foot.

The Post and Telegraph Office at Rakwana and the construction of permanent cooly lines on the Pelmadulla-Gilgarron road are nearly completed. The erection of a new Post and Telegraph Office at Kegalla was postponed by order of Government.

130. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The extension of the female ward, Rakwana hospital, 35 ft. in length, 22 ft. in width, with verandahs 10 ft. wide, and outbuildings, providing for ten additional beds, has been completed at a cost of 12 cents per cubic foot.

The erection of witness sheds and record room, Avisawella Police Court, has made fair progress, and will be completed at an early date.

131. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The special repairs to jailer's quarters, Ratnapura, have been completed.

132. *New Roads.*—The circuit bungalow on the Glenalla-Havilland road has been completed.

The work on the Madampe Pass deviation has made fair progress. 1 mile and 5 lines have been completed, and work is well advanced on the second mile.

The construction of the Balangoda-Chetnole road was commenced in November. The earthwork and culverts have been completed on the first half mile section.

The construction of the Ardross-Polatagama road has made satisfactory progress. The whole of the earthwork and rock cutting, with the exception of the double rock cutting on the first mile, which is nearing completion, were completed. Forty culverts have been completed, and the construction of the roadway is proceeding.

The construction of the causeway over the Ritigaha-oya has been proceeded with, but this work and that of a similar nature over the Mi-oya have been much delayed by the floods.

The construction of the Madampe-Hambantota road has proceeded as far as funds available permitted. Three miles have been completed, the road now terminating at the village of Embilipitiya, leaving 10½ miles to be completed to join the existing road at Leangahatota.

133. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The completion of the Algoda causeway has been delayed owing to floods. The additional culverts, viz., two on the Veyangoda road, two on the Avisawella road, three on the Avisawella-Ginigathena road, two on the Glenalla road, and one on the Polatagama road, have been completed.

134. *New Bridges.*—A bridge of lattice girder type, 45 ft. span, 10 ft. roadway, was completed on the 95th mile of the Ratnapura-Halpe road. Cost, Rs. 167 per lineal foot, exclusive of abutments.

135. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The renewal of the platform of the Gurugoda-oya bridge and repairs to the roadway of the Sitawaka and Karawanella bridges have made fair progress, and will be completed at an early date.

136. *Lands and Buildings to be acquired.*—Lands were acquired for metal quarries on the Pussellawa-Ratnapura road, 5th mile; Ratnapura-Halpe road, 71st mile. A site was acquired for the Rakwana Post Office, and the laying out of the same is nearly completed.

137. *Miscellaneous.*—Replacing timber bridges by iron ones :—

A bridge 22 ft. 6 in. span, width of roadway 10 ft., was completed on the Ratnapura-Halpe road. Cost, Rs. 110 per foot run.

A bridge 25 ft. span, width of roadway 14 ft. 10 in., was completed on the Kegalla-Polgahawela road. Cost, Rs. 82 per foot run.

The following works are in progress :—

Drainage of Dehiowita bazaar.

Protection works, Ritigaha-oya bridge.

Replacing timber bridge by iron one and rebuilding abutments on the 74th and 78th miles of the Pelmadulla-Gilgarron road.

Repair of flood damages on the Karawanella-Glenalla road.

WORKS CHARGEABLE TO LOANS AND OTHER FUNDS.

138. *Customs Premises.*—The works in connection with the building of a quay wall in front of the old grain sheds J and K, the erection of electric cranes, and the extension of the export warehouses B, C, and D, and the widening of Seashore street have made satisfactory progress.

139. *Camp for Prisoners of War.*—The maintenance and additions required from time to time have been duly attended to.

140. *Cooly Camp, Ragama.*—The erection of a new camp similar to camp No. 4 has been completed.

141. *Minor Courts, Hulftsdorp.*—The Minor Courts at Hulftsdorp have been practically completed.

142. *New Deputy Fiscal's Office, Hulftsdorp.*—The erection of a new Deputy Fiscal's Office has made satisfactory progress and is nearing completion.

143. *The Duplication of the Labugama Main.*—This work was commenced in August, 1902, and satisfactory progress has been made.

144. *Railway Extension Fund.*—Under this heading roads to the goods station, Jaffna, Chavakachcheri station, and Pallai station have been completed, and the approach road to the passenger station, Jaffna, has been commenced.

145. *Resthouse, Kalmunai.*—The new resthouse, Kalmunai, has been completed.

GOVERNMENT FACTORY.

146. This branch of the Department has been under the immediate control of Mr. E. C. Davies, Factory Engineer.

Particulars of works carried out during the year will be found in the Factory Engineer's report annexed, from which it will be seen that good progress has been made with—

(*a*) The various harbour improvements being carried out by this Department.
(*b*) The new Minor Courts and Fiscal's Office.
(*c*) The construction of the Bentota, Mahamodara, and Gintota bridges on the Galle road.
(*d*) The new Technical College.
(*e*) Widening of Seashore street, Colombo.
(*f*) Construction of Hambantota jetty.

In Appendix 5 will be found the particulars of the several bridges constructed at the Factory during the year; in Appendix 6 a statement of the distribution of Factory expenditure under the several classifications for the years 1901 and 1902; and in Appendix 7 the classification of expenditure on the several classes of work during the years 1898 to 1902, inclusive.

COLOMBO WATERWORKS.

147. *Labugama Waterworks.*—The rainfall registered at Labugama during the year amounted to 211·49 in., rain falling on 239 days. The maximum rainfall during twenty-four hours occurred on the 21st May, when 9·90 in. were registered. The water in the reservoir was 4 in. below overflow level on the 20th May; the sluices were opened, discharging 12,000,000 gallons of water per hour, and the water rose in the reservoir, attaining a maximum height of 3 ft. 9 in. above overflow level. The maximum depth from which water was drawn from the reservoir was 12 ft. below overflow level; the lowest water level reached, with the exception of the period when it was purposely lowered to admit of the duplication of the main pipe, was 3 ft. 4¾ in. on 17th October. The reservoir and works in immediate connection therewith have been satisfactorily maintained.

148. *Main Pipe Line.*—The pipe line has been satisfactorily maintained, a constant flow being obtained throughout the year.

149. *Maligakanda Service Reservoir.*—This reservoir has been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair without any exceptional expenditure.

150. *Distribution Works.*—The distribution works were maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. During the year the 7-in. pipe along Reclamation road was removed and replaced by a 9-in. pipe, connecting with the subsidiary mains in the Fort, at a cost of Rs. 18,561·05. This improvement has been attended with very satisfactory results, enabling water to be supplied to the upper floors of the buildings in the Fort.

Six new standposts or street fountains were fixed and one was removed, the total number in use being 696. 111 new services for domestic supply were constructed, making a total number of 3,182. 49 meters were fixed to services for other than domestic purposes, 38 were removed, making a total of 217 in use.

151. *Consumption of Water.*—In Appendix 8 will be found a tabular statement of the consumption of water during each month in the year. In Appendix 9 will be found a monthly return of water supplied by meter to each ward during the year.

It will be seen that throughout the year the maximum daily consumption each month exceeded the maximum discharging capacity of the main, viz., 25,000,000 gallons per diem, necessitating the water being shut off from 8 P.M. to 4 A.M. during the greater part of the year.

The average consumption of water per head per diem, taking the population at 150,000, was for all purposes at the rate of 16·7 gallons; deducting the metered supplies reduces the rate to 13·0 gallons.

152. *Quantity of Water.*—The results of the monthly analyses will be found in Appendix 10.

153. The following tabular statement showing the consumption of water during the last seven years is of interest:—

Year.	Water supplied by Meter. Gallons.	Total Consumption. Gallons.	Maximum Daily Consumption. Gallons.
1896 ...	38,097,840 ...	762,435,360 ...	2,555,508
1897 ...	51,353,450 ...	780,584,671 ...	2,502,300
1898 ...	82,941,553 ...	805,341,489 ...	2,646,241
1899 ...	105,569,529 ...	877,980,521 ...	2,869,581
1900 ...	129,933,208 ...	981,841,489 ...	3,997,067
1901 ...	162,997,699 ...	1,011,958,277 ...	3,149,578
1902 ...	205,061,720 ...	914,457,500 ...	3,342,228

154. There can be no question but that the introduction of the intermittent system of supply rendered necessary by the insufficient capacity of the main pipe from Labugama to Colombo to deliver the quantity of water necessary for the requirements of the city is far from satisfactory. The duplication of the pipe is now well in hand, and I anticipate before the close of the year a very marked increase in the quantity of water delivered to the city, rendering, I hope, the introduction of the intermittent system of supply unnecessary for many years.

155. *Duplication of Main from Labugama to Colombo.*—Mr. H. T. Creasy, District Engineer, was seconded from the 1st January and placed in immediate charge of this work. The necessary plans have been prepared, and orders placed for the pipes, valves, and fittings required for completing the duplication of the entire length of the 20-in. main from Labugama to Colombo; 2,000 tons of pipes and other castings have been delivered, and about one mile of the duplication has been completed.

The preparation of the necessary plans for the construction of a reservoir at Elie House is in hand, the property has been acquired, and the work will shortly be commenced under the immediate supervision of Mr. H. T. Creasy.

STAFF.

156. Mr. F. W. Johnson left on nine months' leave in May last, and was succeeded in the acting appointment of Assistant Director of Public Works by Mr. C. A. Lovegrove. It is with much regret that I have to record the death of Mr. J. MacDonnell, Provincial Engineer of the Northern Province, on the 10th October, 1902. The sad occurrence has deprived the Department of an efficient and zealous officer, and of one whose sterling personal qualities and genial disposition endeared him to those with whom he came in contact. Mr. A. W. Taffs retired on the 11th May, 1902, after twenty-nine years' service.

The following officers left the Department:—Mr. A. S. Colls in March, Mr. T. S. Edge in August, Mr. J. F. Fitzsimons in November, and Mr. J. O. Ebert in October.

Mr. H. de Silva, Clerk, Head Office, was transferred to the District Engineer's Office, Batticaloa, his place being filled by Mr. T. Rodrigo. Mr. P. L. Misso resigned in May, and Mr. H. A. P. Fernando was appointed in his stead in June. Mr. Graro, Draughtsman, Head Office, exchanged duties with Mr. J. H. Seneviratne, Draughtsman, Provincial Engineer's Office, Badulla.

157. The following officers were on leave during the year :—

Name.	Commencement of Leave.	Period.	Returned to Duty.
Mr. A. E. Mayes	... May 1, 1901	... 11 months and 22 days	... April 22, 1902
„ H. E. H. Hayes	... October 4, 1901	... 5 months and 7 days	... March 10, 1902
„ R. G. Carte	... June 4, 1901	... 17 months and 25 days	... November 29, 1902
„ W. B. Gregson	... June 16, 1901	... 12 months	... June 17, 1902
„ T. S. Edge	... September 10, 1901	... 11 months and 13 days	... August 23, 1902
„ R. A. Powell	... January 19, 1902	... 6 months and 6 days	... July 25, 1902
„ J. MacDonnell	... February 16, 1902	... 6 months and 5 days	... August 21, 1902
„ G. H. M. Hyde	... April 2, 1902	... 3 months and 3 days	... July 5, 1902
„ H. A. Grant	... May 1, 1902	... 9 months and 15 days	... Absent
„ F. W. Johnson	... May 5, 1902	... 11 months and 23 days	... do.
„ L. Creasy	... June 28, 1902	... 3 months and 23 days	... October 21, 1902
„ A. H. Nathanielsz	... January 8, 1901	... 17 months (extended till completion of 3 years' service)	... Absent

158. The following officers were appointed as District Engineers :—

Mr. A. E. Vanderstraaten in March and Mr. J. R. Thuraisingham in November.
Mr. A. H. Obeyesekere was appointed to the Head Overseer grade in April last.
Mr. H. E. de Kretser of the Irrigation Department was appointed District Engineer of this Department in June.
Mr. A. de Livera, District Engineer, who was seconded for service in the Municipality, reverted to his duties in September.

159. The changes that have taken place during the year in the provincial offices are as follows :—

Western Province.—Mr. A. E. Mayes on his return from leave relieved Mr. A. Clementi Smith at Negombo in May. Mr. A. E. Vanderstraaten assumed duties as District Engineer in charge of buildings in place of Mr. A. W. Taffs, who retired in May. Mr. J. G. Drieberg relieved Mr. C. F. Emerson at Kalutara in December. Mr. E. S. de Silva succeeded Mr. J. A. Moraes at Ragama in January, and Mr. A. de Livera was put in charge of camp works, Ragama, on his return from the Municipality in September. Mr. E. G. Eves on his return from leave resumed duties as District Engineer, Colombo, relieving Mr. T. R. Ward, who proceeded to Jaffna as Acting Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, in January. Mr. W. A. Werkmeister, Chief Clerk of the Provincial Engineer's Office, was transferred to the Colonial Secretary's Office, being succeeded by Mr. A. Hubert, Chief Clerk of the Provincial Engineer's Office, Uva, in August. Mr. S. Chelliah, District Engineer's Clerk, Negombo, was transferred to Colombo in August as Clerk to the District Engineer in charge of buildings, being succeeded by Mr. C. M. Chellappah, who was then holding the latter post. Mr. S. Kumaraswamy died in November, and a passed candidate, Mr. C. Tillainathan, assumed duties in Provincial Engineer's Office in December.

160. *Central Province.*—Mr. L. Creasy went on leave in June, his duties being performed by Mr. W. P. Fletcher. Mr. W. B. Gregson, on his return from leave, relieved Mr. W. P. Fletcher as District Engineer, Kandy. On Mr. Creasy's return from leave in October Mr. Fletcher proceeded to Jaffna as Acting Provincial Engineer, Northern Province. Mr. W. C. Price relieved Mr. W. B. Gregson at Kandy as District Engineer in November, the latter proceeding to Mihintale. Mr. W. R. W. Morgan was transferred to Trincomalee, relieved by Mr. R. J. K. MacBride in December. Mr. A. Clementi Smith relieved Mr. F. J. Pigott at Matale in May, the latter proceeding to Galle as Acting Provincial Engineer, Southern Province. Mr. W. C. Price, District Engineer, Dimbula, was transferred to Badulla as Acting Provincial Engineer, Uva, and was relieved by Mr. S. H. Bower in June. On Mr. R. A. Powell's return from leave in July, Mr. W. J. Thornhill, who was acting as District Engineer, Pussellawa, was placed in charge of Ulapane road. Mr. A. S. Colls being appointed to a post in South Africa, Mr. R. W. I. Crabbe relieved him in March. Mr. C. H. E. Muttukistna on being appointed Head Overseer was succeeded by Mr. H. Young as Draughtsman. Mr. A. M. Spaar, Head Overseer, was transferred from Matale to Katugastota district in May. Mr. V. Sinnatamby, District Engineer's Clerk, Pussellawa, retired in November, and was succeeded by Mr. S. Swaminather from the Provincial Engineer's Office, Jaffna, the vacancy being filled by a passed candidate, Mr. C. Tillainathan. Mr. C. Smith, District Engineer, Matale, having met with an accident on the 22nd December, was relieved by Mr. Livera.

161. *Northern Province.*—Mr. J. MacDonnell, Provincial Engineer, went on leave in February, being relieved by Mr. T. R. Ward. He returned in August and resumed duties, and continued in his post till 10th October, when he died. Mr. W. C. Price took charge of the Province temporarily, and was relieved by Mr. W. P. Fletcher in November. Mr. J. O. Ebert, District Engineer, Vavuniya, obtained employment in the Provincial Road Committee, Colombo, and was succeeded by Mr. E. S. de Silva in October.

162. *Southern Province.*—Mr. H. A. Grant went on leave in May, Mr. F. J. Pigott relieving him. Mr. R. B. J. Ondaatjie, Head Overseer, was transferred from Hambantota to Matara District in June, and thence to North-Western Province in July. Mr. R. Wijesekera, Draughtsman, was transferred to Kurunegala, being succeeded by Mr. C. E. Anthony. Mr. M. Ediriweera, Second Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, Galle, was transferred to Matara as District Engineer's Clerk, and Mr. D. Perera of that station to the Provincial Engineer's Office.

163. *Eastern Province.*—Mr. W. R. W. Morgan relieved Mr. E. H. Vanderstraaten, District Engineer, Trincomalee, in December, the latter proceeding to Head Office, Colombo. Mr. D. S. Muttiah, Inspector, was transferred from Trincomalee to Batticaloa in February. Mr. P. Seneviratne, Head Overseer, attached to Government Factory, was sent to Kalmunai in September. Mr. J. A. J. Ondaatjie, Second Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, was transferred to Mihintale as District Engineer's Clerk. Mr. K. Ponnampalam, District Engineer's Clerk, Trincomalee, was transferred to Kalmunai in January, being succeeded by Mr. S. Swaminather from Batticaloa, arrangements being made locally for the performance of the duties of the latter post during the time Mr. Sithamparapillai, who had been transferred there from Kalmunai, was on leave. On his retirement the post was filled up by Mr. H. de Silva from the Head Office.

164. *North-Western Province.*—Mr. H. E. H. Hayes returned from leave in March, and relieved Mr. R. W. I. Crabbe, who proceeded to Nuwara Eliya as District Engineer. Mr. J. F. Fitzsimons, District Engineer, Kurunegala, resigned in November. Mr. A. F. Churchill proceeded to Kurunegala as District Engineer, and was succeeded at Chilaw by Mr. W. J. Thornhill. Head Overseer R. B. J. Ondaatjie was attached to this Province in July. Mr. Anthony, Draughtsman, Kurunegala, was transferred to Galle, his place being filled up by Mr. R. Wijesekera, Draughtsman of that station.

165. *North-Central Province.*—Mr. W. B. Gregson relieved Mr. R. J. K. MacBride in November as District Engineer, Mihintale. Mr. R. G. Carte relieved Mr. J. G. Drieberg as District Engineer, Anuradhapura, in December. Mr. H. E. de Kretser from the Irrigation Department relieved Mr. Bower at Maradankadawala in June. Mr. J. A. J. Ondaatjie from Batticaloa took up duties as District Engineer's Clerk, Mihintale, in December, *vice* Mr. A. Ponnusamy.

166. *Province of Uva.*—Mr. C. A. Lovegrove, Provincial Engineer, was appointed Acting Assistant Director of Public Works in May, Mr. W. C. Price taking his place as Acting Provincial Engineer till the arrival of Mr. T. R. Ward in September. Mr. J. A. Moraes took up duties as District Engineer, Badulla, on the death of Mr. A. R. Tocke in January. Mr. A. Hubert, Head Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, Uva, was transferred to Colombo as Head Clerk of the Provincial Engineer's Office, being succeeded by Mr. V. E. Parys from the District Court, Trincomalee. Mr. Seneviratne, Draughtsman, Provincial Engineer's Office, exchanged duties with Mr. Graro, Draughtsman, Head Office.

167. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—Mr. H. E. E. Koch was attached to this Province as Head Overseer in January and stationed in the Avisawella district.

168. *Waterworks.*—Mr. T. C. Harrison, Assistant Inspector, arrived in January. Mr. R. A. Ingram, Sub-Inspector, was on leave in England with the Coronation Contingent from 16th May to 8th September.

GENERAL.

169. *Waterworks.*—With the exception of the city of Colombo, the towns of Kandy, Galle, Nawalapitiya, Badulla, Ratnapura, and Matale, and the Board of Improvement, District of Nuwara Eliya, the towns of the Island are dependent on the water drawn from shallow wells and natural streams in their immediate vicinity for water supply, no system existing for the proper distribution of water within the built areas.

With a view to improving the existing state of affairs and assisting the several local authorities, Mr. R. W. Smith, District Engineer, has been seconded for the purpose of making the necessary surveys and preparing plans and estimates for the efficient supply of water to some of the more important towns. Plans and estimates have been prepared by him for water supplies to the towns of Kurunegala and Negombo, and by the provincial officers for the water supplies of Anuradhapura, Bandarawela, Hatton, and Wattegama.

During a recent inspection of the Jaffna peninsula I obtained sufficient information to sketch out a project for the water supply of Jaffna, and Mr. Smith is under instructions to proceed to that town with a view to making the necessary detail surveys and collecting such further information as is necessary to complete the plans and estimate for that project.

170. The following tabular statement shows the expenditure on Annually Recurrent Works, Extraordinary Public Works, and those chargeable to loans and other funds during the years 1895 to 1902, inclusive :—

Year.	Recurrent. Rs.	Extraordinary. Rs.	Miscellaneous, including Loans. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1895	1,756,001	1,286,889	—	3,042,890
1896	1,823,558	1,219,106	—	3,042,664
1897	1,726,669	1,838,650	—	3,565,319
1898	1,900,307	1,510,143	369,324	3,779,774
1899	2,040,684	1,707,119	1,250,125	4,997,928
1900	2,029,279	1,610,261	1,074,665	4,714,205
1901	2,112,905	1,348,032	666,028	4,126,965
1902	2,163,394	1,448,491	572,143	4,184,028

171. In accordance with instructions received from His Excellency the Governor the construction of several extraordinary public works provided for in the Supply Bill was postponed.

172. Amongst the more important works carried out in the Drawing Office at the Head Office during the year may be mentioned :—

Water supply, Anuradhapura project.
Water supply, Jaffna project.
Design for the Malwatu-oya bridge, Anuradhapura.
Detail drawings for the Colombo Waterworks duplication of the main.
Detail drawings for additional service reservoir, Colombo.
Revision of plans and sections for the construction of roads from Maho to Polpitigama and from Nikaweratiya to Maho.
Preparation of detail drawings for new offices for the Deputy Fiscal at Hulftsdorp, now in course of construction.
Sketch designs for additions to Medical College.
Designs for new Civil Medical Stores.
Working drawings, Technical College, now in course of construction.
Amended design for administration block, Civil General Hospital.
Designs for Jailer's quarters, Hulftsdorp ; calf vaccination sheds ; post office, Kurunegala ; type post office ; type police station ; additional accommodation, Colombo Museum ; bungalow for Curator ; and finishings to Queen's statue, Colombo.

FRANCIS A. COOPER,
M.I.C.E., Fellow of the Sanitary Institute,
Member of the Association of Municipal and County Engineers,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, February 20, 1903.

11(II)03

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT FACTORY ENGINEER FOR 1902.

DURING the year 462 orders were received, amounting to Rs. 740,141·08, making with Rs. 382,838·56 brought forward from 1901 a total of Rs. 1,122,979·64. To this amount must be added disbursements on account of camp for South African prisoners of war, Rs. 5,924·35, and transport funds Rs. 1,722·85. The total amount therefore available for expenditure for 1902 was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Brought forward from 1901	382,838	56
Factory Orders, 1902	740,141	8
Prisoners of War	5,924	35
Transport Funds	1,722	85
Total ...	1,130,626	84

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure has been distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Prisoners of War	5,924	35
Bridges	228,558	49
Buildings	102,223	84
Harbour Improvements	249,770	3
Miscellaneous Departmental	65,099	80
Irrigation	2,089	48
Other Departments	14,835	96
Castings, Railway	24,657	17
Plague Precaution and Cooly Camps	18,502	84
Waterworks	9,364	70
Electrical	18,491	86
Transport Funds	1,722	85
Total ...	741,241	37

And has been paid as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Daily Labour Check Roll	164,342	31
Fuel	17,482	43
Government Stores	373,358	31
Materials purchased	127,173	43
Piecework	58,884	89
	741,241	37
Carried forward	365,209	16
Paid into Revenue	7,384	24
Unexpended	16,792	7
Total ...	1,130,626	84

CAMPS FOR THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

For providing new cells at Ragama, kitchens and fencing at Urugasmanhandiya, other small works at Diyatalawa, and the supply of water to Ragama, there has been an expenditure this year of Rs. 5,924·35.

BRIDGES.

During the year 180 iron bridges of different spans and width of roadway were made and sent to outstations, and the Bentota, Mahamodara, Wellampitiya, and Bope road bridges, which were made in 1901, were erected, with a total expenditure of Rs. 228,558·49.

Digarolla.—The work of stiffening this bridge by sinking eight cement concrete cylinder piers 5 ft. in diameter to a firm foundation and fitting new cross and diagonal stays was completed during the year.

Bentota.—The erection of the ironwork consisting of three spans, 2 of 140 ft. and 1 of 124 ft. by 14 ft. roadway, commenced in December, 1901, was completed, and the bridge opened for traffic in September.

Mahamodara.—The erection of the ironwork consisting of one span 152 ft. by 14 ft. roadway, made during 1901, was commenced in August, completed in December, and the bridge opened for traffic. This is the largest iron bridge ever made in the Colony.

Gintota.—Three spans of 80 ft. each by 14 ft. roadway were made in the Factory, and at the site of the bridge on the Galle road a temporary bridge 370 ft. long by 12 ft. roadway on wooden piles was erected and approach roads made and opened for traffic on the 23rd December; all the concrete cylinders 6 ft. in diameter for the piers moulded and the old bridge partially dismantled. The new bridge will consist of four spans of 80 ft. by 14 ft. roadway, supported on concrete cylinder piers 6 ft. in diameter in the river, and using the old abutments for the land ends. The work is now well in hand, and which I trust to have completed before the end of June, 1903.

Giriulla.—This bridge consisting of three spans of 110 ft. each by 16 ft. roadway, made in 1878, it was found necessary to strengthen owing to the increased and heavy traffic on the road. The work of increasing the area of iron in the girder was commenced in September, two spans were completed by the end of the year, and the whole work I trust to have completed by the middle of February.

BUILDINGS.

The expenditure under this head has been Rs. 102,223·84 on account of the new Minor Courts, Fiscal's Office, Technical College, and the usual supply of doors and windows for public buildings at outstations.

Minor Courts.—This building, a description of which was given in my last report, was practically completed during the year, and the upper floor temporarily occupied on and since the 13th May, 1902, by the Deputy Fiscal and his staff as offices. A few of the internal fittings of the Police Court and the Court of Requests still remain to be done; but these, together with a general cleansing and painting, will be effected after the Deputy Fiscal has vacated the buildings for his new quarters.

I would mention that the concrete flooring of the whole of this building has been laid in the following manner :—4 in. of concrete composed of 1 part of cement, 3 lime, 4 sand, 10 of 2-in. stones laid on well-rammed ground ; this was covered with smooth finished concrete laid in slabs of about 15 square ft. made of 1 part cement, 2 sand, 5 of ¾-in. stones, the joints between the slabs being made of tar, pitch, and cement.

The expenditure under the different heads was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Clearing site ...	54	25
Earthwork ...	247	48
Concrete in floor	2,295	52
Brickwork ...	4,431	45
Plastering ...	3,974	97
Roofing ...	4,325	57
Wood flooring	280	8
Wood ceiling	657	73
Doors and windows	3,558	68
Iron and lead work	1,756	31
Woodwork ...	3,423	39
Gutters and water fittings	2,457	45
Shelving ...	1,170	86
Painting ...	1,113	37
Supervision ...	1,002	13
Contingencies	561	37
Total ...	31,310	61

Fiscal's Offices.—The buildings have been erected along the southern boundary of the premises of the Minor Courts, and the quarters comprise a main two-storied building with a frontage of 60 ft. and a store for sequestered articles, coach-house, stalls, and latrines as outbuildings.

The main building has four rooms on the ground floor. The upper floor is split up into two rooms for the Deputy Fiscal and Shroff respectively, and two other rooms for the staff and clerks. All rooms on both floors are surrounded by a verandah 10 ft. wide.

The cutting of the foundation was commenced in July, and some of the concrete foundations were laid during the latter end of that month. Almost all of the brickwork was completed during August and September. The roof was erected during October and November. All the internal lime plastering, ornaments, and enrichments in cement, as well as all the external plastering in brick red, with the exception of the ground floor, were done during December. The doors and windows have not as yet been hung, neither have the concrete floors as yet been commenced.

The expenditure, Rs. 31,891·30, on this work has been distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Clearing site ...	96	72
Earth cutting...	591	48
Foundation in cement	1,137	84
Concrete in floor	1,013	17
Brickwork ...	12,400	59
Plastering ...	1,328	89
Roofing ...	4,688	52
Wood flooring	3,721	43
Doors and windows	1,817	88
Ceiling ...	1,907	82
Shelving ...	560	0
Iron and lead work	542	64
Wood fittings...	221	0
Painting ...	644	7
Supervision ...	427	80
Contingencies	791	45
Total ...	31,891	30

Technical College.—Estimated cost Rs. 150,000. The expenditure on this work was principally in cutting off 5 ft. from off the top of the hill in front of the Colombo Terminus Station and in preparing the site generally, and also in cutting and laying the foundations. A portion of the foundation had to be taken down 10 ft. below the new general level before sound foundings could be obtained at the canal end of the building. The cement concrete foundations and the brickwork up to the damp course level have been laid and built during the year.

This work would have been much further ahead could I have obtained a good facing brick in the local market, and so, as no satisfactory bricks were procurable in Colombo, and importation from Calcutta or Southern India was prohibitive owing to heavy freight charges, I was forced in December to manufacture my own facing bricks. I am now turning out about 400 per diem of these bricks, and as I have also arranged for engineer bricks of the same size to be made on the Kelani for internal work and backing, I have every prospect of pushing on this building to completion during 1903.

The expenditure on this work is distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Clearing site ...	310	38
Cutting down of site	2,034	68
Cutting trenches	791	29
Concrete foundation	4,840	28
Brick foundation	2,968	95
Doors and windows	1,698	54
Temporary sheds	1,002	66
Contingencies...	817	61
Total ...	14,464	39

Alterations to Mooring Boatshed.—Estimated cost Rs. 3,181·30. This work was commenced in December, the old shed being dismantled and new timber, &c., being supplied for a shed 22 ft. span and 68 ft. long. The floor of the shed and boatslip are to be of concrete and stone setts.

Harbour Improvements.—The expenditure, Rs. 249,770·03, was for the following works :—

Extending Kochchikada jetties.
Quay wall.
Master Attendant's jetty.
Iron shed, 80 ft. by 100 ft.
Extending B, C, and D warehouses.
Sliding door and paving archway, B, C, and D warehouses.
Vault and road extension of Commissariat st.
Widening Seashore street.
Wood paving Tea warehouse.
Drainage, Kochchikada warehouse.
Searchers' office.
Erecting electrical cranes.
Trincomalee jetty.
Hambantota jetty.

Extending Kochchikada Jetties.—Estimated cost Rs. 30,870. The work of extending the two iron pile jetties in front of the grain sheds has been completed. New rings and bollards have also been fitted to meet the requirements of the wharfingers.

Quay Wall.—Expenditure Rs. 84,636·46. The construction of the concrete quay wall round the harbour basin within the premises leased to the Ceylon Wharfage Company has made good progress during the year. The concrete wall is carried upon two rows of concrete cylinders 5 ft. diameter and sunk to a depth of 20 ft. below low water mean level. The work already done is as follows :—

North wall, 80 ft. of walling 6 ft. 6 in. high, 45 5-ft. diameter cylinders.
West wall, 150 ft. of walling 6 ft. 6 in. high, 69 5-ft. diameter cylinders.
South-west corner (curved), none, 34 5-ft. diameter cylinders.
South wall, 90 ft. of walling 2 ft. high, 52 5-ft. diameter cylinders.

The aforestated number of concrete cylinders represents a total length of cylinder foundation for 500 ft. of walling.

Four cranes have been at work for most of the year, but owing to the restrictions, or rather out of consideration for the exceptional landing difficulties of the Ceylon Wharfage Company, I was forced to stop all work at the northern end of the wall, as well as to generally delay the building up of the concrete wall upon the cylinder foundations already sunk.

Master Attendant's Jetty.—I have been unable to commence the work of pulling down, rebuilding, and extending this jetty, as I cannot still further reasonably increase the difficulties already being borne by the Ceylon Wharfage Company by taking away water frontage. The expeditious dredging of this basin is therefore most essential, and no time should be lost in bringing this work to an early completion.

Iron Shed, 80 ft. by 100 ft.—Expenditure Rs. 20,654·50. The dimensions of this shed were originally fixed at 80 ft. long by 60 ft. span, and the iron framework for such was made during the early part of the year. Instructions, however, were issued to me to make the shed 80 ft. long and with two spans of 50 ft. The ironwork of the roof principals has therefore been altered and added to, and the framework of this building is now in course of erection. Half of the trenches have already been excavated, and some of the concrete foundations laid. I would mention that I have not been able to make a fair start with this work, as the Wharfage Company object to give up the old building, which has eventually to be pulled down, and which covers a large portion of the area upon which the new shed is to be erected.

Extending B, C, and D Warehouses.—The expenditure on this work was Rs. 34,384·32 during the year, and the work is almost completed, as well as the addition of a door on the western side of the extension. Some little delay was occasioned owing to the suppliers of the jarrah blocks requesting that their blocks for the flooring should be seasoned in Colombo some three or four months before being laid.

Sliding Doors and Paving Archway, B, C, and D Warehouses.—Expenditure Rs. 1,319·86. This work is the paving of 5,000 square feet in two portions of sheds B, C, and D, which were terminated by two open archways, and formerly used for storing fibre with concrete and jarrah blocks, the archways being now closed with two sliding teakwood doors on iron rollers.

Vault and Road Extension of Commissariat Street.—A bullion vault was built inside the premises leased to the Ceylon Wharfage Company, comprising two rooms 25 ft. by 20 ft. and 25 ft. by 10 ft. respectively, and fitted with three doors, one being of plate iron and two of round bars. The roof is segmental, and this, together with the walls, were built in brickwork in cement with a concrete core having iron lattice work in its centre. Foundation and floor are of concrete. A new boundary wall and the clearing of the site still remain to be done.

Widening Seashore Street.—Expenditure Rs. 28,877·50. The building of a concrete retaining wall 5 ft. high surmounted by a parapet wall in brick and cement plastered for the purpose of widening this road to 50 ft., commencing at Kochchikada and extending to the Fish market, has progressed as far as it is possible. At present there are 1,200 feet of walling completed. The filling has been finished, as well as the paving and metalling, the rolling only now remaining to be done. I am unable to proceed any further with the remaining portion of this work until St. John's warehouse has been handed over to me by the Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works.

Wood Paving of Tea Warehouse.—Expenditure Rs. 3,297·06. The work of making good the concrete floor and adapting the old levels, as well as the laying of the jarrah blocks, is being gone on with, and can only be done slowly, so as to interfere with the warehouse accommodation as little as possible.

Drainage of Kochchikada Warehouse.—Expenditure Rs. 1,466·55. This expenditure represents the cost of making open relief drains for carrying off surplus surface road water. The work is almost completed.

Searchers' Office.—Expenditure Rs. 1,467·79. A new building with a frontage of 32 ft., containing two rooms 10 ft. by 10 ft. respectively, was built on the western side of north abutment of the Colombo Passenger Jetty bridge, the work being practically completed.

Electric Cranes.—Expenditure Rs. 11,425·22. The six 2-ton and two 4-ton electric cranes reached me in September, and, acting upon the plans passed by the Harbour Board, I have erected two 2-ton and one 4-ton cranes upon the Prince of Wales's jetty. One of the former is erected complete, and the mains have been laid to the switch station situated in a small building at the southern

abutment of the Passenger Jetty bridge, but I still wait for Messrs. Boustead Brothers to connect up my mains to their supply station, and as soon as this is done the cranes can be handed over to the Principal Collector of Customs. Each of the cranes is fastened to two 5-ft. concrete cylinders by means of holding down bolts fitted through two steel frames which embrace the concrete cylinders.

Trincomalee Jetty.—This work, the ironwork of which was made in 1901, was shipped to Trincomalee, erected, and opened for traffic during the year.

Hambantota Jetty.—This work was taken in hand by me in April. It consists of a T head 50 ft. by 20 ft. on concrete cylinder piles 5 in. diameter sunk to rock foundation, with iron beams, cross girders, &c., and wooden deck. Very little progress could be made before the south-west monsoon, when work had to be stopped; it was re-started on the 15th November, when four cylinder piles had been sunk, fixed on the rock, and filled with concrete. All the iron beams, girders, fenders, &c., made in the Factory and delivered at Hambantota. The work should be out of hand by the middle of April.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL.

The manufacture of the usual departmental tools and plant, such as hand and water carts, road rollers, repair of pickaxes, &c., accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 65,099·80.

IRRIGATION.

Very little work for this Department was executed during the year, and the total expenditure is only Rs. 2,089·48.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

A fair amount of work for the Master Attendant, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Government Agents, Provincial Road Committee, Local Boards, Controller of Government Stores, and Government Printer was executed during the year, accounting for an expenditure of Rs. 14,835·96.

CASTINGS.

Another increase in the output of castings from the foundry is to be recorded this year. The total output represents 4,819 cwt., as against 4,210 cwt. in 1901, of which the Railway Department have been supplied with 2,527 cwt., with an expenditure of Rs. 24,657·17.

WATERWORKS.

Owing to the duplication of the main there has been an increased output of work for this Department during the year; a large number of piers for river crossings, valve, and valve covers have been made, accounting for an expenditure of Rs. 9,364·70.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS AND RAGAMA CAMP.

There was an expenditure during the year of Rs. 18,502·84 on Ragama Camp, ss. Serendib, Clayton disinfector, &c.

ELECTRICAL.

All this work was under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of Works, with an expenditure of Rs. 18,491·86 for the general upkeep of installations in Government buildings and additional installation fitted up in the Queen's House, General Post Office, Audit Office, Master Attendant's boatshed, Government Printing Office, Customs, fans in the Council Chamber, and wires, poles, switchboard room for current to the electrical cranes.

An electrical repairing shop with instruments and tools has been fitted up during the year, so that electrical instruments and machines can be repaired in the Colony.

GENERAL.

The pneumatic tools for bridge work did not arrive in the Colony in time to be erected this year, so no new machinery was added to the Government Factory. An engine removed from the fitting shop was reconstructed and erected in the carpenters' shop, the machines re-arranged, and a temporary roof extended, which will allow of an increased output of work from this Department, which was always so cramped in past years.

The output of work during the year compares very favourably with that of previous years, and shows an increase on permanent and useful works of the Colony, although the expenditure has not been as much as in 1901, for in that year there was an expenditure on the camp for South African prisoners of war amounting to Rs. 96,692·55, which cannot be considered permanent colonial works.

STAFF.

During the year the Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Hyde, has been in immediate charge of all work under construction in Colombo outside the Government Factory. District Engineer Mr. Jayawardene has been in immediate charge of all work in the Government Factory. The Superintendent of Works, Mr. Rylands, has had in his charge all the electrical work of the Department and the general upkeep of Customs cranes. District Engineer Mr. Jonklaas who was promoted to the grade from an Inspector during the year, was in charge of the erecting of the Bentota, Mahamodara, and Gintota bridges.

All the staff, including those of the Clerical Department, have worked well and cheerfully during the past year, and have discharged their duties satisfactorily. It is a pleasure to carry out large and important structures with such a staff of assistants, who so cheerfully second all one's endeavours to push on with the work and give satisfaction to the Government.

Government Factory,
February 1, 1903.

E. C. DAVIES,
Factory Engineer.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—Statement of Expenditure (Annually Recurrent), 1902.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maintenance of Roads	159,392 30	270,928 59½	81,737 86	131,927 48½	102,850 17	117,963 36	97,464 65	167,518 31½	125,973 1½	—	1,255,755 75
Maintenance of Inland Navigation... ...	19,660 38	—	3,008 3	—	—	11,770 78	—	—	—	—	34,439 19
General (Flood Outlets)	213 11	—	73 37	—	7,368 52	—	495 23	—	182 50	—	8,332 73
Repairs to Government Buildings, exclusive of Police and Hospital Buildings	28,357 12	12,276 19	6,385 55	9,604 90	5,952 76	4,499 92	7,880 13	3,596 38	4,488 78	—	83,041 73
Repairs to Police Stations	4,870 91	2,434 21	529 95	1,080 7	202 50	362 89	—	231 81	523 70	—	10,236 4
Maintenance of Queen's Houses	2,544 25	3,305 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,849 30
Maintenance of Electric Light Installation, Colombo and Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,462 47	4,462 47
Maintenance of Medical Aid Hospitals ...	597 56	6,322 95	—	222 12	—	—	—	621 9	1,234 26	—	8,997 98
Repairs to Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	11,763 28	5,339 24	2,210 73	1,303 15	1,732 56	1,527 83	2,009 12	1,910 40	1,504 15	—	29,300 46
Temporary Hospitals in cases of Epidemics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance of Customs Wharf, Jetties, and Cranes	8,675 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,675 0
Additions and Improvements to Government Buildings and Works	4,598 23	2,520 85	1,764 63	1,581 8	2,364 2	1,992 72	—	579 60	1,251 60	—	16,652 73
Additions and Improvements to Police Buildings ...	973 1	3,553 84	—	24 0	—	—	—	112 94	—	—	4,663 79
Additions and Alterations to Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,662 84	78 10	538 1	1,273 42	226 49	464 83	943 65	33 47	900 40	—	9,121 21
Additions to Medical Aid Hospitals ...	750 69	764 1	—	85 87	—	—	—	1,926 0	797 53	—	3,424 10
Repairs to Bridges exceeding 50 ft. span ...	7,824 6	12,407 27	5,549 39	16,340 4	7,254 68	10,145 45	4,999 4	4,678 50	10,558 5	—	79,756 48
Painting Kelani Bridge	606 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	606 0
Miscellaneous	29,397 73	7,608 53	4,474 15	5,243 66	3,997 16	1,284 62	42 23	1,763 88	614 36	148,826 43	203,252 75
Total ...	284,886 47	327,538 83½	106,271 67	168,685 79½	131,948 86	150,012 40	113,834 5	182,072 38½	148,028 34½	153,288 90	1,766,567 71

No. 1 A.—Statement of Expenditure (Annually Recurrent), 1902.

Classification.	Province.									Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	
Commutation Money.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maintenance of Roads	96,366 12	35,830 34	30,308 21	46,581 43	16,532 70	40,004 29	10,927 85	9,825 29	32,166 48	318,542 71
Private Contribution spent from Branch Roads Funds.										
Maintenance of Roads	—	58,442 2½	—	2,553 53½	—	275 44	—	2,288 74½	14,623 65½	78,183 40
Miscellaneous	—	99 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99 88
Total ...	—	58,541 90½	—	2,553 53½	—	275 44	—	2,288 74½	14,623 65½	78,283 28
Grand Total ...	96,366 12	94,372 24½	30,308 21	49,134 96½	16,532 70	40,279 73	10,927 85	12,114 3½	46,790 13½	396,825 99

No. 2.—Statement of Expenditure (Extraordinary Works), 1902.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
New Works and Buildings	47,519 38	42,378 77½	23,909 74	30,296 99	27,905 7	10,391 28	20,599 98	18,979 44	24,484 65	—	246,465 30½
Alterations and Additions to Buildings ...	105,641 88	67,035 53	5,529 35	13,135 50	6,847 68	8,071 36	1,623 63	1,335 22	6,874 71	—	216,094 86
Special Repairs to Buildings	28,511 22	11,352 13	—	—	1,399 62	—	435 0	—	1,238 13	—	42,936 10
New Roads	5,362 2	11,000 99	30,398 99	1,991 54	10,412 63	20,021 12	58,213 34	25,920 30	79,395 35	—	242,716 28
Additions and Improvements to Roads ...	57,650 20	47,713 83	26,302 44	42,842 57	37,053 22	14,108 20	7,382 49	9,869 54½	10,258 37	—	253,180 86½
New Bridges	57,022 59	6,042 38	161 59	74,672 57	22,623 18	10,718 74	4,496 19	4,966 86	2,179 88	—	182,883 98
Repair of Bridges	12,520 3	7,026 17½	—	7,735 57	8,734 30	3,732 10	—	—	5,490 56	—	45,238 73½
Acquisition of Lands and Buildings ...	1,468 62	1,319 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,924 22	—	4,712 8
Miscellaneous	46,439 36	7,786 86	3,529 35	14,691 17	27,204 10	5,972 21	8,792 15	13,848 36	17,995 86	14,257 53	160,516 95
Total ...	362,135 30	201,655 91	89,831 46	185,365 91	142,179 80	73,015 1	101,542 78	74,919 72½	149,841 73	14,257 53	1,394,745 15½

No. 2 A.—Statement of Expenditure (Extraordinary Works), 1902.

Classification.	Province.									Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	
Private Contribution spent from Branch Roads Funds.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
New Works and Buildings	—	48 12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 12½
New Roads	—	26,281 42	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	2,705 43	29,016 85
Additions and Improvements to Roads	—	19,474 48	—	—	—	—	—	2,645 55½	—	22,120 3½
New Bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,968 78	—	1,968 78
Repair of Bridges	—	540 82½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	540 82½
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 0	52 0
Total ...	—	46,344 85	—	—	—	—	—	4,644 33½	2,757 43	53,746 61½

No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure, 1902.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Annually Recurrent.											
Maintenance of Roads	255,758 42	365,200 96	112,046 7	181,062 45	119,382 87	158,243 9	108,392 50	179,632 35	172,763 15	—	1,652,481 86
Maintenance of Inland Navigation... ...	19,660 38	—	3,008 3	—	—	11,770 78	—	—	—	—	34,439 19
General (Flood Outlets) ...	213 11	—	73 37	—	7,368 52	—	495 23	—	182 50	—	8,332 73
Repairs to Buildings ...	56,808 12	29,677 64	9,126 23	12,210 24	7,887 82	6,390 64	9,889 25	6,359 68	7,750 89	4,462 47	150,562 98
Additions to Buildings ...	10,984 77	6,916 80	2,302 64	2,964 37	2,590 51	2,457 55	943 65	1,752 1	2,949 53	—	33,861 83
Repairs of Bridges... ...	8,430 6	12,407 27	5,549 39	16,340 4	7,254 68	10,145 45	4,999 4	4,678 50	10,558 5	—	80,362 48
Miscellaneous	29,397 73	7,708 41	4,474 15	5,243 66	3,997 16	1,284 62	42 23	1,763 88	614 36	148,826 43	203,352 63
Total Recurrent	381,252 59	421,911 8	136,579 88	217,820 76	148,481 56	190,292 13	124,761 90	194,186 42	194,818 48	153,288 90	2,163,393 70
Extraordinary Works.											
New Works and Buildings	47,519 38	42,426 90	23,909 74	30,296 99	27,905 7	10,391 28	20,599 98	18,979 44	24,484 65	—	246,513 43
Alterations and Additions to Buildings ...	105,641 88	67,035 53	5,529 35	13,135 50	6,847 68	8,071 36	1,623 63	1,335 22	6,874 71	—	216,094 86
Special Repairs to Buildings	28,511 22	1,352 13	—	—	1,399 62	—	435 0	—	1,238 13	—	42,936 10
New Roads	5,362 2	37,282 41	30,398 99	1,991 54	10,412 63	20,021 12	58,213 34	25,950 30	82,100 78	—	271,733 13
Additions and Improvements to Roads ...	57,650 20	67,188 31	26,302 44	42,842 57	37,053 22	14,108 20	7,382 49	12,515 10	10,258 37	—	275,300 90
New Bridges	57,022 59	6,042 38	161 59	74,672 57	22,623 18	10,718 74	4,496 19	6,935 64	2,179 88	—	184,852 76
Repairs of Bridges...	12,520 3	7,567 0	—	7,735 57	8,734 30	3,732 10	—	—	5,490 56	—	45,779 56
Lands and Buildings to be acquired ...	1,468 62	1,319 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,924 22	—	4,712 8
Miscellaneous	46,439 36	7,786 86	3,529 35	14,691 17	27,204 10	5,972 21	8,792 15	13,848 36	18,047 86	14,257 53	160,568 95
Total Extraordinary	362,135 30	248,000 76	89,831 46	185,365 91	142,179 80	73,015 1	101,542 78	79,564 6	152,599 16	14,257 53	1,448,491 77
Total Recurrent and Extraordinary ...	743,387 89	669,911 84	226,411 34	403,186 67	290,661 36	263,307 14	226,304 68	273,750 48	347,417 64	167,546 43	3,611,885 47
Works chargeable to Loans, &c.											
Duplication of main	70,494 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,494 77
Harbour Improvements Loan	227,190 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	227,190 99
Lapsed Loan Board Fund (Minor Courts and new Offices, Deputy Fiscal, Hulftsdorp) ...	25,053 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,053 28
Railway Extension Fund	—	—	4,198 4	—	—	856 33	—	—	—	—	5,054 37
Plague Precautions	45,678 98	—	—	3,459 87	—	—	—	—	9 44	—	49,148 29
New resthouse at Kalmunai	—	—	—	—	5,688 6	—	—	—	—	—	5,688 6
Model dwellings, Nuwara Eliya (Board of Improvement Nuwara Eliya)	—	3,945 94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,945 94
Rebuilding fallen portion of boundary wall, St. Paul's Burial Ground	131 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131 16
Converting entrance halls of Planters, and Passengers' Wards into sitting-rooms for nurses ...	567 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	567 65

Improvements to road and bridge at the United Service Library, Kandy	—	1,624 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,624 92
Furniture for Kegalla Land Registry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321 77	—	321 77
Well at Elawela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349 93	—	—	349 93
Ventilators for dark room, Surveyor-General's Office	163 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163 75
Buoy at Kalkuda	—	—	—	—	130 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	130 37
Drains, Central Timber Depôt	812 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	812 72
Distinct account for house connections, &c. ...	33,022 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,022 53
Meter account	4,644 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,644 54
Railway castings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,478 48	24,478 48
Tin plates and hospital articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,377 43	6,377 43
Tin tickets for estates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,300 0	1,300 0
Diyatalawa Camp for Prisoners of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,075 23	—	—	68,075 23
Ragama Camp for Prisoners of War ...	19,223 47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,223 47
Mt. Lavinia Camp for Prisoners of War ...	3,433 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,433 96
New leading light mast, Colombo	606 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	606 87
Standards for telephone wire, Postmaster-General ...	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800 0
Water stills for Surveyor-General	555 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	555 0
Furniture for Surveyor-General	2,650 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,650 0
Iron sheds, Ammapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,460 0	4,460 0
Buoy, Master Attendant, Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	750 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	750 0
Two ferry boats, Government Agent, Eastern Province	—	—	—	—	4,000 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000 0
Cattle brands, Government Agent, Central Province	—	1,334 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,334 18
Buoy, Master Attendant, Galle	—	—	—	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800 0
Repairs to machinery, Government Printing Office ...	868 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	868 77
Miscellaneous other works done for other Departments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,084 97	4,084 97
Total Loans, &c. ...	435,898 44	6,905 4	4,198 4	4,259 87	10,568 43	856 33	—	68,425 16	331 21	40,700 88	572,143 40	
Grand Total ...	1,179,286 33	676,816 88	230,609 38	407,446 54	301,229 79	264,163 47	226,304 68	342,175 64	347,748 85	208,247 31	4,184,028 87	

No. 4.—Return of Roads in charge of the Public Works Department, 1902.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1902.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
WESTERN PROVINCE.																						
COLOMBO DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to public offices in the Colombo Fort	—	·22	—	—	·22	—	399 65	—	—	399 65	—	12	—	—	—	1,816	—	—	—	30	—	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Wellawatta, Dehiwala, and Mount Lavinia ...	—	2·36	—	—	2·36	—	1,200 26	—	—	1,200 26	—	10	—	—	—	508	—	—	—	50	—	—
Approach road to Kelaniya railway station ...	—	—	·36	—	·36	—	—	198 0	—	198 0	—	—	9	—	—	—	550	—	—	—	13	—
Branch roads, Dematagoda	—	·50	—	—	·50	—	59 65	—	—	59 65	—	10	—	—	—	119	—	—	—	9	—	—
Kotte road toll bar to junction of Galle road near Wellawatta	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	4,899 85	—	4,899 85	—	—	11	—	—	—	700	—	—	—	188	—
Chatham street extension	—	—	·43	—	·43	—	—	2,995 55	—	2,995 55	—	—	36	—	—	—	6,966	—	—	—	1,140	—
Dematagoda to Wellampitiya ...	—	·75	·75	—	1·50	—	305 0	672 4	—	977 4	—	—	13	—	—	406	896	—	—	40	80	—
Grandpass to 34th milepost, Kandy road ...	—	—	31	—	31	—	—	25,973 51	—	25,973 51	—	—	13	—	—	—	838	—	—	—	210	—
Grandpass to Avisawella	—	—	27	—	27	—	—	25,394 32	—	25,394 32	—	—	13	—	—	—	940	—	—	—	236	—
Hanwella to Bope	—	8·50	—	—	8·50	—	1,946 33	—	—	1,946 33	—	10	—	—	—	229	—	—	—	63	—	—
Kelaniya to Biyagama	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	5,248 17	—	5,248 17	—	—	12	—	—	—	656	—	—	—	169	—
Kelani bridge approaches	—	—	·90	—	·90	—	—	3,110 44	—	3,110 44	—	—	30	—	—	—	3,456	—	—	—	585	—
Municipal toll bar at Bambalapitiya to Kotte road junction at Pamankada ...	—	—	·50	—	·50	—	—	891 47	—	891 47	—	—	13	—	—	—	1,783	—	—	—	41	—
Roads within the Customs premises ...	—	—	·63	—	·63	—	—	10,198 31	—	10,198 31	—	—	36	—	—	—	16,188	—	—	—	2,560	—
Urugodawatta road	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	7,244 99	—	7,244 99	—	—	13	—	—	—	1,449	—	—	—	311	—
Veyangoda-Ruanwella road to Western Province boundary	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	7,690 3	—	7,690 3	—	—	12	—	—	—	699	—	—	—	88	—
Wellawatta to 7th milepost, Galle road ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	5,142 13	—	5,142 13	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,714	—	—	—	149	—
Wak-oya bridge to Labugama ...	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	2,981 23	—	2,981 23	—	—	12	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	61	—
Madampitiya-Mattakkuliya road ...	—	—	·50	—	·50	—	—	1,098 93	—	1,098 93	—	—	20	—	—	—	2,198	—	—	—	130	—
Road to grain sheds, Kochchikada ...	—	—	·16	—	·16	—	—	2,079 71	—	2,079 71	—	—	35	—	—	—	12,998	—	—	—	1,180	—
Road from Pasyala to Attanagalla ...	—	—	4·14	—	4·14	—	—	1,770 41	—	1,770 41	—	—	12	—	—	—	427	—	—	—	22	—
KALUTARA DISTRICT.																						
Horana to Alutgama	—	13	17·42	—	30·42	—	3,105 75	7,092 59	—	10,198 34	—	8	8	—	—	239	407	—	—	55	55	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Panadure and Wadduwa and beyond Kalutara to Alutgama, Angulana, Lunawa, and Moratuwa ...	—	4·02	—	—	4·02	—	996 26	—	—	996 26	10	—	—	—	—	248	—	—	—	806	—	—
7th milepost, Galle road, Galkissa to Bentota ...	—	—	31	—	31	—	—	27,999 93	—	27,999 93	—	—	10	—	—	—	903	—	—	—	170	—
Moratuwa to junction of Kesbewa ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1,198 29	—	1,198 29	—	—	10	—	—	—	399	—	—	—	480	—
Nagoda-Neboda road	—	—	10·36	—	10·36	—	—	6,659 58	—	6,659 58	—	—	8	—	—	—	643	—	—	—	40	—

Panadure to Nambapana	—	—	22·77	—	22·77	—	—	11,372	48	—	11,372	48	—	—	8	—	—	—	499	—	—	—	63	—	—
Road to Beruwala Customs	—	·66	—	—	·66	—	366	86	—	—	366	86	—	8	—	—	—	556	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Road leading to District Hospital, Neboda ...	—	·50	1·25	—	1·75	—	100	0	415	64	—	515	64	—	8	—	—	200	332	—	—	2	2	—	—
Bope-Nambapana road	—	6·50	—	—	6·50	—	2,273	21	—	—	—	2,273	21	—	8	—	—	349	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Horawella to Moragalla	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	1,989	40	—	1,989	40	—	—	8	—	—	—	398	—	—	—	10	—	—
NEGOMBO DISTRICT.																									
Approach road to railway station, Henaratgoda	—	·12	—	—	·12	—	74	26	—	—	74	26	—	9	—	—	—	619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to Veyangoda railway station	—	—	·09	—	·09	—	—	141	77	—	141	77	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,575	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach road to Mahara prison ...	—	·40	—	—	·40	—	250	46	—	—	250	46	—	9	—	—	—	626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grandpass to Toppu	—	—	24·30	—	24·30	—	—	26,704	10	—	26,704	10	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,099	—	—	—	978	—	—
Giriulla to Pasyala	—	·3	9	—	12	—	1,059	15	6,285	25	—	7,344	40	—	9	3	—	—	721	—	—	87	87	—	—
Ja-ela to Kotadeniyawa	—	—	18·50	—	18·50	—	—	10,926	9	—	10,926	9	—	—	10	—	—	353	590	—	—	—	150	—	—
Minuwangoda to Henaratgoda ...	—	2·11	6	—	8·11	—	595	99	4,031	0	—	4,626	99	—	10	3	—	—	696	—	—	36	36	—	—
Maha Hunupitiya to Mugurugampola ...	—	8·50	10·50	—	19	—	1,920	74	4,850	0	—	6,770	74	—	9	3	—	282	479	—	—	48	48	—	—
Negombo to Giriulla	—	—	23·50	—	23·50	—	—	14,088	44	—	14,088	44	—	—	12	—	—	226	599	—	—	—	104	—	—
Veyangoda to Negombo	—	8·25	7	—	15·25	—	2,717	92	5,475	20	—	8,193	12	—	10	10	—	—	782	—	—	100	100	—	—
Welisara to Ragama	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	1,550	71	—	1,550	71	—	—	9	—	—	329	310	—	—	—	108	—	—
Total ...	—	59·39	303·56	—	362·95	—	17,371	49	239,032	64	—	256,404	13	—	—	—	—	—	294	786	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																									
KANDY DISTRICT.																									
Approach roads to public buildings, Kandy ...	—	2·07	—	—	2·07	—	654	64	—	—	654	64	—	8	—	—	—	316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ampitiya road	—	—	4·75	—	4·75	—	—	2,064	22	—	2,064	22	—	—	12	—	—	—	434	—	—	—	18	—	—
Haragama to Kurundu-oya	—	—	28·25	—	28·25	—	—	14,997	0	—	14,997	0	—	—	14	—	—	—	531	—	—	—	41	—	—
Kandy to Haragama	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	6,159	32	—	6,159	32	—	—	14	—	—	—	725	—	—	—	45	—	—
Kandy railway approach roads ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1,772	32	—	1,772	32	—	—	40	—	—	—	1,772	—	—	—	73	—	—
Katugastota to Queen's Hotel ...	—	—	2·57	—	2·57	—	—	4,886	67	—	4,886	67	—	—	30	—	—	—	1,901	—	—	—	93	—	—
Lower Badulla road, Kandy section ...	23·50	—	—	—	23·50	1,236	47	—	—	—	1,236	47	8	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peradeniya to Lewella ferry	—	—	5·81	—	5·81	—	—	6,992	0	—	6,992	0	—	—	30	—	—	—	1,204	—	—	—	53	—	—
Peradeniya to Gampola	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	3,258	64	—	3,258	64	—	—	14	—	—	—	407	—	—	—	12	—	—
Branch Roads.																									
Deltota road	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	13,989	49	—	13,989	49	—	—	14	—	—	—	736	—	—	—	32	—	—
Padiyapelella and Kabaragala roads ...	—	—	4·89	—	4·89	—	—	2,059	97	—	2,059	97	—	—	12	—	—	—	421	—	—	—	4	—	—
KATUGASTOTA DISTRICT.																									
From junction of Hunasgiriya road to Iriyagastenna	—	—	3·20	—	3·20	—	—	2,049	42	—	2,049	42	—	—	9	—	—	—	640	—	—	—	225	—	—
Gonawatta ferry to Rajawella ...	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	2,296	1	—	2,296	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	574	—	—	—	182	—	—
Iriyagama to Aladeniya	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	2,393	53	—	2,393	53	—	—	8	—	—	—	399	—	—	—	240	—	—
Kadugannawa to Peradeniya	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	4,095	21	—	4,095	21	—	—	14	—	—	—	682	—	—	—	365	—	—
Katugastota to Madulkele	—	—	18·50	—	18·50	—	—	16,347	57	—	16,347	57	—	—	8	—	—	—	883	—	—	—	1,217	—	—
Katugastota to Balakaduwa	—	—	7·50	—	7·50	—	—	2,053	90	—	2,053	90	—	—	8	—	—	—	274	—	—	—	341	—	—
Katugastota to Galagedara	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	5,595	81	—	5,595	81	—	—	8	—	—	—	560	—	—	—	608	—	—
Laggala tavalam road, Laggala bridle path ...	16·75	—	2·50	—	19·25	1,000	0	—	826	50	—	1,826	50	4	—	8	—	60	330	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madawala to Teldeniya and Nugatenna gap road	—	—	17·07	—	17·07	—	—	11,492	39	—	11,492	39	—	—	8	—	—	—	673	—	—	—	730	—	—
Teldeniya to Rangalla	—	—	9·75	—	9·75	—	—	3,887	23	—	3,887	23	—	—	8	—	—	—	398	—	—	—	365	—	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1902.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.*																						
KATUGASTOTA DISTRICT—*contd.*						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Branch Roads.																						
Dotale road	—	—	8·18	—	8·18	—	—	2,400 80	—	2,400 80	—	—	8	—	—	—	293	—	—	—	487	—
Duckwari bazaar to Kotaganga ...	—	—	1·75	—	1·75	—	—	1,738 37	—	1,738 37	—	—	8	—	—	—	936	—	—	—	60	—
Madulkele to Kabaragala	—	—	3·25	—	3·25	—	—	2,617 23	—	2,617 23	—	—	8	—	—	—	805	—	—	—	60	—
Madulkele to Bambara-ela	—	—	7·75	—	7·75	—	—	3,791 70	—	3,791 70	—	—	8	—	—	—	489	—	—	—	243	—
Nugatenna gap to Kobonila	—	—	4·77	—	4·77	—	—	2,364 99	—	2,364 99	—	—	8	—	—	—	496	—	—	—	121	—
Rangalla-Nitre Cave road	—	—	3·75	—	3·75	—	—	1,227 32	—	1,227 32	—	—	8	—	—	—	327	—	—	—	61	—
Kadugannawa to Alagalla	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	1,992 18	—	1,992 18	—	—	8	—	—	—	398	—	—	—	48	—
MATALE DISTRICT.																						
Balakaduwa to junction of Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road	—	—	36·50	—	36·50	—	—	28,573 62	—	28,573 62	—	—	12	—	—	—	783	—	—	—	168	—
Beligamuwa to Mirisgoni-oya... ...	—	14·10	—	—	14·10	—	2,908 68	—	—	2,908 68	—	12	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	22	—	—
Kalawewa to Galawela	—	7·50	—	—	7·50	—	1,639 86	—	—	1,639 86	—	12	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naula *vid* Elahera to Pallegama ...	16	15	—	—	31	2,075 93	2,924 0	—	—	4,999 93	12	12	—	—	130	195	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matale to Rattota	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	4,400 57	—	4,400 57	—	—	12	—	—	—	677	—	—	—	25	—
Palapatwela to Galawela	—	17·50	1·50	—	19	—	3,309 90	450 0	—	3,759 90	—	12	12	—	—	188	300	—	—	17	17	—
Ukuwela road	—	—	1·38	—	1·38	—	—	582 56	—	582 56	—	—	12	—	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	—
PUSSELLAWA DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to public buildings and to railway stations, Gampola and Ulapane ...	—	·10	·55	—	·65	—	39 88	200 0	—	239 88	—	10	10	—	—	398	364	—	—	27	27	—
Gampola to Pussellawa	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	10,695 90	—	10,695 90	—	—	10	—	—	—	891	—	—	—	43	—
Gampola to Nawalapitiya	—	—	10·70	—	10·70	—	—	4,737 94	—	4,737 94	—	—	10	—	—	—	443	—	—	—	11	—
Pundaluoya-Watagoda road	—	—	7·15	—	7·15	—	—	3,997 98	—	3,997 98	—	—	10	—	—	—	559	—	—	—	15	—
Pussellawa to Ramboda	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	5,360 11	—	5,360 11	—	—	10	—	—	—	595	—	—	—	10	—
Branch Roads.																						
Pupuressa road	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	6,425 65	—	6,425 65	—	—	10	—	—	—	642	—	—	—	17	—
Pundaluoya-Tawalantenna road ...	—	—	9·25	—	9·25	—	—	4,637 0	—	4,637 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	501	—	—	—	6	—
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.																						
Ambawela road	—	—	5·12	—	5·12	—	—	2,548 63	—	2,548 63	—	—	12	—	—	—	497	—	—	—	3	—
Blackpool bridle path	7·80	—	—	—	7·80	389 97	—	—	—	389 97	4	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings, Nuwara Eliya	—	3·61	·08	—	3·69	—	983 97	·15 0	—	998 97	—	—	·18	—	—	272	—	—	—	—	—	—

Lindula to Nuwara Eliya (Nanu-oya to Nuwara Eliya)	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	6,598 97	—	6,598 97	—	—	17	—	—	—	1,099	—	—	—	140	—
Lake and Moon Plains road	—	4	1	—	5	—	1,000 0		499 99	—	1,499 99	—	12	12	—	—	250	500	—	—	15	15	—
New Bazaar road connecting the Uda Pussellawa and Badulla road	—	—	·16	—	·16	—	—		75 43	—	75 43	—	—	12	—	—	—	471	—	—	—	30	—
Ramboda to Wilson's Bungalow ...	—	—	26	—	26	—	—		10,725 34	—	10,725 34	—	—	12	—	—	—	412	—	—	—	30	—
Rappahannock bridle path	1·20	—	—	—	1·20	56	28	—	56	28	4	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uda Pussellawa-Dimbula junction road ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—		1,299 60	—	1,299 60	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,300	—	—	—	50	—
Uda Pussellawa road	—	—	6·84	—	6·84	—	—		4,999 98	—	4,999 98	—	—	12	—	—	—	731	—	—	—	80	—
Forest Service road, Kandapola ...	—	1·40	—	—	1·40	—	569	96	—	—	569 96	—	10	—	—	—	407	—	—	—	5	—	—
Uda Pussellawa road to Havelock drive ...	—	·60	—	—	·60	—	249	35	—	—	249 35	—	12	—	—	—	415	—	—	—	3	—	—
Branch Roads.																							
Kandapola-Uda Pussellawa road ...	—	—	15·16	—	15·16	—	—		7,993 55	—	7,993 55	—	—	10	—	—	—	527	—	—	—	50	—
Hospital junction to the Brewery, Nuwara Eliya	—	—	·07	—	·07	—	—		27 87	—	27 87	—	—	12	—	—	—	398	—	—	—	8	—
DIMBULA DISTRICT.																							
Craigie Lea to Lindula	—	—	6	—	6	—	—		7,774 32	—	7,774 32	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,295	—	—	—	164	—
Dimbula road, Nawalapitiya to Craigie Lea ...	—	—	20	—	20	—	—		9,199 90	—	9,199 90	—	—	12	—	—	—	460	—	—	—	55	—
Dolosbage road, 1st section	—	—	4	—	4	—	—		3,745 53	—	3,745 53	—	—	12	—	—	—	936	—	—	—	42	—
Dimbula-Dikoya junction (Dimbula junction to Hatton)	—	—	6·57	—	6·57	—	—		3,498 59	—	3,498 59	—	—	12	—	—	—	532	—	—	—	42	—
Holyrood road	—	—	·30	—	·30	—	—		379 44	—	379 44	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,264	—	—	—	163	—
Lindula to Nuwara Eliya (Lindula to Nanu-oya)	—	—	10	—	10	—	—		4,999 5	—	4,999 5	—	—	12	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	26	—
Tispane road	—	—	2·35	—	2·35	—	—		999 96	—	999 96	—	—	12	—	—	—	425	—	—	—	13	—
Branch Roads.																							
Dolosbage road, 2nd section	—	—	6·25	—	6·25	—	—		3,665 20	—	3,665 20	—	—	12	—	—	—	586	—	—	—	36	—
Glenlyon-Preston	—	—	2·55	—	2·55	—	—		1,199 78	—	1,199 78	—	—	12	—	—	—	470	—	—	—	12	—
Lindula to end of Agra road... ...	—	—	14	—	14	—	—		19,999 96	—	19,999 96	—	—	14	—	—	—	1,428	—	—	—	123	—
Railway Gorge road	—	—	3	—	3	—	—		1,299 99	—	1,299 99	—	—	12	—	—	—	433	—	—	—	16	—
Walaha road	—	—	1·91	—	1·91	—	—		675 21	—	675 21	—	—	12	—	—	—	353	—	—	—	10	—
DIKOYA DISTRICT.																							
Approach roads to buildings at Hatton and railway stations	—	—	·66	—	·66	—	—		795 29	—	795 29	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,205	—	—	—	50	—
Carolina road	—	—	1·20	—	1·20	—	—		604 38	—	604 38	—	—	12	—	—	—	504	—	—	—	26	—
Dikoya road, Nawalapitiya to Hatton bridge junction	—	—	21·40	—	21·40	—	—		10,115 33	—	10,115 33	—	—	11	—	—	—	472	—	—	—	69	—
Dimbula-Dikoya junction	—	—	1·50	—	1·50	—	—		2,095 13	—	2,095 13	—	—	16	—	—	—	1,397	—	—	—	425	—
Ginigathena to boundary of Province ...	—	—	7·37	—	7·67	—	—		3,389 49	—	3,389 49	—	—	10	—	—	—	442	—	—	—	17	—
Strathdon-Fruit Hill road	—	—	1·70	—	1·70	—	—		713 68	—	713 68	—	—	10	—	—	—	420	—	—	—	75	—
Branch Roads.																							
Bathford Valley road	—	—	6·60	—	6·60	—	—		2,792 62	—	2,792 62	—	—	11	—	—	—	423	—	—	—	112	—
Dikoya road, Hatton bridge junction to Norwood bridge	—	—	4·98	—	4·98	—	—		10,717 86	—	10,717 86	—	—	14	—	—	—	2,152	—	—	—	398	—
Dikoya road, Norwood bridge to Campion ...	—	—	10·05	—	10·05	—	—		7,510 75	—	7,510 75	—	—	11	—	—	—	747	—	—	—	90	—
Maskeliya road, Maskeliya to Cruden ...	—	—	3·60	—	3·60	—	—		1,788 2	—	1,788 2	—	—	10	—	—	—	497	—	—	—	32	—
Maskeliya road, Norwood bridge to Moray ...	—	—	9·73	—	9·73	—	—		7,346 19	—	7,346 19	—	—	10	—	—	—	755	—	—	—	175	—
Maskeliya road, Brownlow to Luccombe ...	—	—	3·87	—	3·87	—	—		1,453 66	—	1,453 66	—	—	9	—	—	—	375	—	—	—	23	—
Norton-Carolina road	—	—	5·25	—	5·25	—	—		2,996 76	—	2,996 76	—	—	10	—	—	—	570	—	—	—	21	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1902.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.*																						
DIKOYA DISTRICT—*contd.*																						
Norwood-Upcot road ...	—	—	8·25	—	8·25	—	—	4,986 97	—	4,986 97	—	—	10	—	—	—	604	—	—	—	46	—
Wanarajah road ...	—	—	4·50	—	4·50	—	—	1,890 46	—	1,890 46	—	—	10	—	—	—	420	—	—	—	83	—
Annfield road ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	1,184 7	—	1,184 7	—	—	10	—	—	—	338	—	—	—	18	—
Total ...	65·25	65·88	539·09	—	670·22	4,758 65	14,280 24	346,013 7	—	365,051 96	—	—	—	—	73	217	642	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																						
JAFFNA DISTRICT.																						
Achchuveli to Tondaimannar... ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	350 0	—	350 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	4	—
Drainage channels ...	10	—	—	—	10	672 0	—	—	—	672 0	8	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gravets of Jaffna ...	—	—	44	—	44	—	—	8,499 0	—	8,499 0	—	—	14	—	—	—	193	—	—	—	210	—
Jaffna to Karaitivu ...	—	—	14·25	—	14·25	—	—	2,989 0	—	2,989 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	55	—
Jaffna to Kankesanturai ...	—	—	11·50	—	11·50	—	—	3,508 0	—	3,508 0	—	—	15	—	—	—	305	—	—	—	200	—
Jaffna to Point Pedro ...	—	—	21	—	21	—	—	4,520 0	—	4,520 0	—	—	14	—	—	—	215	—	—	—	154	—
Jaffna to Kaitadi ...	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	2,356 0	—	2,356 0	—	—	15	—	—	—	362	—	—	—	69	—
Manippai to Kaitadi ...	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	1,396 0	—	1,396 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	174	—	—	—	13	—
Punnalai road ...	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	2,021 0	—	2,021 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	79	—
Pannaitturai to Kayts ...	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	788 0	—	788 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	5	—
Point Pedro to Punnalai ...	—	—	25	—	25	—	—	2,949 0	—	2,949 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	4	—
Tilippalai to Pandatiruppu ...	—	—	4·50	—	4·50	—	—	760 0	—	760 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	169	—	—	—	10	—
Vallai to Valluvedditurai ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	650 0	—	650 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	7	—
Valukkai-aru to Velanai ...	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	319 0	—	319 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	10	—
Approach road to Valluvedditurai Customs ...	—	—	·07	—	·07	—	—	17 0	—	17 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	243	—	—	—	3	—
PALLAI DISTRICT.																						
Chavakachcheri to Karaveddi... ...	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	1,448 0	—	1,448 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	10	—
Karanavai to Tunnalai ...	—	—	5·50	—	5·50	—	—	620 0	—	620 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	5	—
Kaitadi to Mankulam ...	—	—	54	—	54	—	—	21,897 0	—	21,897 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	405	—	—	—	80	—
Point Pedro to Kodikamam ...	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	1,607 0	—	1,607 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	189	—	—	—	15	—
Puttur to Kodikamam ...	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	1,084 0	—	1,084 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	20	—
VAVUNIYA DISTRICT.																						
Central road to Mullaittivu (new trace) ...	—	25·50	5	—	30·50	—	5,609 0	1,393 0	—	7,002 0	—	15	12	—	—	220	279	—	—	5	5	—
Mankulam to Galkandamadu ...	—	—	34·25	—	34·25	—	—	18,757 0	—	18,757 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	548	—	—	—	22	—
Mullaittivu to Central road (old trace) ...	24	3	—	—	27	1,249 0	714 0	—	—	1,963 0	12	12	—	—	52	238	—	—	1	1	—	—
Vavuniya to Parayanalankulam ...	—	22·25	—	—	22·25	—	5,212 0	—	—	5,212 0	—	12	—	—	—	234	—	—	—	15	—	—
Vavuniya towards Horawapotana ...	—	6	—	—	6	—	685 0	—	—	685 0	—	12	—	—	—	114	—	—	—	2	—	—

MANNAR DISTRICT.																									
Coast road to Colombo ...	...	76	2	—	—	78	3,664	0	175	0	—	—	3,839	0	20	15	—	—	48	87	—	—	2	2	—	—
Mannar causeway ...	...	—	—	2·50	—	2·50	—		—		1,306	0	1,306	0	—	—	12	—	—	—	522	—	—	—	15	—
Yakawewa to Pesalai ...	...	11	28·25	13·50	—	52·75	851	0	5,612	0	8,869	0	—	15,332	0	16	15	12	—	77	199	657	—	15	15	15	—
Total	...	121	87	310·57	—	518·57	6,436	0	18,007	0	88,103	0	—	112,546	0	—	—	—	—	53	207	283	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																									
GALLE DISTRICT.																									
Bentota to Goyyapana ...	...	—	—	43·25	—	43·25	—		—		29,821	0	—	29,821	0	—	—	10	—	—	—	689	—	—	—	270	—
Dodanduwa to Baddegama ...	...	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—		—		3,631	0	—	3,631	0	—	—	9	—	—	—	559	—	—	—	248	—
Galle to Udugama ...	...	—	—	22·75	—	22·75	—		—		13,451	0	—	13,451	0	—	—	9	—	—	—	591	—	—	—	76	—
Galle to Akuressa ...	...	—	—	21	—	21	—		—		13,079	0	—	13,079	0	—	—	9	—	—	—	623	—	—	—	53	—
Hikkaduwa to Gonapinuwela...	...	—	—	2·70	—	2·70	—		—		1,892	0	—	1,892	0	—	—	9	—	—	—	701	—	—	—	216	—
Kahawe to Batapola ...	...	—	3·25	2	—	5·25	—		649	0	1,114	0	—	1,763	0	—	8	8	—	—	200	557	—	—	28	28	—
Roads within the Municipality of Galle	...	—	—	4·75	—	4·75	—		—		6,497	0	—	6,497	0	—	—	14	—	—	—	1,368	—	—	—	347	—
Railway approach roads ...	...	—	—	·35	—	·35	—		—		296	0	—	296	0	—	—	9	—	—	—	·846	—	—	—	140	—
MATARA DISTRICT.																									
Akuressa to Wiharahena ...	...	—	—	33	—	33	—		—		19,101	0	—	19,101	0	—	—	10	—	—	—	579	—	—	—	36	—
Dikwella to Beliatta ...	...	—	—	8	—	8	—		—		3,266	0	—	3,266	0	—	—	8	—	—	—	408	—	—	—	38	—
Goyyapana to Tangalla ...	...	—	—	36	—	36	—		—		21,195	0	—	21,195	0	—	—	10	—	—	—	589	—	—	—	104	—
Hakmana to Tangalla ...	...	—	7	5	—	12	—		819	0	2,417	0	—	3,236	0	—	6	7	—	—	117	483	—	—	20	16	—
Matara to Hakmana ...	...	—	—	15	—	15	—		—		5,998	0	—	5,998	0	—	—	7	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	44	—
Matara new entrance road ...	...	—	—	1·25	—	1·25	—		—		498	0	—	498	0	—	—	12	—	—	—	398	—	—	—	60	—
Railway approach roads ...	...	—	—	1·40	—	1·40	—		—		306	0	—	306	0	—	—	11	—	—	—	219	—	—	—	160	—
Matara-Akuressa road ...	...	—	—	12·66	—	12·66	—		—		5,191	0	—	5,191	0	—	—	2·50	—	—	—	410	—	—	—	147	—
Branch Road.																									
Deniyaya to Hayes ...	...	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—		—		5,107	0	—	5,107	0	—	—	6	—	—	—	486	—	—	—	14	—
HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.																									
Hambantota to Tanamalwila ...	...	—	7·50	21	—	28·50	—		2,745	0	15,529	0	—	18,274	0	—	20	12	—	—	366	739	—	—	30	80	—
Lewaya road ...	...	—	—	2	—	2	—		—		1,796	0	—	1,796	0	—	—	12	—	—	—	898	—	—	—	98	—
Tangalla to Hambantota ...	...	—	—	26	—	26	—		—		20,305	0	—	20,305	0	—	—	12	—	—	—	781	—	—	—	75	—
Tangalla-Hambantota road (138th mile) to Liyangahatota ...	...	—	11	—	—	11	—		1,650	0	—	—	—	1,650	0	—	15	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	15	—	—
Weligatta to Bundala ...	...	—	3·50	2	—	5·50	—		682	0	1,186	0	—	1,868	0	—	20	10	—	—	195	593	—	—	5	30	—
Wirawila to Kirinda *viâ* Tissamaharama	...	—	6·25	5	—	11·25	—		1,049	0	1,792	0	—	2,841	0	—	15	10	—	—	168	358	—	—	16	40	—
Total	...	—	38·50	282·11	—	320·61	—		7,594	0	173,297	0	—	180,891	0	—	—	—	—	—	197	614	—	—	—	—	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1902.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
EASTERN PROVINCE.																						
BATTICALOA DISTRICT.																						
Coast road north, Batticaloa District ...	—	26·50	20·50	—	47	—	7,356 0	15,440 0	—	22,796 0	—	12	12	—	—	278	748	—	—	30	110	—
Kalkuda road	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	1,582 0	—	1,582 0	—	—	9	—	—	—	452	—	—	—	12	—
Maduru-oya to Eravur	—	—	44·25	—	44·25	—	—	30,900 0	—	30,900 0	—	—	14	—	—	—	698	—	—	—	110	—
Punkuduveli road	—	1·50	—	—	1·50	—	140 0	—	—	140 0	—	10	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	4	—	—
Road from the resthouse to the bar, Batticaloa	—	3	—	—	3	—	765 0	—	—	765 0	—	10	—	—	—	255	—	—	—	30	—	—
KALMUNAI DISTRICT.																						
Akkaraipattu-Sagamam road... ...	—	5·50	6	—	11·50	—	1,404 0	2,079 0	—	3,483 0	—	8	14	—	—	255	346	—	—	2	32	—
Arasadi to Malkompuddi	—	3·25	—	—	3·25	—	416 0	—	—	416 0	—	10	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	72	—	—
Akkaraipattu-Irakkamam road ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	191 0	—	—	191 0	—	10	—	—	—	191	—	—	—	10	—	—
Coast road south	30	20	48	—	98	484 0	4,740 0	20,926 0	—	26,150 0	20	12	14	—	16	237	436	—	2	87	170	—
Karaitivu to Sammanturai and Irakkamam ...	—	4	9	—	13	—	554 0	2,546 0	—	3,100 0	—	8	14	—	—	139	283	—	—	68	91	—
Kalmunai-Chadiyantalawa road ...	—	5·50	2	—	7·50	—	566 0	868 0	—	1,434 0	—	10	14	—	—	103	434	—	—	120	120	—
Pottuvil-Muppane road	7	8·50	—	—	15·50	150 0	1,774 0	—	—	1,924 0	30	10	—	—	21	209	—	—	1	15	—	—
TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.																						
Coast road, Trincomalee District ...	17	25·34	—	—	42·34	357 0	9,488 0	—	—	9,845 0	16	10	—	—	21	374	—	—	3	35	—	—
Gravets of Trincomalee	—	5·40	—	—	5·40	—	1,205 0	—	—	1,205 0	—	16	—	—	—	223	—	—	—	50	—	—
Road from the salt store at Nilaveli to the high road	—	·61	—	—	·61	—	200 0	—	—	200 0	—	6	—	—	—	328	—	—	—	7	—	—
Trincomalee to Kituluttu	—	—	29	—	29	—	—	11,200 0	—	11,200 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	386	—	—	—	38	—
Trincomalee towards Anuradhapura ...	—	22·50	—	—	22·50	—	4,715 0	—	—	4,715 0	—	16	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	22	—	—
Coast road to Toppur	—	1·61	—	—	1·61	—	1,025 0	—	—	1,025 0	—	14	—	—	—	637	—	—	—	6	—	—
Total ...	54	134·21	162·25	—	350·46	991 0	34,539 0	85,541 0	—	121,071 0	—	—	—	—	18	257	521	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																						
KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·50	—	—	·50	—	194 0	—	—	194 0	—	10	—	—	—	388	—	—	—	10	—	—
Getawana circular road	—	—	1·25	—	1·25	—	—	575 0	—	575 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	460	—	—	—	50	—
Kurunegala to Nikaweratiya	—	—	25	—	25	—	—	14,742 0	—	14,742 0	—	—	14	—	—	—	590	—	—	—	250	—
Kurunegala to Beligamuwa	—	5	17	—	22	—	1,555 0	5,289 0	—	6,844 0	—	13	13	—	—	311	311	—	—	—	150	—
Kurunegala to Galagedara	—	—	13·50	—	13·50	—	—	5,992 0	—	5,992 0	—	—	13	—	—	—	444	—	—	—	200	—
Padeniya-Siyambalagama road ...	—	—	33·50	—	33·50	—	—	10,463 0	—	10,463 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	313	—	—	—	200	—
Polgahawela to Kurunegala	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	4,035 0	—	4,035 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	336	—	—	—	100	—
Railway approach roads and Edinburgh street	—	—	·63	—	·63	—	—	534 0	—	534 0	—	—	14	—	—	—	847	—	—	—	100	—
Branch Road.																						
Kurunegala-Polgahawela road to Lowlands estate	—	—	1·17	—	1·17	—	—	553 0	—	553 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	473	—	—	—	15	—

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.																								
Akkaraipattu road ...	—	24·38	·62	—	25	—	7,212 0	137 0	—	7,349 0	—	10	9	—	—	296	221	—	—	31	35	—		
Main road to Kiriankala bridge ...	—	·83	—	—	·83	—	200 0	—	—	200 0	—	10	—	—	—	241	—	—	—	7	—	—		
Nikaweratiya to Puttalam ...	—	—	29	—	29	—	—	16,150 0	—	16,150 0	—	—	11	—	—	—	557	—	—	—	64	—		
Puttalam to Kala-oya ...	—	—	23·5	—	23·50	—	—	9,998 0	—	9,998 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	425	—	—	—	35	—		
Puttalam to Battulu-oya ...	—	2·50	14	4	20·50	—	800 0	8,220 0	1,500 0	10,520 0	—	12	11	1½	—	320	587	375	—	32	39	35		
Puttalam to Madurugama ...	30	9	2	—	41	980 0	1,820 0	—	—	2,800 0	12	10	—	—	33	202	—	—	5	10	15	—		
Service road to Palavi ...	—	4·50	—	—	4·50	—	858 0	—	—	858 0	—	10	—	—	—	190	—	—	—	7	—	—		
Road to salt stores and town roads, Puttalam ...	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	4,800 0	—	4,800 0	—	—	9	—	—	—	457	—	—	—	90	—		
CHILAW DISTRICT.																								
Bo-tree road	—	—	—	1·25	1·25	—	—	—	408 0	408 0	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	327	—	—	—	24		
Chilaw-Wariyapola road ...	—	16	—	15·75	31·75	—	3,197 0	—	5,901 0	9,098 0	—	10	—	2½	—	200	—	375	—	19	—	19		
Madampe to Dummalasuriya...	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	3,155 0	3,155 0	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	526	—	—	—	181		
Nattandiya to Marawila ...	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	1,117 0	1,117 0	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	373	—	—	—	45		
Pilakatumulla road ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	274 0	—	—	274 0	—	10	—	—	—	137	—	—	—	18	—	—		
Toppu to Battulu-oya ...	—	—	—	33·93	33·93	—	—	—	18,754 0	18,754 0	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	553	—	—	—	49		
Toppu to Dankotuwa ...	—	—	—	2·25	2·25	—	—	—	1,166 0	1,166 0	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	519	—	—	—	61		
DANDUGAMA DISTRICT.																								
Dankotuwa-Giriulla road ...	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	8,530 0	8,530 0	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	374	—	—	—	70		
Kurunegala to Giriulla ...	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	7,263 0	7,263 0	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	330	—	—	—	65		
Kompaspara ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	300 0	—	—	300 0	—	8	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	3	—	—		
Maharagama to Polgahawela...	—	—	—	14·25	14·25	—	—	—	3,960 0	3,960 0	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	278	—	—	—	25		
Narammulla to Dummalasuriya ...	—	—	—	22·25	22·25	—	—	—	7,613 0	7,613 0	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	342	—	—	—	50		
Total ...	30	66·71	183·67	142·68	423·06	980 0	16,410 0	81,488 0	59,367 0	158,245 0	—	—	—	—	33	246	444	416	—	—	—	—		
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																								
ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT.																								
Kala-oya to Galgodahena ...	—	—	—	26·25	26·25	—	—	11,384 0	—	11,384 0	—	—	2½	—	—	—	433	—	—	—	17	—		
Anuradhapura to Siyambalagama ...	—	9·37	9·63	—	19	—	1,752 0	4,922 0	—	6,674 0	—	9	9	—	—	187	511	—	—	8	8	—		
Galkulam through Anuradhapura to Rambewa	—	1·50	16·50	—	18	—	223 0	8,267 0	—	8,490 0	—	10	10	—	—	149	501	—	—	19	19	—		
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 0	—	—	66 0	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Talawe to Kekirawa ...	—	13·25	—	—	13·25	—	1,688 0	—	—	1,688 0	—	9½	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	4	—	—		
MIHINTALE DISTRICT.																								
Galkulam through Mihintale to Rambewa ...	—	11·87	—	—	11·87	—	4,539 0	—	—	4,539 0	—	12	—	—	—	382	—	—	—	2	—	—		
Horawapotana towards Vavuniya ...	—	22·60	—	—	22·60	—	3,011 0	—	—	3,011 0	—	12	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Kala-oya to Galgodahena, 50 to 55 miles ...	—	5·25	—	33	38·25	—	1,014 0	15,871 0	—	16,885 0	—	12	2	—	—	193	480	—	—	3	2	—		
Madawachchiya to Yakwewa	—	7·32	—	—	7·32	—	1,847 0	—	—	1,847 0	—	12	—	—	—	252	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu, 88 to 105 miles	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	7,622 0	—	7,622 0	—	—	9	—	—	—	448	—	—	—	9	—		
MARADANKADAWELA DISTRICT.																								
Habarana-Topawewa road	—	27	—	—	27	—	4,275 0	—	—	4,275 0	—	16	—	—	—	158	—	—	—	2	—	—		
Mirisgonioya-Kituluttu road ...	—	—	28·22	9·50	37·72	—	—	15,377 0	—	15,377 0	—	—	10	2	—	—	407	—	—	—	8	8		
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu, 46½ to 76 miles	—	—	29·50	—	29·50	—	—	19,391 0	—	19,391 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	657	—	—	—	19	—		
Kekirawa-Galawela road	—	20·70	—	—	20·70	—	3,456 0	—	—	3,456 0	—	16	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	3	—	—		
Maradankadawela-Habarana road ...	—	15·6	—	—	15·60	—	2,743 0	—	—	2,743 0	—	16	—	—	—	177	—	—	—	1½	—	—		
Talawe-Kekirawa road	—	6·50	—	—	6·50	—	941 0	—	—	941 0	—	16	—	—	—	144	—	—	—	½	—	—		
Total ...	—	140·96	100·85	68·75	310·56	—	25,555 0	82,834 0	—	108,389 0	—	—	—	—	—	181	821	—	—	—	—	—		

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles					Cost of Maintenance during 1902.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
PROVINCE OF UVA.																						
BADULLA DISTRICT.						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Badulla to Taldena	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	5,945 0	—	5,945 0	—	—	9	—	—	—	566	—	—	—	10	—
Badulla to Haputale	—	—	25·75	—	25·75	—	—	24,002 60	—	24,002 60	—	—	12	—	—	—	932	—	—	—	70	—
Dikwella to Madulla	10·75	—	5·25	—	16·00	1,040 0	—	3,209 46	—	4,249 46	6	—	9	—	96	—	611	—	—	—	16	—
Dikwella to Hakgala	—	—	20·25	—	20·25	—	—	6,525 55	—	6,525 55	—	—	12	—	—	—	322	—	—	—	8	—
Kumbalwela to Passara	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	8,498 1	—	8,498 1	—	—	9	—	—	—	772	—	—	—	15	—
Lower Badulla road	15	—	—	—	15	749 94	—	—	—	749 94	6	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naula-Spring Valley road	—	—	7·60	—	7·60	—	—	4,998 12	—	4,998 12	—	—	9	—	—	—	657	—	—	—	8	—
Railway station roads	—	—	·18	—	·18	—	—	172 85	—	172 85	—	—	10	—	—	—	960	—	—	—	—	—
Umaoya-Uda Pussellawa road... ...	9	—	—	—	9	559 92	—	—	—	559 92	6	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	1·55	—	—	1·55	—	499 5	—	—	499 5	—	10	—	—	—	321	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela to Windy Corner ...	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	3,436 95	—	3,436 95	—	—	10	—	—	—	572	—	—	—	8	—
Branch Road.																						
Windy Corner to Leangahawela ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	999 99	—	999 99	—	—	10	—	—	—	499	—	—	—	8	—
PASSARA DISTRICT.																						
Badulla to boundary of Eastern Province ...	—	—	49·50	—	49·50	—	—	34,902 71	—	34,902 71	—	—	12	—	—	—	705	—	—	—	35	—
Bibile to Medagama	2	8	—	—	10	150 0	2,749 81	—	—	2,899 81	10	12	—	—	75	343	—	—	1	3	—	—
Bibile to Alutnuwara	—	11	—	—	11	—	3,186 87	—	—	3,186 87	—	12	—	—	—	289	—	—	—	3	—	—
Kumbalwela-Passara road	—	—	8·25	—	8·25	—	—	5,998 18	—	5,998 18	—	—	10	—	—	—	727	—	—	—	6	—
Passara-Madulsima road	—	—	11·25	—	11·25	—	—	6,380 28	—	6,380 28	—	—	10	—	—	—	567	—	—	—	15	—
Forest Hill to Dunedin factory ...	—	—	3·25	—	3·25	—	—	1,924 35	—	1,924 35	—	—	10	—	—	—	592	—	—	—	4	—
Passara-Muppane road to 9th milepost ...	9	—	—	—	9	996 26	—	—	—	996 26	6	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch Road.																						
Passara-Madulsima road, from 11¼ milepost to 15½ milepost	—	—	4·25	—	4·25	—	—	2,775 90	—	2,775 19	—	—	10	—	—	—	652	—	—	—	5	—
KOSLANDA DISTRICT.																						
Haputale to Halpe	—	—	12·75	—	12·75	—	—	11,436 25	—	11,436 25	—	—	12	—	—	—	896	—	—	—	25	—
Batgoda deviation	—	·75	—	—	·75	—	249 58	—	—	249 58	—	9	—	—	—	332	—	—	—	2	—	—
Haldummulla to Wellawaya	—	—	22·50	—	22·50	—	—	18,105 62	—	18,105 62	—	—	8	—	—	—	804	—	—	—	20	—

Haldummulla-Horton Plains road ...	12	—	—	—	12	1,996 29	—	—	—	1,996 29	6	—	—	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haputale to Ohiya ...	10	—	—	—	10	499 75	—	—	—	499 75	5	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohiya to junction of Horton Plains road ...	2	—	2·25	—	4·25	120 0	—	1,627 87	—	1,747 87	6	—	9	—	60	—	723	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Wellawaya to Tanamalwila	—	—	21·50	—	21·50	—	—	11,825 88	—	11,825 88	—	—	9	—	—	—	550	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
Wellawaya to Monaragala and towards Pottuvil	19·25	5	22	—	46·25	850 0	1,210 0	10,909 3	—	12,969 3	16	9	9	—	44	242	495	—	1	3	8	—	—	—
Passara-Muppane road, 9th mile to Muppane...	9	—	—	—	9	299 12	—	—	—	299 12	6	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch Roads.																								
Koslanda bazaar to Poonagala factory ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	523 71	—	523 71	—	—	8	—	—	—	261	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Muppane bazaar road	—	·28	—	—	·28	—	278 60	—	—	278 60	—	8	—	—	—	995	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Total ...	98	26·58	248·03	—	372·61	7,261 28	8,173 91	164,197 60	—	179,632 79	—	—	—	—	74	307	662	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.																								
RATNAPURA DISTRICT.																								
Bulutota-Eraporuwa road	6	—	—	—	6	553 0	—	—	—	553 0	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avisawella-Ratnapura road from Pussella to Ratnapura	—	—	11·50	—	11·50	—	—	9,151 0	—	9,151 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eratna-Kuruwita road	8	—	—	—	8	384 0	—	—	—	384 0	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morawaka-Rakwana road	11	—	—	—	11	1,243 0	—	—	—	1,243 0	—	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madampe towards Hambantota ...	—	19	5	—	24	—	5,158 0	2,120 0	—	7,278 0	—	10	10	—	—	271	424	—	—	5	10	—	—	—
Nambapana road	—	—	19·75	—	19·75	—	—	5,073 0	—	5,073 0	—	—	9	—	—	—	257	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Pelmadulla to Gilgarron	—	—	29	—	29	—	—	17,386 0	—	17,386 0	—	—	9½	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	36	—	—	—
Ratnapura to Halpe	—	—	45	—	45	—	—	34,228 0	—	34,228 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	761	—	—	—	58	—	—	—
Riverside road, Ratnapura	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	663 0	—	663 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	663	—	—	—	95	—	—	—
Road to District Judge's quarters, Ratnapura ...	—	·28	—	—	·28	—	34 0	—	—	34 0	—	8	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roads in Government premises, Ratnapura ...	—	·65	—	—	·65	—	162 0	—	—	162 0	—	7	—	—	—	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rakwana-Bulutota road	—	·32	—	—	·32	—	49 0	—	—	49 0	—	8	—	—	—	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch Road.																								
Ratnapura-Malwila ferry road ...	—	—	4·50	—	4·50	—	—	3,495 0	—	3,495 0	—	—	8	—	—	—	777	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
AVISAWELLA DISTRICT.																								
Avisawella-Ratnapura road, from Avisawella to Pussella	—	—	14·50	—	14·50	—	—	10,446 0	—	10,446 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	720	—	—	—	68	—	—	—
Avisawella towards Ginigathena ...	—	—	26·50	—	26·50	—	—	19,248 0	—	19,248 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	726	—	—	—	76	—	—	—
Ferry approaches at Ruanwella and Karawanella	—	·16	·34	—	·50	—	—	448 0	—	448 0	—	8	12	—	—	—	897	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karawanella to Glenalla	—	—	14·75	—	14·75	—	—	7,449 0	—	7,449 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	505	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
Ruanwella to boundary of Province ...	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	6,648 0	—	6,648 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	738	—	—	—	48	—	—	—
Sitawaka to ferry approaches ...	—	—	·25	—	·25	—	—	107 0	—	107 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch Roads.																								
Dehiowita to Algoda ferry	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	498 0	—	498 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	498	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Glenalla-Havilland road	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	1,845 0	—	1,845 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	527	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Road from Parakaduwa bazaar to Hemmingford estate	—	—	1·88	—	1·88	—	—	849 0	—	849 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	451	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Yatiyantota to Polatagama	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1,851 0	—	1,851 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	617	—	—	—	40	—	—	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1902.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA—*contd.*						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
KEGALLA DISTRICT.																						
Ambepussa to Alawwa	—	5	—	—	5	—	364 0	—	—	364 0	—	8	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	5	—	—
Dolosbage to Rambukkana	—	—	—	19·50	19·50	—	—	—	9,643 0	9,643 0	—	—	—	8·10	—	—	—	494	—	—	—	30
Kandy road, 34th milepost to Kadugannawa ...	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	9,774 0	9,774 0	—	—	—	8·10	—	—	—	349	—	—	—	53
Kegalla to Polgahawela	—	—	—	7·25	7·25	—	—	—	3,482 0	3,482 0	—	—	—	8·10	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	75
Kegalla to Bulatkohopitiya	—	2·25	—	14	16·25	—	1,192 0	—	7,421 0	8,613 0	—	8	—	8	—	530	—	530	—	5	—	27
Roads in Government premises, Kegalla ...	—	1·50	—	—	1·50	—	379 0	—	—	379 0	—	—	—	—	—	253	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinadeniya road	—	—	—	3·25	3·25	—	—	—	701 0	701 0	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	215	—	—	—	20
Branch Road.																						
Gevilipitiya-Hatgampola road ...	—	—	—	1·65	1·65	—	—	—	706 0	706 0	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	428	—	—	—	6
Total ...	25	29·16	190·47	73·65	318·25	2,180 0	7,338 0	121,505 0	31727 0	162,750 0	—	—	—	—	87	252	637	430	—	—	—	—

No. 5.—Bridges constructed at the Government Factory in 1902.

No. of Spans.	Name.	Span.	Clear Width.	Weight per Foot run.			Total Dead Weight.	Safe Live Load calculated per Square Foot.	Estimated Cost.		Type of Bridge.
				Girders.	Flooring.	Road Material.			Per ft. run.	Total.	
		Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	lb.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	Mahamodara bridge	152 0	14 0	13·15	2·76	10·00	3,938·32	125	243 75	37,050 0	Lattice girders and corrugated flooring
3	Gintota bridge	75 0	14 0	7·00	2·90	10·00	1,492·50	125	160 0	36,000 0	Do. do.
1	Horse bridge for the Badulla-Spring Valley road	60 0	6 0	2·66	1·58	4·30	512·40	125	58 33	3,500 0	Do. do.
1	Horse bridge for Leangahawela ...	40 0	6 0	1·74	1·58	4·30	304·80	125	50 0	2,000 0	Do. do.
3	Bridges at Urani, 63rd mile, South Coast road, Eastern Province, including 2 sets of H iron piers	30 0	11 4	3·39	1·06	8·01	1,178·10	125	78 33	7,050 0	Rolled beams and curved plates
1	Bridge for the Galle-Akuressa road ...	30 0	11 4	3·39	1·06	8·01	392·70	125	55 0	1,650 0	Do. do.
2	Bridges at Polwattemodara, including H iron piers	30 0	11 4	3·39	1·06	8·01	785·40	125	84 53	5,072 0	Do. do.
3	Bridges for the Maduruoya-Eravur road ...	30 0	14 10	4·21	2·10	10·07	1,530·90	125	69 66	6,270 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge, 9th mile, Veyangoda-Ruwanwella road	30 0	14 10	4·21	2·10	10·07	510·30	125	63 33	1,900 0	Do. do.
2	Bridges for the Villakatupota-Gonawella road	30 0	14 10	4·21	2·10	10·07	1,020·60	125	63 33	3,800 0	Do. do.
2	Bridges for approach road to Anuradhapura railway station	30 0	14 10	4·21	2·10	10·07	1,020·60	125	63 33	3,800 0	Do. do.
2	Horse bridges for the Province of Uva ...	30 0	6 10	2·23	1·20	4·30	463·80	125	31 66	1,900 0	Rolled beams and corrugated plates
158	H iron bridges under 30 ft. span ...	—	—	—	—	—	19,612·04	125	—	91,303 20	Corrugated flooring and curved plates on rolled beams
180										201,295 20	

No. 6.—Distribution of 1902 compared with 1901.

Year.	Daily Labour.	Fuel.	Government Store Payments.	Piecework.	Market Payments.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1902 ...	164,342 31	17,482 43	373,358 31	127,173 43	58,884 89	741,241 37
1901 ...	153,029 72	17,860 10	444,625 12	84,393 76	95,001 65	794,910 35
Increase ...	11,312 59	—	—	42,779 67	—	—
Decrease ...	—	377 67	71,266 81	—	36,116 76	53,668 98

No. 7.—Classification of Factory Expenditure, 1898 to 1902, inclusive.

Year.	Bridges.	Buildings.	Customs Improvements.	Departmental Charges.	Irrigation.	Other Departments.	Railway Castings.	Water-works.	Plague Precautions.	Camps for Prisoners of War.	Royal Visit.	Harbour Improvements.	Electrical.	Transport Funds.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1898 ...	145,103 17	21,606 81	99,521 90	48,332 27	5,272 37	18,615 20	10,162 17	16,831 32	42,960 54	—	—	—	—	—	408,405 75
1899 ...	222,822 24	44,545 2	183,680 46	53,369 24	6,881 28	27,567 47	13,801 66	6,440 44	60,948 78	—	—	—	—	—	620,056 59
1900 ...	240,665 70	34,148 0	68,603 35	52,437 69	4,333 73	16,583 90	20.492 87	2,275 43	2,298 0	391,802 84	—	—	—	—	833,641 51
1901 ...	286,964 12	75,845 12	193,378 94	51,323 76	3,659 99	25,668 90	27,750 32	1,586 64	32,040 1	90,359 17	6,333 38	—	—	—	794,910 35
1902 ...	228,558 49	102,223 84	—	65,099 80	2,089 48	14,835 96	24,657 17	9,364 70	18,502 84	5,924 35	—	249,770 3	18,491 86	1,722 85	741,241 37

No. 8.—Statement of Supply and Consumption of Water during 1902.

Month.	Total Supply for the Month.	Total Consumption for the Month:			Daily Consumption.		Rainfall in Inches.	
		Unmetered.	Metered.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Labugama.	Colombo.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Inches.	Inches.
January ...	87,421,488	70,726,123	16,751,490	87,477,613	3,074,259	2,612,914	4·08	1·95
February ...	77,994,321	62,864,764	15,929,845	78,794,609	3,097,795	2,504,640	7·26	4·57
March ...	87,052,232	71,209,962	14,551,355	85,761,317	3,036,600	2,471,684	13·36	6·85
April ...	83,560,825	66,373,597	17,388,650	83,762,247	3,041,303	2,416,103	24·15	10·01
May ...	73,349,005	55,569,984	18,146,150	73,716,134	2,735,040	1,971,315	36·40	11·89
June ...	70,861,578	54,731,365	16,323,190	71,054,555	2,679,192	2,081,327	16·14	9·84
July ...	73,000,737	55,216,159	18,057,620	73,273,779	2,679,192	2,038,960	15·25	4·63
August ...	73,277,304	55,597,288	17,124,310	72,721,598	3,342,228	1,949,514	10·37	2·78
September ...	70,792,053	53,208,517	17,515,290	70,723,807	2,615,830	2,114,281	20·84	8·18
October ...	73,277,304	53,357,762	19,209,230	72,566,992	2,581,781	2,100,158	26·93	31·47
November ...	70,913,520	54,183,885	16,892,660	71,076,545	2,721,563	2,180,189	25·35	20·10
December ...	72,704,475	56,356,374	17,171,930	73,528,304	2,613,228	2,156,648	11·36	6·43
Total ...	914,204,842	709,395,780	205,061,720	914,457,500	—	—	211·49	118·70

No. 9.—Monthly Return of Water supplied by Meter in each of the Nine Wards of the City during the Year 1902.

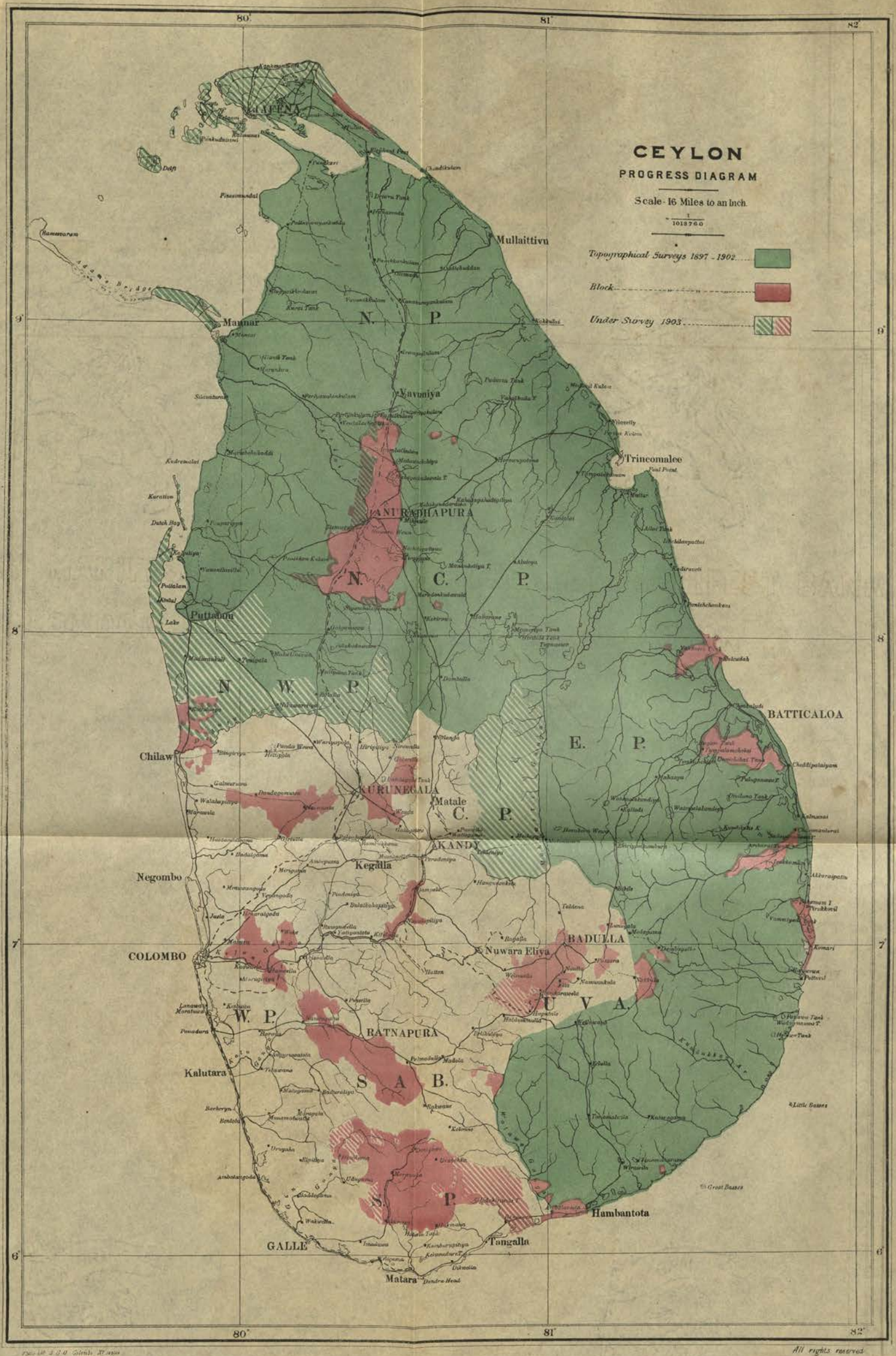
Month.	Wards.									Total.
	Fort.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Slave Island.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Kollupitiya.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January ...	3,473,650	3,356,230	17,780	755,170	784,040	989,530	219,720	4,843,750	2,311,620	16,751,490
February ...	2,862,385	3,086,690	20,920	1,311,250	918,620	1,056,720	227,530	4,461,550	1,984,180	15,929,845
March ...	2,302,725	2,737,110	17,050	1,232,200	844,270	1,126,480	208,220	4,264,660	1,818,640	14,551,355
April ...	3,206,350	2,843,440	21,330	2,378,440	775,770	1,341,510	225,710	4,705,580	1,890,520	17,388,650
May ...	3,862,820	2,914,490	19,850	2,081,470	733,690	1,358,740	211,970	5,133,210	1,829,910	18,146,150
June ...	3,672,460	2,700,680	20,420	1,375,150	949,790	1,153,440	206,490	4,656,000	1,588,760	16,323,190
July ...	3,746,370	3,108,810	31,060	1,460,490	957,240	1,313,620	236,330	5,461,210	1,742,490	18,057,620
August ...	3,770,960	2,615,790	29,240	1,603,100	785,380	1,182,650	250,470	5,108,920	1,777,800	17,124,310
September ...	3,752,420	3,036,740	27,750	1,762,480	665,590	1,201,360	226,330	5,150,480	1,692,140	17,515,290
October ...	3,789,450	3,096,400	32,480	1,615,650	862,480	1,362,390	256,660	6,270,430	1,923,290	19,209,230
November ...	4,060,010	2,141,810	30,330	1,209,960	886,910	1,314,350	223,780	5,222,100	1,803,410	16,892,660
December ...	4,028,190	2,631,550	24,680	1,049,920	1,080,190	1,169,160	88,330	5,248,580	1,851,330	17,171,930
Total ...	42,527,790	34,269,740	292,890	17,835,280	10,243,970	14,569,950	2,581,540	60,526,470	22,214,090	205,061,720

No. 10.—Monthly Analysis of Water during the Year 1902.

Month and Date.	Colour.	Matched by	Grains per Gallon.								Analyst.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks.
			Chlorine.	Phosphoric Acid.	Nitrogen in Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at Ordinary Temperature.	Total Solid Matter dried at 220° F.			
1902.													
January 30	Yellow	1·9	0·252	Trace	0·0024	Trace	0·0028	0·00532	0·0337	3·	Mr. T. Cockerill	Satisfactory	The water was of good quality and fit for human consumption
February 28	Red	·25	0·42	do.	·00525	·00525	·00098	·00392	0·156	2·6		do.	do.
	Yellow	1·29											
March 27	Yellow	1·2	0·5	do.	·005	Trace	Trace	·0015	0·020	3·		do.	do.
	Blue	·2											
April 28	Yellow	0·63	0·28	do.	·009	Absent	do.	·0042	0·123	2·8		do.	do.
	Blue	1·0											
May 24	Yellow	1·54	0·42	do.	·0042	do.	do.	·00406	0·1113	4·		do.	do.
	Blue	·1											
June 27	Yellow	1·5	0·6	do.	·0073	None	do.	·0018	0·1176	6·		do.	do.
	Blue	·4											
July 20	Yellow	1·0	0·56	Absent	·0059	Absent	do.	·00602	0·025	3·		do.	do.
	Blue	·3											
August 31	Yellow	1·2	0·448	do.	·008	do.	do.	·0046	0·025	4·		do.	do.
September 25	Yellow	1·	0·45	do.	·006	do.	do.	·0054	0·028	2·5		do.	do.
	Blue	·2											

No. 11.—Abstract of Provincial Engineers' Travelling for the Year 1902.

	Total Number of Days travelled.	Total Number of Miles travelled.	Average Mileage per Diem.	Number of Nights slept out.	Average Allowance drawn per Mile.	Total Number of Miles of Roads in Province.
Provincial Engineer, Western Province ...	170	3,626	21·32	116	·43	368
Do. Central Province ...	232	5,431	23·41	141	·41	670
Do. Northern Province ...	187	3,991	21·34	128	·39	518
Do. Southern Province ...	158	2,839	17·97	127	·59	320
Do. Eastern Province ...	167	3,068	18·37	136	·58	350
Do. North-Western Province	165	2,382	14·43	129	·68	425
Do. North-Central Province...	151	2,713	17·97	118	·55	313
Do. Province of Uva ...	190	3,306	17·40	155	·63	373
Do. Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	144	2,574	17·87	127	·62	318


CEYLON
PROGRESS DIAGRAM
Scale - 16 Miles to an Inch.
1/1013760
Topographical Surveys 1897 - 1902
Block
Under Survey 1903
JAFFNA
Mullaittivu
Mannar
Vavuniya
Trincomalee
BATTICALOA
ANURADHAPURA
Puttalam
Chilaw
KURUNEGALA
Matale
Negombo
Kegalla
COLOMBO
Nuwara Eliya
BADULLA
RATNAPURA
Kalutara
GALLE
Matara
Hambantota
Tangalla
N. P.
N. C. P.
N. W. P.
E. P.
W. P.
S. P.
S A B.
U V A.
Palk Strait
Gulf of Manaar
Adam's Bridge
Dutch Bay
Kalpitiya
Kudremalai
Kurattivu
Pinnaimundal
Delft
Rameswaram
Point Pedro
Kandiskulam
Elephant Pass
Jaffna Lagoon
Kokkuthuduvai
Pooneryn
Paravipanchan
Periyamadu
Nedunkerni
Vavuniya Kulam
Puliyankulam
Nochchiyagama
Horowpothana
Kantalai
Kantalai Tank
Allai Tank
Kaddaiparichchan
Pulmoddai
Kokkilai
Nilaveli
Batticaloa Lagoon
Kalmunai
Akkaraipattu
Pottuvil
Yala
Kumari
Kirinda
Great Basses
Little Basses
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SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1902.

HAVING returned from leave of absence late in the year, the 4th August, when survey operations in the field were drawing to a close, my report must necessarily be more or less confined to a statement of work accomplished. The surveys were of the same nature as in previous years, viz., Topographical, Block, and Application, with a connecting chain of triangles in the north-west to link up former work. Recess commenced in October and was carried well into the following year, as I continued the system introduced last recess of having the fixation of title plans and computations of areas, and in addition the preparation of tracings for process work, attended to during recess under the supervision of the Superintendents instead of at headquarters. This will reduce the field outturn for 1903; as, however, field operations are still considerably in advance of plan work, and the demands for preliminary plans of application and block surveys as well as maps are urgent, the latter must now receive first attention.

The topographical parties were scattered over the Northern, North-Central, Central, North-Western, and Southern Provinces, so as to complete the one-mile-to-an-inch survey of these parts of the Island, where little or no information was available even for a small scale map. This made supervision difficult and to a certain extent curtailed operations, but will enable me to produce a good eight-mile-to-an-inch map next year. The area covered by the several parties was 3,065 square miles, and the cost rate Rs. 32·14 per square mile, within which no less than 3,507 tanks were located, a most creditable outturn.

The ten-inch-to-the-mile block surveys were practically confined to the Northern, North-Central, North-Western, Sabaragamuwa, Uva, and Southern Provinces, the areas taken up in the Western and Eastern Provinces being insignificant. The work is good and useful, and can, in consequence of the extra work before referred to being attended to during recess, be rapidly reproduced. The area covered is 212,858 acres, and the cost rate per acre 47 cents.

Application surveys received considerable attention, no less than 3,101 cases, including special surveys, having been disposed of. This excellent outturn is largely due to the systematic manner they are now dealt with, although this branch of the service can have no programme, and never knows before the demands the following month may entail, as will be seen on reference to the return headed "Number received each Month" in the Superintendent of Applications' report. It is most trying work in every respect, requiring constant care and close supervision, so that the outturn for the year, 34,293 acres at a cost rate of Rs. 2·77, with an average staff of 39 surveyors, is very good. It must be remembered that these surveys, which only average about 5 acres in extent, and all of which must be connected to trigonometrical points or old surveys, are scattered over the length and breadth of the Island.

The triangulation in the north-west referred to was not completed, only nine points out of the fourteen having been observed from before the weather broke and made further observations impossible, but the other five points are now (1903) receiving attention.

Land sales show a marked increase over the two previous years (*vide* the return in the Appendix). The area alienated was 38,117 acres, and the amount realized Rs. 737,539.

Surveys made in 1902.

	Acres.
Block Surveys	212,858
Topographical	1,961,600
Application	34,293
Total ...	2,208,751

Comparative Statement for Seven Years.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Outturn ...	45,438	296,487	1,255,004	2,372,450	2,885,845	2,081,904	2,208,751
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure ...	447,674	480,280	567,613	608,757	639,798	656,489	640,632

The total area surveyed since 1st January, 1897, up to end of 1902 was 11,100,441 acres, and the cost Rs. 3,593,569. The area surveyed during the previous six years was 470,492 acres, and the cost Rs. 2,711,315.

GENERAL REMARKS ON SURVEY OPERATIONS.

The most interesting branch of the Department is without doubt the Topographical Survey, particularly of those parts of the Island which were practically blanks on the map as late as 1897. It

has been most interesting to watch the gradual unfolding of the numerous old irrigation schemes with their, literally, thousands of dependent tanks. This portion of work is now drawing to a close, for, with the exception of comparatively small areas, the whole of the north, north-central, and east of the Island has been surveyed and mapped, this year's operations having filled up all the larger gaps, leaving only a strip of what may be termed wild country between the Laggala, Knuckles, Medamahanuwara range, and the Mahaweli-ganga, part of the Puttalam District, and the outlying districts in the Southern Province and Sabaragamuwa. Fifteen thousand square miles have been mapped on scale of one inch to a mile, and about 2,000 by the block survey parties on the scale of ten inches to the mile, so that we have covered over 17,000 square miles out of the 25,000, which is the approximate area of the Island, since survey operations were commenced in 1898. The previous year was occupied in training the staff (105 surveyors have been trained up to date) and reorganizing the Department, although some comparatively small areas were surveyed, such as Tamankaduwa in the North-Central Province, more however as a training for the topographical staff than anything else.

Next year (1903) would see the completion of the areas for which the one-inch-to-the-mile survey is best suited, if a large force of the topographical staff could be devoted to it; this I do not contemplate, believing it would be more useful to continue the one-mile survey where it is absolutely necessary, and to scatter the rest of the staff in the Central, North-Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Southern Provinces to fill in details in the old surveys, to enable me to publish a reliable map of the Island on the scale of eight miles to an inch next year. There is no map of the Island at the present time; there are numerous sketches which give one a general idea of direction and distance, but no map one can use with any degree of certainty; in fact, over three parts of the Island represented on them the whole of the features, except a few main roads, are ridiculously inaccurate. Take, for instance, the four-mile map, which shows a first class road from Hambantota to the Jaffna peninsula!. I have, I think, made it clear why it is desirable to mark time a little with the one-mile topographical surveys, and to publish a reliable small scale map at an early date. This is all the more necessary now we have approached the more civilized districts, which are also mountainous, as the scale of the topographical maps must be increased to show rough contours, and consequently the outturn will be largely reduced. So far we have more than kept pace with the estimated hundred square miles per surveyor per annum, for we have completed the 15,000 square miles referred to in five years, although the staff rarely had its full force of thirty men.

The block surveys, which have covered about 2,000 square miles, are of the utmost importance, as on the plans of these surveys settlements are being made. Nothing gives one a better idea of the class and quality of this work than to place the plans side by side with the old application survey sheets, and then to compare the cost per acre. Under the old system the field sheets from constant transport to and from headquarters were always more or less torn and often so patched as to make accurate work impossible. One would find surveys of little patches of land, say, a dozen—aggregating 50 acres, connected to long traverses with more or less swing on them.

The complete ten-inch-to-the-mile block survey sheet affords a striking contrast, being properly connected to trigonometrical stations within the survey, all forests, chenas, tracts of fields, blocks of gardens, and in many cases subdivisions for settlement, topographical features, &c., clearly and accurately laid down on strong mounted sheets—a permanent record of 4,800 acres, which should be as clear twenty years hence as it is to-day. These plans are reproduced by photo-lithography and issued to Government Agents and the Special Officers for settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance. This year plans of 97,333 acres were issued, and during the last six years plans of no less than 277,780 acres have been forwarded to the officers referred to. The reproduction of these plans has no doubt, as the Assistant Surveyor-General notes, been greatly accelerated by the assistance he has received from the Superintendents during recess; at the same time there are certain drawbacks in giving field hands so much office work, such as lengthening the recess period, &c., that when the new studio has been completed (it has not been commenced yet), and the whole of the processes for reproduction are in full working order, he will have ample means at his disposal to attend to everything but the fixation of title plans, delicate work requiring skill and care, which can only be acquired by long practice, and for which there is now hardly a draughtsman at headquarters capable of undertaking the work.

In addition to the preliminary plans for Waste Lands Ordinances settlements, a large number of ordinary application and special surveys preliminary plans (1,658, aggregating 36,085 acres) have been sent to the Kachcheries, the majority being for land sales. This year the amount realized from this source was Rs. 737,539. The increase during the last six years over the previous six is most marked, being Rs. 3,970,724 against Rs. 2,576,185.

During my absence from the Colony on leave from April, 1901, to August last the Department was administered by the Assistant Surveyor-General, during which period the outturn by the Department has been well maintained.

Mr. Templeton, Superintendent of Topographical Surveys, took advantage of a trip to India to make himself acquainted with field methods, particularly topographical work in a hill country, which will be very useful to us now we have reached the mountain zone, and also some of the processes for the reproduction of plans. This officer has had charge of the Topograpical Survey throughout, and to him its success is largely due.

Mr. R. B. Campbell, Superintendent of Surveys, North-Central Province, was unwell throughout the year, and eventually, I much regret to say, became nearly blind. He retired on the 8th September, 1902, and his brother, Mr. F. W. B. Campbell, Superintendent of Surveys, Central Province, a very careful officer, who was obviously the most suitable official to straighten things out, was placed in charge. He became ill and had to leave the Province, and to my extreme regret died on the 17th March, 1903, of a long-standing malady, of which neither he nor any one else had the least suspicion.

Mr. Ohlmus, Chief Clerk, who had served Government for forty years, retired on the 19th November, and has left a blank which cannot be filled. His knowledge of everything connected with the Department was invaluable, whilst his high character and tact made him respected by all with whom he came in contact.

F. H. GRINLINTON,
Surveyor-General.

April, 1903.

INSPECTIONS.

By the Acting Surveyor-General.

January : North-Western.
February : Eastern.
March : Southern.
April : Western and Central.
May : North-Central.
June : North-Central and Eastern.
July : Northern, North-Central, and North-Western.

By the Surveyor-General.

September : North-Central, Sabaragamuwa, and North-Western.
October : Southern.
November : Uva and Northern.
December : Northern and North-Central.

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

Southern Province.—Mr. S. J. C. More.

PLANS of block survey made in 1901 were not despatched to headquarters until the end of April, 1902, recess being greatly prolonged, as it was required that all lot areas should be computed and tracings made of all plans for photo reduction. Most of the surveyors were unfamiliar with computation work, and progress therewith was slow.

Block surveyors were divided into three parties, one of seven surveyors under Mr. Maddock going to the Giruwa pattu of Hambantota District, another of two surveyors to Weligam korale of Matara District, and the third of nine surveyors under Mr. A. H. G. Dawson to Hinidum pattu of Galle District, and on the average all were at work about the 11th April. Mr. Dawson went on leave at the end of July, when Mr. C. O. van Dort took charge of the Hinidum party. The weather in Weligam and Hinidum pattus was generally bad during the field season, though health was good, the reverse being the case in Giruwa pattu.

In the aggregate the area covered is 70,337 acres in 6,823 lots at a cost of Rs. 43,142·81, or 61⅓ cents per acre for lots averaging 10⅓ acres. These figures, I submit, are very satisfactory, considering the length of recess necessary to cope with increased work there. The Hinidum party surveyed 34,839 acres in 1,911 lots, an average of 18·2 acres per lot, at a cost of 55½ cents per acre, the average progress being 704 acres per month per surveyor. The average would have been 756 acres, but that I have had to leave out one surveyor's work covering 2,650 acres, as there were so many misclosures in it. The Weligam korale party surveyed 7,310 acres in 1,143 lots, the average extent being 6·3 acres, at a cost of 51¼ cents per acre, the average monthy outturn being 665 acres, which may be considered very creditable for such small lots. The Giruwa pattu party covered 28,188 acres in 3,769 lots, the average size being 7½ acres, at a cost of 71 cents per acre, the average outturn being 788 acres per month.

Eighty villages in all have been completely surveyed, and forty-three partly surveyed, as under :—

In Morawak korale nine villages, viz., Dombagoda, Kiriwaldola, Lankagama, Matugobe, Mederipitiya, Pallegama, Patawala, Poddana, and Wattugala.

In Hinidum pattu eighteen villages, viz., Andadola, Ahalapitiya, Baranawala, Bopitiya, Dombagoda, Gigaruwa, Hapitigama, Kadahirigala, Kosmula, Lankagama, Maguntenna, Miyannawatura, Panagoda, Panangala, Parunimula, Polgampola, Radagoda, Tambalagama, Wattugala. Ten villages were left incomplete, viz., Batuwangala, Bungama, Hinidum,* Haberakada, Mawitagama, Menikowita,* Madugeta,* Neluwa, Nilweligama, and Peddapitiya, those marked * being nearly completed.

In Giruwa pattu thirty-five villages have been completed, viz., Ambagahahena, Areboda, Athpitiya, Agaleboda, Buweligoda, Bowale, Bodimaluwa, Ehala Bukendayaya, Galpothukanda, Hingurukanda, Horawella, Kongastenna, Karamatiya, Katuwana, Bintenna, Kehelwatta, Karawilakanda, Kanumuldeniya, Kabaragomaditta, Linthotapaya, Meegahahena, Madakanda, Medagangoda, Natuwella, Omare, Pingalella, Panganwelleyaya, Peddapitiya, Ranasingoda, Udawelamula, Udakiriwela, Wattukanda, Walgammula, Wettambuwara, Wallasmula, and Yakgasmula. Twenty-nine villages were partly surveyed, viz., Attuboda,* Amedamuna, Brahakuranayaya, Budiyagama,* Galahitiya, Hatamuna, Hadiwatta, Horawinna,* Ittidemiliya, Keppitiyawa,* Koholana, Katuwana, Kinchiguna, Kinchiguna Medagama, Kapugampota, Malayagoda, Medagama, Mandaduwa, Medamulana, Muruthewela, Medatisamuna, Marakada, Namanaeliya,* Pallemullana, Pahala Bukendiyaya, Raluwa, Radeniaar, Welandagoda,* and Wadikanda. Those marked * have been nearly completed.

In Kandaboda pattu six villages, viz., Baddabedda, Denagama, Kebeliapala, Kurunaikemula, Miella, and Pananwela.

In Weligam korale eleven villages have been completed, viz., Akuressa, Bopitiya, Higgoda, Imbulgoda, Koragoda, Kohugoda, Kerawaboka, Maliduwa, Marambe, Porambe, and Yakabedda. Four villages partly surveyed, viz., Asmagoda, Ganhela, Ketanwila, and Minipogoda.

Main Circuits.—117 miles of main circuit traverse were run, the co-ordinates being checked and adjusted by me, the work generally proving excellent.

Triangulation.—Thirty-nine old and new points were established on the new fixing, observations being taken by various surveyors and the calculations made by me.

Recess commenced at the beginning of October, and would probably have closed early in January had it not been required that all title plans should be located and inserted on block survey plans, a duty that proved very heavy and for the first time delegated to recess parties.

Plans, with tenements perfected in all respects of the Hinidum and Weligama sections, were despatched to headquarters on the 17th February, and those of the Giruwa and Kandaboda pattus in March.

Application Surveys.—The year commenced with arrears of 30 applications and 24 special questions; 608 applications and 88 special questions were received during the year. Of these, 372 applications and 61 special questions were attended to, leaving a balance of 266 applications and 51 special questions unattended to at the close of the year. This large balance is due to the fact that 230 applications and 14 special questions were received only in November and December, when surveyors were busy with plan work.

Plans were sent in for 1,388 lots covering 2,926 acres, the average size being 2 acres per lot, the cost being Rs. 9,768, or at the rate of Rs. 3·33 per acre, which compares favourably with cost in previous years. Plans of only thirty-six surveys were outstanding at the close of the year.

Sabaragamuwa.—Mr. C. C. M. Fyers.

I RESUMED charge of this Province on the 24th June on my return from home leave. Five surveyors were employed on block surveys in the Kukulu korale. Twenty main circuit traverses were surveyed, giving a total of 3,982 chains, equal to 49¾ miles.

The following villages were surveyed, viz., Ayagama, Gawaragiriya, Kutikanda, and Galatura. Partly surveyed Dumbara. The total extent surveyed was 17,662 acres 1 rood 1 perch, and the number of lots 798. The average extent of lots is therefore about 22 acres. The 17,662 acres 1 rood and 1 perch were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 15,066, or 85 cents per acre. This includes supervision, travelling, cooly pay, salaries, leave, and two months' recess.

The following new check points were selected, cleared, observed, and computed by the Superintendent of Surveys:—Natawakanda, Kongalahela, Yakahatugala, Mawarakanda, Talapatgala, Kondagala, Eherakota, Katukitulkanda, and Burutagalagodana.

All record sheets, including the computation of each lot, tracings for ferro-gallic purposes, tenement lists copied on the new forms, were completed, and plans forwarded to the Head Office on the 9th December. Ferro-gallic copies of the entire year's work were, I am given to understand, in the hands of the Government Agent by the 31st December.

Application Surveys.—Seven applications and 26 special questions were in hand on the 1st January; 47 fresh applications and 53 special questions were received during the year. Forty-two special questions were disposed of, showing a total of 10,528 acres, 579 lots; average extent of lot 18 acres; cost per acre 74 cents. Thirty-six applications were surveyed; extent 977 acres; cost per acre Rs. 2·41. The plans of all applications and special questions were also forwarded before the 24th December.

Uva.—Mr. J. W. Viner.

THE work done was chiefly application surveys and the completion of the survey of the Muppane and Batugammana claim, which, although surveyed on Government requisitions, is treated as a block survey.

Applications.—There were surveyed during the year 97 applications and 24 special questions, and 92 and 23 respectively were received, which left in hand at the end of the year 34 applications and 11 special questions. The total area surveyed was 614 acres in 217 lots, the average extent of lots 2 acres 3 roods and 13 perches, and the cost per acre Rs. 10·46, which is higher than it should have been. The total cost was Rs. 6,427·37.

Block Surveys.—Including under this head the Muppane and Batugammana claims previously referred to, 12,472 acres were surveyed in 137 lots, all in the Wellassa division, and the surveys included the completion of the villages of Batugammana, Muppane, Uduwela, Dambagala, and Galbokke, and the partial survey of Therala and Obegoda villages. The cost of the work was Rs. 7,499, at a cost rate of 60 cents per acre, the average extent of the lots being 91 acres. It would have been less but for an unusual amount of sickness among the field party.

Triangulation.—Three check poles were established, but the two attempts made to establish Galbokke station upon the Namanakuli-Ulgala base was not successful, chiefly for want of a sufficiently powerful telescope.

Miscellaneous Work include the survey of the catchment area for a proposed scheme for supplying Bandarawela with water, also the incomplete survey of Bandarawela town, surveys at the Haputale railway slip, &c.

Batticaloa District.—Mr. J. W. Viner.

THE work done included principally the survey of applications and the blocking out of lots under incomplete irrigation works.

Applications.—There were surveyed during the year 100 applications and 14 special questions, and 58 and 18 respectively were received, which left on hand at the end of the year 20 applications and 10 special questions only. The total area surveyed under this head was 3,690 acres, which included 1,527 acres blocked out under Tumbichchiya tank and 1,088 acres under proposed anicut across the Talipot-aru (Akkarai pattu). The number of lots was 511, the total cost Rs. 8,140·52, the average extent of lots 7 acres and 35 perches, and the rate per acre Rs. 2·20.

Block Surveys.—Of these surveys, only 350 acres in the Rugam pattu were completed. The plans of a larger block in the Sammanturai pattu were not passed, as the title plans within the surveyed area could not be adjusted during recess on the data available.

Miscellaneous.—The survey was completed of a large area of the peninsula to the south-east of Batticaloa lake, and 380 acres blocked out into small dwelling-house lots to relieve the congested population of the roadside villages, and the boundaries of the Batticaloa-Kalmunai road were re-defined and the encroaching fences set back.

Triangulation.—Only two check poles were fixed during the year, more not being required for the nature of the work done.

Central Province—Mr. J. L. Hampton.

Application Surveys.—At the commencement of the year 44 applications and 28 special questions were in hand, during the year 72 applications and 74 special questions were received, and 49 applications and 66 special questions were dealt with, leaving 67 applications and 36 special questions in hand at the close of the year. The total area surveyed in the Province was 1,311 acres 2 roods and 12 perches, comprising 538 lots, the cost being Rs. 5,811·84. This gives the rate per acre Rs. 4·43, and the average extent is 2 acres 1 rood and 18 perches.

Railway Acquisition Surveys.—The total area surveyed was 3 acres and 19 perches, comprising 35 lots, the cost being Rs. 359·43. This gives the rate per acre Rs. 115·03½ (*vide* my remarks on the high rates in my North-Western Province report), and the average extent is 14 perches.

Experimental Garden Survey at Gangaroowa.—Two surveyors were engaged on this work during 141 days, 122 blocks (eight of 10 acres, fifteen of 5 acres, and twenty-one of 1 acre) were marked out on the ground. Subsequently the 10-acre lots were subdivided into 5-acre lots, all the above lots carrying 12-ft. reservations for roads. The area surveyed and triangulated was 529 acres at a cost of Rs. 1,981·92.

Nuwara Eliya Contour Survey.—Two surveyors were engaged during the year at various times, when their services were not required for more pressing survey, on this work. The cost of the 1902 contouring, which will not be completed before the close of 1903, amounts to Rs. 3,324.

North-Western Province.—Mr. J. L. Hampton.

THE block surveys in this Province were confined to the Chilaw District. A slight departure from the regular system was carried out, as the usual method over a country so much covered with old title plan surveys would have involved the re-survey of lands alienated from the Crown (a needless expense), which the new scheme was calculated to obviate. The 1902's surveys, therefore, were limited to the outline of the old title plan surveys, and have since afforded data for compiling and bringing into true position the old and erroneous traverses of former years.

A survey party of five supernumerary surveyors controlled by a Second Grade Surveyor, Mr. G. F. Hepponstall, was occupied in the field between March and October. The surveyor in charge traversed the initial main circuit traverse of 22½ miles from the Chilaw Trigonometrical stage along the Chilaw-Puttalam road and closed it well, and the 139 miles of the other main circuit traverses built upon it proved of good quality.

One factor which handicaps a surveyor in the North-Western Province is the heavy clearing of boundaries through dense, stunted, and tangled vegetation. The 82 villages thus dealt with, exclusive of the title plan batches surveyed, are given below, and give 29,202 acres, 31¼ average extent, and 44½ cents average cost per acre; inclusive of title plan batches surveyed: area 31,464 acres, lots 1,032, average 41 cents, the total cost being Rs. 12,924.

Villages surveyed.—Pankulam, Illakatuwa, Nellunkuliya, Hellambawatawana, Nalladarankattuwa, Irakkawella, Suruwilla, Maiyawa, Anaivilundawa, Nagul Eliya, Deganwewa, Bombiyawela, Sippikalana, Weerapandiyana, Alutkurumulla, Villatawa, Eliwitiya, Thukiniyagama, Rambapitiya, Nariyagama, Dematapitiya, Urudayandaluwa, Arachikatuwa, Bandarahena, Kelegama, Midellawatuwana, Erumwala, Udappuwa, Pulichakulam, Kiriyankali, Puthukudiyirippu, Anaierakkam, Muthupanthiya, Maradancholai, Wellawella, Pinkitiya, Gorakahapokuna, Tarakudiwila, Hinguregama, Tamarakulam, Kottage, Panaiyadikulam, Kussalai, Peekulam, Karukkupanai, Welandikulam, Kumbuttukuliya, Amakuliya, Manaweriya, Kotapitiya, Kurugampola, Bangadeniya, Werakomandaluwa, Sittamadama, Karukkuliya, Mukandaluwa, Tambarakulama, Mahagama, Elapahela, Yodaela, Puliyankara, Kokkawilla, Puliyankadawara, Dambuwa, Brahmanadaluwa, Ganankattiya, Siyambalagaswewa, Kanukattiya, Karawita, Kuda Savarana, Mudaliyawela, Sedarawella, Dematapitiya, Madamawella, Ratmalagara, Tambagala, Medagama, Attangane, Battulu-oya, Iyanawela, Vendakaduwa, and Pyrandawa.

Sixty-one applications and 18 special questions which fell within the limits of this survey were disposed of at a cost of Rs. 1,843·81 (2,513 acres 2 roods 8 perches, 572 lots, average extent 4½ acres), the cost per acre being 73⅓ cents, against Rs. 2·17 surveyed by the application staff.

Miscellaneous.—64½ miles of road, 16 of footpath, and 40 miles of streams were mapped in connection with this survey.

Application and Special Questions.—At the commencement of the year 55 applications and 54 special questions were in hand, during the year 102 applications and 24 special questions were received, and 124 applications and 69 special questions were dealt with, leaving 33 applications and 9 special questions in hand at the close of the year. The total area surveyed in the Province was 5,104 acres and 37 perches, comprising 984 lots, the cost being Rs. 11,076·42. This gives the rate per acre Rs. 2·17, and the average extent is 5 acres and 29 perches.

Railway Acquisition Surveys.—The total area surveyed was 9 acres 1 rood 28 perches, comprising 14 lots, the cost being Rs. 528·92. This gives the rate per acre Rs. 56·04, and the average extent is 2 roods and 28 perches. These small surveys (additional side widths for construction purposes) are paid for by the Railway Extension Department, but the high rate per acre needs some explanation. They are asked for from time to time in small batches, and the time taken by our officers in getting to them and back to their stations makes the travelling bills very heavy.

North-Central Province.—Mr. C. Meuden.

MR. R. B. CAMPBELL was in charge of the Province on the 1st January, and gave over to Mr. J. W. Robertson in February, who handed it to Mr. F. W. B. Campbell on the 4th November.

The block selected for block survey in 1902 is situated north of the Kala-oya and adjoined work taken up in 1901. Seven surveyors were employed on the work, one of whom resigned.

The total area surveyed during the year was approximately 47,671 acres in 732 lots, and the cost was Rs. 13,004. Out of this, about 688 acres were in Kende korale, and the number of lots being 8, giving an average extent of 86 acres, the cost rate of the work, including sick leave and holidays, was 29 cents per acre. In the Nuwaragam korale the extent surveyed was approximately 6,003½ acres, the number of lots being 107, giving an average extent of 56 acres and 16 perches. The cost rate of the work, including sick leave and holidays, was 32 cents. In the Kanadara korale the extent

surveyed was approximately 2,813 acres, the number of lots being 29, giving an average extent of 97 acres. The cost rate of the work, including sick leave and holidays, was 14 cents per acre. In the Ullagalla korale the extent surveyed was approximately 12,107 acres, the number of lots being 218, giving an average extent of 55 acres 2 roods 5 perches. The cost rate of the work, including sick leave and holidays, was 22 cents per acre. In the Eppawala korale the extent surveyed was approximately 21,580½ acres, the number of lots being 295, giving an average extent of 73 acres and 24 perches. The cost rate of the work, including sick leave and holidays, was 29 cents per acre. In the Kelegam korale the extent surveyed was approximately 4,479 acres, the number of lots being 75, giving an average extent of 59 acres 2 roods and 33 perches. The cost rate of the work, including sick leave and holidays, was 35 cents per acre.

Villages surveyed.—Nuwaragam korale: Mehiellewa, Doranewa, Watuepoliyagama, Kelegama, Pahalagama, Potiyagama, Gurugoma, Acheirigama, Watiagama, Solanwewa, Turuwila, and Kiriamunukola.

Eppawala Korale: Kudawewa, Hammillewa, Nawagattegama, Dematawewa, Weerawewa, Erianawa, Kiritokuwa, Thoduthokatiya, Rambawewa, Maha Palugaswewa, Kuda Palugaswewa, Atorawa, Mylewa, Galayagama, Galenbindunuwewa, Medanikallu, Kalundagama, Pantiawa, Wajayakulama, Kudagama, Maha Kanumulla, Tammanagala, Achariyakulama, Golupettawewa, Marikarigama, Eyeyatayagama, Ulankulama, Gallewa, Payandikulama, Tammanagama, Puliankulama, Siambalawa, Bulnewa, Kadigawa, Mediyawa, Kurukeppittiyawa, Ambagaswewa, Ihala Taranagollawa, Pahala Taranagollawa, Kivulpitiya, Galwaduwagama, Ipolagama, Uhumigama, Kelediwulwewa, Horumbuagama, Brahakmanagama, Pahala Halmillawa, Achariyagama, Nambedawa, Konittegama, Dangollagama, Henapolayagama, Maha Illupallama, and Maduragama.

Kende Korale: Kudawewa and Hamillewa.

Kanadara Korale: Polanhayagama, Kidagala, and Aturuwella.

Ullagalla Korale: Tirappana, Tithithegama, Kunchikulama, Karawalagaswewa, Andarawewa, Pahala Mawatawewa, Ihala Mawatawewa, Heinmawatagama, Habakudawewa, Wettankulama, Sellattumaduwa, Ihala Kongaswewa, Pahala Kongaswewa, Golumaradankulama, Palayakulama, Hammillakulama, Puliankulama, Golupettawewa, Kusawa, Nilathapatiya, Pandiankulama, Pattikulama, Kottanayankulama, Borawewa, Weerapudikulama, Wellamaduwa, Kunchikulama, Dematawewa, Sembukulama, Ataweerawewa, Kudawewa, and Kudukanumulla.

The following villages were partly surveyed in previous years and completed in 1902:—Eppawala Korale: Maha Belankadawala, Rajapaksegama, Malwana, Ihalagama, Alutwewa, Eppawala, Medagama, Pottegama, Galmaduwa, and Kumbukwewa.

A few villages were only partially finished in 1902:—Kanadara Korale: Mihintale, Illuppakkaniya; Eppawala korale: Lunuwewa and Katiyawa; Kende Korale: Kummalakkulama.

Villages wholly surveyed	103
Villages partly surveyed in previous years and completed this year ...	10
Villages partly surveyed this year	5
Total ...	118

At the beginning of the year there were in hand 79 applications and 9 special questions, during the year 271 applications and 31 special questions were received, and 230 applications and 25 special questions were surveyed, leaving 110 applications and 15 special questions in hand at the end of the year. The total area surveyed in the Province was 3,609 acres and 24 perches, comprising 290 lots, the cost of the work being Rs. 9,496·99. This gives the rate per acre Rs. 2·63, the average extent of each lot being 12 acres 1 rood 31 perches.

Triangulation.—Observations were taken at Kadiagala, Otapuwa, Getalagamakanda, Tammanakanda, Mylagaswewakanda, Usgalla Wehera, Niyandigalla Wehera.

Misvellaneous.—The health of the officers in this Province appears to have been very bad, Mr. R. B. Campbell having had to go on pension owing to ill-health, and Mr. F. W. B. Campbell is now seriously ill in the Kandy hospital.* Mr. Perera, one of the clerks, has, I learnt, died in Colombo owing to the malaria contracted here. The block surveyors, however, do not seem to have suffered so much this year as in former years, and I attribute this to the experience they have gained in taking care of themselves. I think there would be even less fever among them if the large stills which have been returned by the Topographical Branch as too heavy and cumbrous for the nomadic life led by their officers be issued to men out here.

Western Province.—Mr. A. E. Wackrill.

THE work in the Province was principally application and special question surveys. Some was also done in connection with the Kelani Valley Railway. Two surveyors were engaged on block surveys during the latter half of the year.

Application Surveys.—At the beginning of the year there were in hand 153 applications and 16 special questions; during the year 480 applications and 84 special questions were received from the Head Office for attention. The questions surveyed during the year were 496 applications and 81 special questions; two applications were cancelled, thus leaving at the close of the year a balance of 135 applications and 19 special questions in hand. The number of surveyors employed in these questions varied from three to eight, the average number being six. The total area surveyed was 2,135 acres in 1,209 lots, the average extent of a lot being 1·77 acre. The total cost was Rs. 20,886·13, giving an average cost per acre of Rs. 9·78. The main reasons for this high rate were the scattered nature of the work, the time occupied in supervising the work of the Colombo Municipal assessment surveyors, the calls for urgency which necessitated certain questions being taken up out of the order which their location indicated, and the unsatisfactory work of a surveyor, who was removed in June to a sphere better suited to his capacity.

* He has since died.

Railway Acquisition Surveys.—A surveyor was engaged at various times in making surveys of small additional lots to be acquired by Government for the Kelani Valley Railway. This work, which occupied him for twenty-one days and cost Rs. 177·07, gave an outturn of only 24 lots, with a total extent of 1 acre 3 roods and 26 perches.

Block Surveys.—The block chosen was in the Hewagam korale, a continuation to the south and west of the previous year's work. The western portion of Tunnane village was completed by Mr. Hunter. The work of the other surveyor was found inaccurate, and had to be cancelled. The area surveyed by Mr. Hunter was 477 acres 3 roods 23 perches in 42 lots, giving an average extent of 10 acres 2 roods 26 perches. The cost of his work alone was at the rate of Re. 1·18 per acre, but the total cost of the work of the two surveyors being Rs. 1,628·29, the cost per acre works out at Rs. 3·41.

Miscellaneous.—Three surveyors, whose salaries and cooly pay were furnished by the Colombo Municipality, but the cost of whose supervision fell on this Department, were employed in revising the Colombo town map for assessment purposes during the greater part of the year.

I have departed from the prescribed form of Field Sheet Register, and am using instead a card index, thereby saving labour in making entries and time in making reference.

Northern Province and Trincomalee District.—Mr. W. C. S. Ingles.

Supervision.—This charge consisted of all surveys in the Northern Province, including the Trincomalee District and a small portion of the North-Central Province. The supervision was frequently changed throughout the year, chiefly owing to the sickness of the officers concerned. Mr. J. W. Robertson, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, held charge until 5th March, when Mr. R. B. Campbell, Superintendent of Surveys, took over from him. On the 10th June Mr. Campbell being incapacitated for work by illness, Mr. Speldewinde, Assistant Surveyor, took charge until the 4th July, when Mr. Wickwar, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, took over, until on the 8th September he left on sick leave for England, and I assumed charge.

Staff.—The number of assistants at the beginning of the year was ten. Of these, four were engaged completing 1901 work up to April, and did not begin their new blocks until that date; and as recess began this year strictly from the 1st October, the outturn of field work was somewhat affected.

Block Surveys in Kadawat Korale.—Three surveyors were employed on the block surveys in the Kadawat Korale, North-Central Province, completing the survey on both sides of the Northern Railway as far as the Northern Province boundary. The outturn was good for the time they were engaged.

The following thirty-one villages were surveyed:—Kuda Hammillewa, Kongaskada, Wattarakkewa, Kuda Punewa, Kudagama, Maha Kumbukgollewa, Ihala Galkandagama, Timbirawewa, Pahala Galkandagama, Dachchidamana, Kanugehawewa, Periyakulam, Kuda Kongaskada, Tammanewewa, Puhuldiula, Kuda Kumbukgollewa, Medagama, Kuda Siyambalagaswewa, Maha Siyambalagaswewa, Galkandagama, Kattukeliyawa, Bulatikulama, Kohombagaswewa, Anekettiya, Siyambalagaswewa, Nawakkulama, Karagaswewa, Marakkala Hammillewa, Kidawarankulam, Punewa, and Nagadaranewa.

In the course of this survey seventeen main circuit traverses were surveyed and chained twice to ensure greater accuracy, as some of the 1901 work which it adjoined did not quite come up to the required standard. The total distance of these was 5,189·79 chains, or over 64 miles.

The total extent surveyed was 23,099 acres 2 roods 35 perches, the number of lots being 274. This gives an average extent per lot of 84 acres 1 rood 9 perches. The total cost of the work was Rs. 7,034·83, showing a rate per acre of 30½ cents.

These main circuit traverses embrace several villages left unsurveyed, and it would be well to take them in hand early in 1903 while the lines are open, as some of them are cleared; another 7,000 acres could be easily surveyed at a very small cost.

As the staff available for block surveys is so small, rather than to attempt at present a continuous survey along the line it would be better to confine attention to the country in the immediate vicinity of all station sites on the Northern Railway, to prevent encroachments, safeguard the interest of Government, and to meet the demand for land which is sure to arise as soon as the railway is opened.

Block Surveys in Vadamaradchi East, Jaffna Peninsula.—Two surveyors were employed in Vadamaradchi east, Northern Province, blocking out the small strip of land between the "kalie" or lagoon and the sea.

The following villages were surveyed:—Chempiyanpattu, Maratankeni, Vattirayan, Kudarappu, and Nagerkovil. From these surveys several old title plans were placed in true position. Thirteen main circuit traverses were run in connection with this work, the total distance bein 7,395·55 chains, or over 92 miles.

Two villages, viz., Udutturai and Aliyavalai, were only partly surveyed. These can be easily finished at very little cost. They had to be left, as they were only half surveyed by the 30th September, when recess began. As it turned out, the excessive wet weather would have prevented any further work being done.

The total extent surveyed was 10,153 acres and 10 perches, the number of lots being 484. This gives an average extent per lot of 20 acres 3 roods 36 perches. The total cost of the work was Rs. 1,713·75, showing a rate per acre of 17 cents.

Application and Special Question Surveys.—At the commencement of the year in the Northern Province there were 93 applications and 27 special questions in hand; during the year 179 applications and 9 special questions were received. Of these, 194 applications and 28 special questions were surveyed, leaving a balance of 78 applications and 8 special questions at the end of the year. The approximate extent was 1,631 acres, and total cost Rs. 7,686·96, showing a rate per acre of Rs. 4·71. Mullaittivu again heads the list with 126 applications of an average extent of 2 acres, against 181 applications of an average extent of 3 acres during 1901. Fourteen acres were surveyed for railway acquisition in 53 lots at a cost of Rs. 199·65.

On the 1st January in the Trincomalee District, Eastern Province, 86 applications and 26 special questions were in hand, 106 applications and 1 special question were received, out of which 124 applications and 22 special questions were surveyed, leaving a balance of 68 applications and 5 special

questions at the end of the year. The approximate extent was 939 acres, and total cost Rs. 5,569·82, showing a rate per acre of Rs. 5·93.

Four men were engaged throughout the year on the above surveys, one at Mullaittivu, two in the Trincomalee District, and one, Mr. Speldewinde, in the Jaffna District. This latter officer also attended to all railway surveys required and helped in the Superintendent's Office, and I would here state my indebtedness to him for his willing help at all times extended to me; his general knowledge of all old work in the Province proved of much assistance. Three application surveyors left for other Provinces during the year, but out of these two new men at once took their places.

Triangulation:—Little triangulation was done during the year. Three check points were fixed in connection with the Kadawat korale block surveys. I propose running a small chain of triangles from the principal base Kalmunai, Palativu, down the Jaffna lagoon, to Elephant Pass, early in 1903, to put the Karachchi work on the new fixing, and also to check the long main circuit traverses from Vavuniya, Jaffna, and Mandekkelar, which all meet near Paranthan. The Province is very poorly supplied with trigonometrical stations, and I would be glad to see the north-east scheme carried out for which I prospected in the early part of 1902.

Inspection.—The Acting Surveyor-General visited the Province on the 4th July, and the Surveyor-General on the 2nd December during recess. I visited the party at Vadamaradchi east on the 23rd September, just before recess, having only arrived on the 8th September.

Recess.—Recess commenced on the 3rd October. Work was much hampered by the condition of the office, which had got into a bad state of disrepair, the roof leaked all over, and a fine spray of dirty water continually fell on the plans during the rains, which were very heavy.

The plans of the Madawachchi work were all sent early in 1903, but those of the peninsula were delayed somewhat. As many of the lots were very small, considerable time was taken in computing the acreage of each lot—a duty which has fallen to the Provincial Office for the first time. During November my clerk was transferred to headquarters, and the volunteer who was trained in this office was appointed in his place.

OUTTURN, Cost, &c., of Block Surveys in each Province in 1902 from Superintendents' Reports.

Province.	No. of Lots.	Area.	Cost.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent.
			Rs.		Acres.
Southern	6,823	70,337	43,142	·61	10
Sabaragamuwa	798	17,662	15,066	·85	22
Uva	137	12,472	7,499	·60	91
North-Western	1,032	31,464	12,924	·41	30
North-Central	1,006	70,770	20,038	·28	70
Northern	484	10,153	1,713	·17	21
Total ...	10,280	212,858	100,382	·47	21

In the six years ending December, 1902, the block parties have surveyed 1,187,225 acres, or 1,855 square miles, comprising the survey of 1,574 villages (*vide* return in Appendix).

REPORT ON TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BY MR. R. S. TEMPLETON, SUPERINTENDENT.

THE Topographical Branch in 1902 was divided into four parties. Three of them continued the 1899 surveys southward through the North-Central Province into the Central and North-Western Provinces, while the fourth completed the survey of the country between the Walawe and the Kumbukkan-aru down to the sea in the Southern Province, and then took up the survey of the Jaffna peninsula.

The staff consisted of the Superintendent, four officers in charge of parties, and twenty surveyors. During the year one surveyor was killed and one retired. Six new surveyors joined the branch, however, which brought the number of surveyors up to twenty-four. I attach a short report upon the work of each party.

As soon as I had made the necessary arrangements for the surveyors to take the field I left Ceylon on the 15th January, and went to India with a view to making myself acquainted with the methods of work adopted by the Indian Survey Department. Owing to the courtesy of Colonel Gore and the officers of his Department, I was enabled to obtain a thorough insight into the manner in which the topographical survey is carried on in that country, besides gaining much valuable information with regard to other branches of survey work, upon which I have already sent in a full report.

On my return to Ceylon in March I proceeded to Anuradhapura, which was made the headquarters of the branch during the field season. 3,065 square miles were surveyed before recess. The cost of the work being Rs. 32·14 per square mile, and considering the amount of detail mapped, the delay arising from the difficulty in obtaining a sufficient labour supply, and the inaccessibility of a large part of the country surveyed, I think that the progress made was fair and the cost moderate.

In conclusion, I beg to draw your attention to the manner in which the estimated outturn of work has been carried out. As far as I remember—I am only writing from memory—after the season of 1897, which was practically devoted to organization and experiment, it was estimated that the general outturn might be calculated on the assumption that each surveyor would complete about 100 square miles a year. The branch, containing thirty surveyors, should therefore have completed 3,000 square miles per year, or 15,000 square miles in five years. The branch has, however, seldom reached its full strength, but owing to the zeal and energy displayed by the surveyors the estimate of 100 square miles has been sufficiently exceeded to compensate for reduction in the staff from time to time owing to sickness and retirements, &c., and 15,020 square miles of country have now been surveyed by the Topographical Branch.

Recess.—Three parties in charge of Messrs. Meaden, Halliley, and Erskine recessed in Colombo. Mr. Blair's party recessed in Jaffna.

This year the procedure in recess was entirely changed. The 16-chain field sheets were drawn up in a style suitable for reduction direct to the one-mile-to-the-inch scale. This plan saved a great deal of trouble, and has given very excellent results.

The office secured at St. Kilda gave every satisfaction; the light is good, there is plenty accommodation, and its nearness to the Bambalapitiya railway station is a great convenience.

Mr. Blair's Party.—Mr. Blair took the field with six surveyors; his staff was increased by one surveyor in March, but, unfortunately Mr. de Silva was murdered by a villager. The vacancy thus caused was not filled up until August.

The object of the survey was to complete the work in the Hambantota District and continue the 1901 surveys down to the sea. This programme was carried out, 687 square miles being surveyed at a cost of Rs. 25·66 per square mile. This was the most interesting survey taken up during the season, and Mr. Blair has given an excellent account of the results obtained in his notes on the work.

The health of the party was much better than might have been expected considering the country in which the surveyors were working.

Mr. Blair and his staff left Hambantota on the 4th July, and took up the survey of the Jaffna peninsula from Elephant Pass northwards. 224 square miles of this survey were completed at a cost of Rs. 30·28 per square mile. In order that the party might continue the Jaffna survey in 1903, they recessed in the town of Jaffna, where a suitable office was obtained.

The supervision exercised by Mr. Blair was excellent considering the large area surveyed. Mr. Blair worked his party from Hambantota until July, when he shifted his headquarters to Jaffna.

Mr. Meaden's Party.—The staff consisted of Mr. Meaden and four surveyors, but it was augmented shortly after the work started by two surveyors taken from block surveys, and another surveyor taken from Mr. Erskine's party was sent to Mr. Meaden on the 1st July.

The operations in this part of the country included the survey of the game sanctuary, the eastern boundary of which was defined, where necessary, upon the ground; 930 square miles of country were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 28·64. The party suffered very severely from fever, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in keeping up the labour force.

The survey of the North-Western Province–North-Central Province boundary by Mr. Ridout and his report upon the country round about it were of the greatest use to Mr. Meaden.

The supervision exercised by Mr. Meaden was not so efficient owing to the large area taken up, the difficulty of getting about the country, and the amount of time which was taken up in fixing the work of the two new surveyors in position. Mr. Meaden made Anuradhapura his headquarters until the work extended to the Kala-oya, when he shifted his camp to Puttalam. The party were recessed in Colombo.

Mr. Halliley's Party.—Mr. Halliley took the field with five surveyors. A new surveyor was attached to the party, and had to learn his work from one of the more experienced men. One surveyor, owing to illness, did not take the field till June, and one went to England with the Coronation Contingent, and did not return until recess.

684 square miles were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 39·09 per square mile. This was the most expensive work done during the year, but there are several reasons for its being so, such as the cost of training the new surveyor, who turned out a very small amount of work compared with his expenditure, and expense of the two surveyors who only worked during a small part of the field season, but who were present during the whole of the recess. This party were surveying the country to the east of the Kumbukkan-aru river last season, and I think that the hardships which they then endured have affected their energy this season, as the majority of them are hard-working men. The principal objects of interest surveyed during the year were Mahakandalamawewa near Dambulla and a Yodi-ela running northwards from the Dambulla-oya, both of which are described in Mr. Halliley's report.

The health of the party was not good, but better than that of Mr. Meaden's staff. The supervision of the party during the early part of the year was not so good as it might have been, as Mr. Halliley had a very large amount of hill-sketching to do, so much so that the Acting Surveyor-General did not consider that he could attend properly to both it and his other duties, and the hill-sketching was therefore stopped at the Central Province boundary. The party were recessed in Colombo.

Mr. Erskine's Party.—Mr. Erskine took the field with five surveyors. One surveyor was detached from this party and sent to assist Mr. Meaden in July.

540 square miles were surveyed, costing Rs. 38·37 per square mile. The cost of the work can be to a very great extent accounted for by the immense amount of detail shown. The southern portion of the block is more suitable for block surveys than topographical work. As Mr. Erskine was quite new to topographical work and had no knowledge of hill-sketching, I had to undertake this part of his duties in addition to my own. I took every opportunity, however, for instructing him in hill-sketching, and he has made considerable progress. The only feature of any particular interest in the survey was the mapping of Siyambalangamuwa tank. There were, however, some Yodi-elas of importance at the southern end of the work.

The health of the party was very fair on the whole. The supervision of the work was very good, and he carried on his work in a very creditable manner. On my return from India I found

that he had made his headquarters at Wariyapola, which was a mistake and was the result of an over-estimate of the outturn of work. The party was recessed in Colombo.

Party and Province.	No. of Tanks.	Mileage of Road.	Mileage of Stream.	Square Miles surveyed.	Cost per Square Mile.	Total Cost.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Mr. Blair's (Southern and Northern Provinces) ...	634	612	570	911	26 80	24,413 12
Mr. Meaden's (North-Central and North-Western Provinces)	640	702	419	930	28 64	26,640 50
Mr. Halliley's (North-Central and Central Provinces)	687	894	700	684	39 09	26,736 46
Mr. Erskine's (North-Central and North-Western Provinces)	1,546	806	237	540	38 37	20,721 53
Total ...	3,507	3,014	1,926	3,065	32 14	98,511 61

One-Mile-to-the-Inch Topographical Surveys for Six Years, 1897–1902.

	Northern, North-Central, Eastern, Central, Uva, North-Western, and Southern Provinces.
Number of tanks	... 10,066
Road mileage	... 12,596
Stream and river mileage	 10,158
Area in square miles	... 15,060
Cost rate per square mile	... Rs. 29·29
Cost	... Rs. 441,285·60

REPORT ON TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEYS BY MR. H. O. BARNARD, SUPERINTENDENT.

ON my return from furlough on 12th February I resumed charge of the Trigonometrical Branch. The work done during the year comprised, besides the ordinary office duties, observations taken during the early part of the year for the north-west coast triangulation, prospecting for the north-east coast secondary chain, and prospecting for the breaking down of the Ritigala-Ambokka quadrilateral, all of which are treated in detail below.

Office Work.

Owing to the want of proper assistance, the usual routine work of computing and issuing co-ordinates and bearings has absorbed an unduly large amount of the time at my disposal, and has compelled me to defer, to my regret, important lines of work, such as the re-fixing of points from existing observations, the re-computation of trigonometrical altitudes on a more accurate basis, and of the geodetical co-ordinates of points on the new fixing, &c. The requirements of the Topographical Branch and of the block surveys in those parts of the country where stations on the new fixing are still too sparsely distributed render this unavoidable at present. The steady spread of the minor triangulation will, I hope, relieve me of some of this onerous work in time. With the completion of the north-west coast scheme early in 1903, the secondary triangulation will at last be brought abreast of the immediate requirements of the Department.

The number of stations whose co-ordinates have been placed on a permanent footing since 1900 has been great enough to render it necessary to append to this report a fresh list of stations brought up to date.

Several attempts at re-computing the co-ordinates of some stations in the Eastern Province from old observations absorbed a good deal of time, and ended in failure owing to the inaccuracy of those observations.

The discrepancy in latitude at Delft between the Ceylon triangulation and the Southern Indian series led me to investigate the value of the original astronomical observations taken at Colombo in 1860, upon which the trigonometrical latitudes are based. The results have proved that these observations are to be considered only as a very rough approximation to the truth. The re-determination of this element, already recommended by Colonel Holdich in 1897, with more accurate instrumental appliances than those which are at present available, will, I hope, be undertaken next year.

Field Work.

North-West Coast Triangulation.—This triangulation forms the link between the central and the northern chains of the principal triangulation. It spreads over 2,400 square miles of country mostly covered with heavy forest and dense jungle. The difficulties encountered in this work have been dwelt upon in previous Administration Reports. It was fortunate that the early part of the year proved exceptionally favourable, and Mr. W. C. S. Ingles, assisted by Mr. G. K. Thornhill, was able to take complete sets of observations at Kudrimalai, Kumpudumalai, Mulaimalai, Issembessawagala, Arnakalu Tower, Kulataddimalai (stage), Bogahawewa (stage), Katipotakanda, and Crow's Nest (stage)—that is, at nine out of the fourteen points required—between the end of February and April, when the advent of the monsoon compelled him to cease operations. The standard of accuracy of Mr. Ingles' observations has been well maintained throughout, and I am glad to have this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the energy and efficiency displayed by that officer throughout the course of the work. The five remaining points will be completed in the early part of 1903.

North-East Coast Scheme.—With the exception of the northern chain of the principal triangulation, which skirts the coast from Mannar to Delft, and there forms a connection between the Ceylon and Indian triangulation, the northern portion of the Island has never been triangulated. Up to the present time there has been no pressing need for it, but the construction of the Jaffna Railway and of the large irrigation works in the Northern Province will render the accurate location

of surveys in that Province imperative in the very near future. With this in view the whole of the country referred to above was thoroughly prospected by Mr. Ingles, with the assistance of Mr. G. K. Thornhill, between April and August. The scheme comprises the erection of nineteen stages from 60 to 80 feet high at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,000. As these stages will take at least a year to build, and as the observations required can scarcely be completed in less than two years, the urgency of undertaking this work need scarcely be insisted upon. This chain of triangles will complete the secondary triangulation of the Island, and will, at the same time, connect with Colombo the pillar at Jaffna, at which an accurate determination of the longitude, by telegraph from Madras, was made by Captain (now General) J. L. Tupman, R.M.A., and the late Mr. N. R. Pogson, C.I.E., Government Astronomer at Madras, in December, 1871.

Ritigala-Ambokka Quadrilateral.—In order to satisfy the requirements of the block surveys east of Kalawewa, it has been found necessary to establish points on the new fixing in the area comprised within Ritigala, Gunner's Quoin, Ambokka, and Galgiriya. To carry out this object Mr. G. K. Thornhill prospected that part of the country between July and November. He was greatly hampered by the abnormally wet weather he experienced during that time and by continual attacks of fever due to constant exposure. In spite of this, however, he accomplished his work with great thoroughness. The observations necessary for this work will be taken in 1903 after the completion of the north-west coast scheme.

Miscellaneous.—The scope of the work which devolves on the Trigonometrical Branch has so largely increased of late that I would earnestly suggest for your consideration the advisability of providing me with skilled assistance. The character of trigonometrical work is totally different from that of other branches of the Department, and requires long and special training. Before efficient help can be expected from an assistant in such work, a certain amount of time must elapse during which his services are of little value. It is therefore highly desirable that the assistant should be appointed permanently to this Branch, and that a fair proportion of his time should be spent in this office.

REPORT ON APPLICATION SURVEYS BY MR. A. E. WACKRILL, SUPERINTENDENT.

THE average number of surveyors employed was 39, a smaller number than in 1901, but larger than in previous years. The accompanying table shows their distribution thoroughout the year :—

Application and Special Question Surveys.

Province	Number of Surveyors employed in each Month.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Northern	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1
Eastern	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	3	5
Southern	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Western	8	7	8	8	8	7	5	5	4	5	5	3
North-Western ...	7	6	4	4	4	5	6	5	4	4	3	1
North-Central ...	3	5	5	5	5	5	2	4	3	3	2	2
Central	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	5	5	5	5	4
Uva	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4
Sabaragamuwa ...	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Total ...	44	46	44	44	44	43	36	37	35	33	29	25

The number of "fees paid" applications received during the year for attention was again in excess of former years, while the number of special questions was again largely diminished. The totals for recent years are as follows :—

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Applications	1,603	1,313	2,021	2,050
Special Questions	1,450	838	532	421
Total ...	3,053	2,151	2,553	2,471

The accompanying table shows the rate of receipt of questions from the various Provinces in the different months :—

Applications.

Province.	Number received in each Month.												Total in 1902.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Northern	24	30	24	39	—	8	11	9	—	—	26	12	183
Eastern	26	13	11	3	—	5	5	20	23	23	35	9	173
Southern	35	50	4	59	34	12	37	24	63	109	106	87	620
Western	118	64	22	20	21	37	45	33	35	34	12	39	480
North-Western	4	29	1	—	4	17	1	7	20	9	3	7	102
North-Central	41	17	—	20	10	30	18	13	27	18	34	51	279
Central	17	5	1	6	2	3	5	—	12	6	6	10	73
Uva	2	4	4	7	4	11	9	13	13	10	10	5	92
Sabaragamuwa	1	9	—	—	—	—	8	4		4	9	5	48
Total ...	268	221	67	154	75	123	139	123	201	213	241	225	2,050

Special Questions.

Province.	Number received in each Month.												Total in 1902.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Northern	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	10
Eastern	—	2	2	4	2	1	—	1	1	3	3	7	26
Southern	1	1	8	5	3	4	4	4	11	35	6	6	88
Western	7	6	6	9	5	9	2	8	10	12	8	5	87
North-Western	1	2	3	2	1	5	2	1	—	1	1	3	22
North-Central	4	4	—	4	1	12	4	2	—	—	2	1	34
Central	9	5	8	13	6	4	7	3	6	8	6	4	79
Uva	5	1	1	1	—	2	—	4	1	1	7	1	24
Sabaragamuwa	—	7	6	3	3	1	3	1	6	6	8	7	51
Total ...	27	28	36	42	21	38	24	24	35	66	41	39	421

Tables G and H (see Appendix) show the numbers of questions appearing on my registers at the beginning and end of the year, with the number received and disposed of during the year. It will be seen that the number outstanding was reduced by 630. It would have been reduced by a considerably larger number but for the pressure of work on the Preliminary Plan Registrars at the close of the year, which retarded the detail registration before despatch of a large number of plans which were otherwise ready for issue.

The accompanying summary of my monthly statements shows that the reduction of the application staff from 61 to 39 was accompanied by a corresponding reduction of the number of questions surveyed from 3,884 to 2,272. The area surveyed has, however, not been correspondingly reduced (41,047 acres to 33,465) owing to the larger average extent of questions dealt with.

Summary of Monthly Statements by Superintendent of Application and Special Question Surveys.

Month.	Received for attention since 31st December, 1901.		Totals reported in each Month.								No. of Assistants.
			In hand untouched.		Field Work.		Plan Work.				
					Surveyed since 1st January.		Received since 1st January.		Surveyed, Plans not received.		
	Applications.	Special Questions	Applications.	Special Questions	Applications.	Special Questions	Applications.	Special Questions	Applications.	Special Questions	
January ...	268	27	772	217	163	36	50	16	236	58	43
February ...	221	28	846	203	363	80	134	49	354	75	46
March ...	67	36	667	205	577	109	233	97	457	64	44
April ...	154	42	605	221	782	139	406	120	512	72	44
May ...	75	21	533	177	971	199	534	159	556	89	44
June ...	123	38	538	182	1,074	231	742	202	451	84	43
July ...	139	24	591	167	1,174	274	885	235	412	93	37
August ...	123	24	538	155	1,360	312	1,048	268	407	99	37
September ...	201	35	548	152	1,507	348	1,213	310	419	91	35
October ...	213	66	554	170	1,670	386	1,376	353	416	88	33
November ...	241	41	748	175	1,802	419	1,486	400	364	88	29
December ...	225	39	827	192	1,838	434	1,717	431	244	61	24
	2,050	421	827	192	1,838	434	1,717	431	244	61	39*

*Average.

The number of questions surveyed was less by 199 than the number registered for attention. This was owing to the large increase of receipts towards the close of the year concurrent with the diminution of output due to leave and recess. If the rush of fresh work continues in 1903, it can be met by the transfer of more surveyors to the Application Branch.

Table I (see Appendix) shows the number of lots surveyed by the application staff, with the area, cost, rate per acre, and average extent. To the total area might have been added an extent of about 9,000 acres surveyed upon Government Agents' requisitions, though with extended scope for departmental reasons. But as this work was done upon the lines of a block survey, it has been included under the head of Block Surveys.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SURVEYOR-GENERAL, MR. P. D. WARREN, F.R.G.S.

Requirements at Headquarters.—The only addition made to the accommodation for records during the year consisted of a plan, a field book, and a store receptacle; but the erection of a new studio was sanctioned to be carried out during the current year. This will have an immense effect on the facility with which plans and maps of all kinds can be reproduced.

Block Survey Department.—The following schedule shows the issue of block survey preliminary plans to the Settlement Officer and Government Agents during the year :—

Province.	No. of Plans.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Acres.
Western	2	439	1,387
Southern	43	2,507	41,101
North-Central	19	149	10,162
Uva	37	820	15,429
Sabaragamuwa ...	13	896	29,254
Total ...	114	4,811	97,333

making a total issued of such plans since the institution of block surveys in 1897 of 277,780 acres in 299 preliminary plans, containing 16,448 lots. About one-third of the total issues of preliminary plans are thus credited to 1902, showing that the new system adopted and the experience gained in the class of work is bearing fruit. When this work was first instituted it was considered that all work required subsequent to the actual drawing up of the field plans, such as preparing tracings for reproduction by contact printing, or photo reductions, computations, and such like, could be carried out in the Head Office *pari passu* with the works usually performed here; but we suddenly became overloaded with application and general miscellaneous work, so that the block survey preliminary plan issues proceeded at a very slow rate. Clearly, something had to be done to remove the rapidly increasing bulk of these plans in the office, and to enable Settlement and Revenue Officers to take early advantage of the valuable work being done in the field. In the 1902 recess it was therefore decided to compute the surveys and have complete tracings of all field plans made by the surveyors before they were sent into headquarters. This enabled us to deal with the photo reductions from 8-chain to 16-chain scale rapidly, but the old title plans had to be placed in position and all lots affected re-computed and tenement sheets amended to enable us to issue plans suitable for settlement purposes on the scale of 16 chains to an inch. It was, however, soon evident that, though the method was an improvement; the Head Office would not be able to catch up the field, presuming that the same amount of other work is always coming in, so a further modification in the duties of the field staff in recess was decided on. Plans are now sent to headquarters with all their title plans laid in position, every lot computed, tenements written on tracing cloth ready for printing by ferro-gallic, and tracings of the complete field plans drawn on paper for the purposes of reduction to half scale by photography or reproduction by ferro-gallic and Vandyke processes. The issue of plans and tenements to Settlement Officer, reductions to scales suitable for publication, and the permanent printing to full size for field use of these surveys are all thus enormously expedited, so that with the facilities for reproduction that are about to be provided, and which are noticed below in their proper place, I am confident in being able, not only to overtake all arrears of preliminary plans within a reasonable period, but afterwards to keep pace with the field staff, while at the same time carrying on the reproduction and publication of the sheets sent in.

I have devoted some space to the subject of block survey preliminary plans in order that the position of affairs may be properly understood, but it must not be thought that I thereby dealt with all the duties that fall upon this branch. The work to be done for the Settlement Officer is naturally heavy, and consisted last year in the supply of (*a*) schedules of titles in seventeen villages, (*b*) ten uncoloured tracings of villages, (*c*) statements of lands alienated by the Crown, (*d*) certified plans to be filed in reference cases, (*e*) seventy "sketches" of lots for notices, (*f*) checking 664 "sketches" supplied by the Settlement Officer, (*g*) sixteen tracings (in duplicate) showing settlements effected, and other miscellaneous work. For the purposes of Waste Lands Ordinances the Government Agents of the Western, Southern, Sabaragamuwa, and North-Central Provinces have been supplied with numerous tracings and sketches, which it would be useless to detail here. The total results of the above-mentioned works are detailed in Appendix K. This department is also in charge of miscellaneous work required within the Municipality of Colombo, but this class of work during the year, though requiring very careful attention, has not been heavy. The Registrar-General was supplied with 140 certificate and registration plans.

The Record Map Department was seriously blocked with work at the commencement of the year, but it was all satisfactorily disposed of before the end of the year, besides current work being kept well up to date. All surveys of lands for sale, settlement, acquisition, or for any other purposes are here examined and inserted on record sheets; 9,742 separate lots were thus located.

Under the system then in use tracings of the 16-chain photo reductions of all block surveys had to get the title plan boundaries inserted on them from the record maps, and 58 such tracings were dealt with. This has proved to be a very tedious work, besides requiring great care, and will not be necessary in future, as the title plans will be inserted on the 8-chain sheets before the reductions are made.

Data were compiled for the new Manual of Ceylon regarding the watersheds of the principal rivers, 28 old 16-chain plans were brought up to date for Government, and information of various kinds was supplied to the Superintendent of Census, the General Manager of Railways, the Director of Irrigation, &c.

Preliminary Plan Department.—Preliminary plans to the number of 1,658 in 8,553 lots for 36,085 acres were issued to Government Agents during the year, being 11 plans in excess of last year; 126 plans in 933 lots for 357½ acres for acquisition of lands were forwarded to the Colonial Secretary. 503 old preliminary plans were amended in connection with new surveys, and 114 copies of preliminary plans were issued to Government Agents and other officials.

For the purposes of the Waste Lands Ordinances 179 tracings were supplied to the Settlement Officer and Government Agents, while 56 tracings were amended. Thirty-eight "true copies" of licensed surveyors' plans were supplied to Government Agents and three to the Settlement Officer.

The work of examining notices of land sales and registering land sale returns continues to be very heavy; in all 685 notices for 24,309 lots were examined, and 301 lots were struck off for various reasons. This shows an increase of 127 notices and 6,794 lots in excess of the work done in 1901.

The following schedule shows the details of land sale notices in each Province examined during 1902 :—

Province.	No. of Notices.	No. of Lots.	No. of Lots struck off.
Western	144	6,921	135
Sabaragamuwa	51	1,363	27
North-Central	58	1,346	4
Central	80	575	5
Uva	62	2,179	1
North-Western	105	2,089	2
Northern	33	1,005	19
Southern	109	5,661	86
Eastern	43	3,170	22
Total ...	685	24,309	301

Title Plan Department.—The returns of title plans issued again show a considerable increase over the previous year, which held the record for numbers, which is the actual test of the work performed. For 1902 we have a total issue, as per Appendix D, of 6,774 sets, against 6,286 in 1901, a difference of 488. The greatest number issued was again in the Western Province, with the Southern Province again a good second. The average extents of the lots for which title plans were issued show a slight increase over the figures for 1901, being 5 acres against $4\frac{2}{3}$, which is accounted for by the average for Sabaragamuwa being nearly 95 acres for 142 title plans.

Appendix F gives the usual comparative statement of issues, revenue, and departmental expenditure (which last has really nothing to do with it now) from 1833 to date.

Process Work.—It has been customary to deal with this branch of the Department under two separate heads, as if the printing branch had nothing to do with the studio, but their duties are now so intertwined that I prefer to consider the whole under the above heading.

The outturn of ferro-gallic prints for the first time fails to show an increase on previous records, the total for 1902 being 9,427, against 10,179 for 1901 of plans of all sorts, but the abnormally wet weather in the latter months of the year is probably accountable for this, as fine weather and bright sun are necessary for the rapid and satisfactory production of prints. The following schedule shows the yearly outturn since the process came into use :—

Year.	Prints.	Year.	Prints.
1891	217	1897	4,401
1892	503	1898	6,259
1893	499	1899	6,819
1894	918	1900	7,453
1895	2,196	1901	10,179
1896	2,052	1902	9,427

Photography now occupies a most important position in the reproduction of survey plans. 179 negatives were made of 16-chain reductions of 8-chain block survey plans, and 104 one-mile negatives of topographical surveys; other work brings the total up to 365. Considerable advantage has been taken of what is known as the "Turner process" for direct printing on zinc from the negative; 60 block survey and 50 topographical plates were prepared by it. A start was also made with the "Vandyke process," but owing to want of experience, very poor accommodation, and bad weather, only 31 plates were produced from original tracings of block surveys. "Vandyke" is undoubtedly the process of the future for the reproduction of block survey plans; by it plans will be printed, exact facsimiles of those received from the field, and will be used as preliminary plans for Waste Lands Ordinances or Government Agents' settlements or land sales, and for actual field sheets for new work required to be inserted within the block survey area. Some of the plans printed in 1902 were from bicromated Husnick's paper, but this method will never more be adopted when it can be avoided, as "Turner" ensures the printing ink having a firm contact with the zinc or stone, and of course precludes all possibility of the expansion and contraction unavoidable in the use of paper transfers.

Plates on both the Turner and Vandyke processes are developed in the studio and gummed up; they are then sent to the printing room, where they are etched immediately before being printed. The final etching at times shows the plate to be unsatisfactory when it has been sent back to the studio for another transfer, but all difficulties are now being overcome as the workers become more adept at manipulating the plates. To ensure success great care is required at every step, and it is only because those in charge of the various branches take a personal interest in their special duties that I have been able to obtain the results already produced.

The outturn from the printing room was as follows :—

Colonial Secretary	12,173
Archæological Commissioner	3,100
Other	1,500
Survey	7,580
Spare copies	5,100
Surveyor-General's Report	5,650
One-mile-to-an-inch maps	1,190
16-chain diagrams	560
Blue prints for photo reductions	650
Total ...	37,503

This total is thirteen in advance of total for 1901, but no schedule of this description can give an adequate idea of the real amount of work actually accomplished. Most of lithographs and zincographs are now printed in colours requiring from two to six registers. Each register requires more time and labour than an ordinary print in black. The draughtsmen attached to the room have also to prepare the colour-stones, or plates, besides numerous hand-drawn transfers, some of an intricate nature. The actual printing done was equivalent to 64,893 copies or pulls.

The wet weather caused considerable difficulty in the registration of colour prints owing to the contraction and expansion of the paper, and caused considerable loss of time. Paper is always a source of trouble to the process worker, but when, in addition to its well-known eccentricities, or perhaps I should say its unknowable eccentricities, sudden changes in the humidity of the atmosphere have to be contended with, accurate register becomes a matter of practical impossibility, and it is best to take up purely black prints, in which accuracy of scale is not of the first importance, till such time as the elements are more propitious.

A guilotine paper-cutting machine was added to the equipment early in the year, and has been of great value in cutting up the large amount of paper consumed; it is impossible to estimate the time saved by such a machine; the accuracy and neatness with which the work is performed in comparison to hand-cutting is a great feature in its favour.

It is with great satisfaction that I look forward to the erection of a new studio where the Vandyke and Turner processes can be carried on in a proper manner and without interfering with the development of negatives; the present small studio and dark room are quite unsuited to present requirements. With adequate accommodation for the preparation of plates, supplemented by a printing machine to take double-elephant paper, driven, together with the three presses now in use, by an electric motor, we can look forward to being able in the near future to turn out work both up to date and expeditiously. The gas engine that has been used for the motor power for the last five years has been giving a good deal of trouble, and wastes at least two or three days every month, besides being noisy and dirty and occupying a lot of valuable space.

Miscellaneous Department.—Pressure in other branches has prevented me from keeping up a large staff here, but still the demands of the public for copies of maps and plans have, on the whole, been promptly attended to. Besides issues to officials free of charge, which reached a total of 2,323 diagrams, &c., against 885 issued in 1901, 902 were issued to the public, for which Rs. 3,361·49 were recovered and 162 were issued departmentally.

Field Sheet Department.—During the year 5,849 field sheets were issued on 1,672 requisitions, while 6,175 were received into the office; this entailed the handling of 3,357 tin cases. The system that will be introduced as the printing of block survey sheets proceeds will in time materially reduce the work of sending out old application field sheets, and thus save the wear and tear to these valuable documents, which under the ordinary application survey system is rapidly affecting their efficiency.

Instrument repairing.—The workshop equipment has received some attention during the year, and though not yet complete, we have been enabled to do a lot of useful work. Two 4-inch theodolites, which had their vertical axis damaged by falls, were put into an efficient condition. Parallel plate screws were fitted and other repairs effected to five 5-inch theodolities. Several steel tapes were repaired; various works were completed to a standard barometer, aneroid, anemometer, anemograph, pluviograph, thermograph, and barograph, and kept in working order. The instrument repairer is now in a position to carry out all ordinary repairs to theodolities, and I hope it will soon be difficult to say what work he cannot do. Besides such jobs, all the brass fittings for a camera obscura for plan reduction, two sets of fitting for new printing frames, three sets for duplicate frames, and many other works were attended to.

APPENDIX.

STAFF.

1st January	...	Mr. G. E. Leembruggen seconded for Harbour Works.
17th February	...	Mr. H. O. Barnard returned from leave.
11th April	...	Mr. J. B. M. Ridout on leave.
1st July	...	Mr. A. H. G. Dawson on leave.
4th August	...	Surveyor-General returned from leave.
8th September	...	Mr. R. B. Campbell retired from Service.
15th September	...	Mr. A. J. Wickwar on leave.
19th November	...	Mr. E. Ohlmus, Chief Clerk, retired from Service.
29th November	...	Mr. L. Shipton returned from leave.

10-Inch-to-the-Mile Block Surveys, 1897 to 1902.

Provinces.	1897. Acres.	1898. Acres.	1899. Acres.	1900. Acres.	1901. Acres.	1902. Acres.	Total. Acres.
Western	13,255	18,221	24,312	9,886	3,882	—	69,556
Central	9,373	8,628	7,450	—	—	—	25,451
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	10,153	10,153
Southern	22,629	46,618	32,867	49,033	60,000	70,337	281,484
Eastern	29,883	43,189	61,228	—	2,718	—	137,018
North-Western	21,357	36,570	34,908	24,911	—	31,464	149,210
North-Central	—	—	—	84,789	86,751	70,770	242,310
Uva	15,205	29,618	22,735	29,914	9,082	12,472	119,026
Sabaragamuwa	16,770	48,264	27,362	36,507	6,452	17,662	153,017
Total	128,472	231,108	210,862	235,040	168,885	212,858	1,187,225

Number of Villages surveyed during 1897–1902.

Province.	1897-98.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Total.
Western ...	65	30	15	5	—	115
Southern ...	32	14	36	66	80	228
Central ...	34	7	—	—	—	41
North-Western ...	180	93	95	—	82	450
Uva ...	55	25	58	—	5	143
Sabaragamuwa ...	55	10	46	—	4	115
Eastern ...	27	23	—	—	—	50
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	5	5
North-Central ...	—	—	159	124	144	427
Total ...	448	202	409	195	320	1,574

LAND SALES.

	Acres.	Amount realized. Rs.
1896.		
Sold outright ...	14,172	406,910
Under Sir H. Ward's Minute ...	5,217	22,071
Total ...	19,389	428,981
1897.		
Sold outright ...	15,688	434,370
Under Sir H. Ward's Minute ...	6,757	33,007
Total ...	22,445	467,377
1898.		
Sold outright ...	16,279	496,549
Under Sir H. Ward's Minute ...	4,258	29,322
Total ...	20,537	525,871
1899.		
Sold outright ...	21,301	728,690
Under Sir H. Ward's Minute ...	3,516	18,478
Total ...	24,817	747,168
1900.		
Sold outright ...	32,250½	638,501
Under Sir H. Ward's Minute ...	3,655½	17,559
Total ...	35,906	656,060
1901.		
Sold outright ...	19,585	456,089
Under Sir H. Ward's Minute ...	4,517	20,107
Total ...	24,102	476,196
1902.		
Sold outright ...	31,089	691,184
Under Sir H. Ward's Minute ...	7,028	46,355½
Total ...	38,117	737,539½

A.—Return of Lands sold and Moneys received for them during 1902.

Province.	Crown Lands sold.				Sold to Claimants by Special Officer, Waste Lands Ordinance.				Granted at Half Value.				Free Grants or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown.			Total Results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the Year.				Amount, including Fees.
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	
	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	1,248	3,980 2 17·54	215,026 0	10,761 41	—	—	—	—	201	257 3 33·50	5,990 64	908 61	2353	4,272 0 4	13581 10	3802	8,510 2 15·04	221016 64	25251 12	246,267 76
Central ...	202	513 2 12	10,856 22	1,477 90	—	—	—	—	8	11 0 38	790 27	37 50	107	530 2 4	821 40	317	1,055 1 14	11646 49	2336 80	13,983 29
Northern ...	391	1,819 2 13·01	34,965 25	3,852 58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9 3 23	27 50	393	1,829 1 36·01	34965 25	3880 8	38,845 33
Southern ...	2,372	4,749 0 39	127,127 83	14,157 20	21	196 2 25	2,307 50	—	36	24 2 11	989 30	110 0	596	925 1 12	2973 0	3025	5,895 3 7	130424 63	17240 20	147,664 83
Eastern ...	181	437 2 13	6,597 0	1,175 90	—	—	—	—	5	0 1 37	6 30	12 50	131	204 1 20	700 30	317	642 1 30	6603 30	1888 70	8,492 0
North-Western	587	8,325 2 17	173,755 0	12,623 0	—	—	—	—	7	36 1 27	1,005 0	95 0	345	1,480 0 22	2645 90	939	9,842 0 26	174760 0	15363 90	190,123 90
North-Central	55	91 1 39	2,233 50	300 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7 1 21	25 0	60	98 3 20	2233 50	325 0	2,558 50
Uva ...	347	1,253 3 33	14,297 57	3,277 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	301 1 23	1046 0	588	1,555 1 16	14297 57	4323 14	18,620 71
Sabaragamuwa	229	837 1 27·50	21,030 70	2,266 10	—	—	—	—	7	8 2 16	135 92	27 50	121	813 1 3	1167 30	357	1,659 1 6·50	21166 62	3460 90	24,627 52
Total ...	5,612	22,009 0 11·05	605,889 7	49,891 23	21	196 2 25	2,307 50	—	264	339 1 2·50	8917 43	1,191 11	3901	8,544 1 12	22987 50	9798	31089 1 10·55	617114 0	74069 84	691,183 84

A 1.—Recoveries of Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute during 1902.

Province.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Total.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	—	—	—	—	—
Central	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	180	1,865 0 23	19,968 25	1,314 4	21,282 29
Eastern	392	2,332 0 20	9,837 25	2,782 18	12,619 43
North-Western	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central	636	2,763 0 28·50	10,406 64	1,600 69	12,007 33
Uva	2	26 3 0	66 87	12 50	79 37
Sabaragamuwa	20	41 0 30	295 25	71 89	367 14
Total ...	1,230	7,028 1 21·50	40,574 26	5,781 30	46,355 56

A 2.—Recoveries on account of Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute previous to 1902.

Province.	Amount. Rs. c.	Fees. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Western	—	—	—
Central	45 50	12 0	57 50
Northern	344 91	100 24	445 15
Southern	3,546 0	119 27	3,665 27
Eastern	15,169 25	2,389 46	17,558 71
North-Western	—	—	—
North-Central	15,335 62	2,192 15	17,527 77
Uva	129 83	3 76	133 59
Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—
Total ...	34,571 11	4,816 88	39,387 99

A 3.—Extents alienated and Moneys received on all Accounts during 1902.

Particulars.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Lands sold	31,089 1 10·55 ...	691,183 84
Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute ...	7,028 1 21·50 ...	46,355 56
Recoveries on account of lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute previous to 1902 ...	— ...	39,387 99
Recoveries on account of tracings, defining boundaries, surveyors' licenses, lost stores, and fines for late attendance	— ...	3,833 93
Total ...	38,117 2 32·05	780,761 32

B.—Abstract of Lands alienated from the Crown to Europeans and Natives during 1902.

Province.	Europeans.				Natives.			
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount and Fees.	Average Rate per Acre.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount and Fees.	Average Rate per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ..	43	404 1 14·75	19,737 90	48 85	3,759	8,106 1 0·29	226,529 86	27 94
Central ...	89	376 1 33	4,333 68	11 58	228	678 3 21	9,649 61	14 21
Northern ...	7	663 1 3	7,548 70	11 39	386	1,166 0 33·01	31,296 63	26 84
Southern ...	4	3 1 36	267 25	89 8	3,021	5,892 1 11	147,397 58	25 1
Eastern ...	2	39 1 25	986 80	25 30	315	603 0 5	7,505 20	12 44
North-Western ...	4	32 2 19	383 0	11 97	935	9,809 2 7	189,740 90	29 34
North-Central ...	1	1 0 0	43 50	43 50	59	97 3 20	2,515 0	25 66
Uva ...	55	618 2 17	7,838 64	12 68	533	936 2 39	10,782 7	11 52
Sabaragamuwa ...	74	783 1 18	3,481 97	4 44	283	875 3 28·50	21,145 55	24 13
Total ...	279	2,922 2 5·75	44,621 44	15 26	9,519	28,166 3 4·80	646,562 40	22 95

C.—Return of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1902.

Province.	No. of Preliminary Plans.	No. of Lots. Crown.	No. of Lots. Claim.	Total No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres. Crown. A. R. P.	Extent in Acres. Claim. A. R. P.	Total. A. R. P.
Western ...	314	1,391	48	1,439	2,024 2 14·56	64 3 27·68	2,089 2 2·24
Central ...	85	273	247	520	888 2 10·62	944 0 37·25	1,832 3 7·87
Northern ...	143	456	9	465	1,629 0 29·40	11 1 8	1,640 1 37·40
Southern ...	349	1,603	316	1,919	4,689 0 37·75	520 3 5	5,210 0 2·75
Eastern ...	188	965	43	1,008	3,970 1 33·75	163 2 10	4,134 0 3·75
North-Western ...	168	857	361	1,218	6,147 1 9	1,236 2 8	7,383 3 17
North-Central ...	253	966	16	982	2,984 3 18·50	153 0 19	3,137 3 37·50
Uva ...	70	142	311	453	349 2 33·75	578 3 39	928 2 32·75
Sabaragamuwa ...	88	252	297	549	5,144 0 36	4,583 3 20	9,728 0 16
Total ...	1,658	6,905	1,648	8,553	27,828 0 23·33	8,257 1 13·93	36,085 1 37·26

C 1.—Return of Block Survey Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents and Settlement Officer during 1902.

Province.	No. of Preliminary Plans.	Total No. of Lots.	Total Extent. A. R. P.
Western ...	2	439	1,385 2 15
Central ...	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—
Southern ...	43	2,507	41,101 1 28½
Eastern ...	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—
North-Central ...	19	149	10,162 1 20
Uva ...	37	820	15,428 3 38
Sabaragamuwa ...	13	896	29,253 2 27
Total ...	114	4,811	97,333 0 8½

D.—Return of Title Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1902.

Province.	Plans.	Sets.	Extent. A. R. P.
Western ...	6,222	2,074	4,795 0 22
Central ...	510	170	675 3 8
Northern ...	834	278	1,254 3 15
Southern ...	5,238	1,746	4,327 3 38
Eastern ...	2,532	844	3,875 0 9
North-Western ...	2,886	962	4,010 3 0
North-Central ...	702	234	861 3 31
Uva ...	600	200	625 0 29
Sabaragamuwa ...	426	142	13,525 1 11
	19,950	6,650	33,952 0 3
Acquisition Plans of 3 copies ...	339	113	66 1 39·83
Lease Plans of 3 copies ...	33	11	111 3 2
Total ...	20,322	6,774	34,130 1 4·83

E.—Expenditure of the Department for 1902.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	278,281 8
Cooly labour of Survey Parties ...	90,960 45
Expenses connected with Meteorological Observations ...	712 50
Lithographing Maps, &c. ...	2,999 67
Purchase and Repair of Instruments, &c. ...	22,700 87
Stationery ...	1,642 15
Office Accommodation for Superintendent of Surveys ...	1,658 66
Cost of keeping the Town Clock in order ...	240 0
Repairs to Meteorological Sheds ...	199 70
Triangulation Towers ...	221 95
Horse Allowance ...	4,612 4
Travelling Allowance ...	16,689 0
Expenses connected with the Cadastral and Topographical Survey of the Island ...	139,997 9
Application and other Surveys ...	64,597 98
For Furniture, &c. ...	2,975 0
For Typewriter, Paper Cutting Machine, &c., and Instruments for Field Work and Tools for Instruments Repairer ...	5,809 59
Theodolite (re-vote) ...	1,734 46
Maps from The Hague ...	4,260 39
Rent of Bungalow for Superintendent, Topographical Surveys, Anuradhapura ...	90 0
For shifting Kandy Observatory ...	250 0
Total ...	640,632 58

F.—Abstract of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1897.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Lots.	Extent.			Sets.	Extent.
	No.	Acres.	£	£	No.	Acres.
1833 to 1843	2,693	267,373	142,758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Dept.	8,893	371,397
1844	71	7,703	18,270	—	479	42,027
1845	329	19,450	31,488	—	970	41,364
1846	200	3,590	12,103	4,533	206	4,239
1847	180	4,508	6,496	4,785	101	2,210
1848	88	2,761	4,672	4,711	85	4,977
1849	82	786	2,265	7,368	141	3,227
1850	118	2,962	2,603	4,360	71	6,319
1851	95	939	1,695	3,785	108	1,088
1852	48	1,848	2,479	4,159	144	1,859
1853	53	2,200	3,324	4,510	47	2,126
1854	87	8,209	9,927	4,725	68	3,555
1855	57	7,286	16,410	4,720	68	5,475
1856	183	11,656	22,805	8,450	91	11,786
1857	493	19,795	37,027	11,365	188	14,494
1858	873	15,752	33,425	18,051	340	14,323
1859	2,000	23,447	38,589	24,358	906	14,931
1860	3,704	33,660	51,628	28,081	2,369	34,865
1861	5,987	28,329	44,166	22,595	2,438	30,535
1862	3,572	25,302	45,300	17,883	2,540	21,558
1863	1,663	27,990	72,808	17,606	2,053	31,212
1864	3,542	34,122	76,567	17,458	2,670	42,262
1865	4,609	41,150	68,276	17,274	2,002	28,960
1866	8,553	45,546	72,021	19,307	2,473	46,369
1867	7,284	44,019	45,257	23,094	2,779	26,178
1868	5,832	27,358	38,514	24,974	2,999	23,753
1869	6,321	37,369	57,964	25,820	3,043	22,305
1870	6,074	31,781	57,226	25,146	2,771	22,700
1871	5,609	40,853	70,580	26,099	3,555	32,144
			Change of Currency.			
			Rs.	Rs.		
1872	5,223	47,445	695,626	259,164	5,854	59,046
1873	4,973	54,541	1,030,887	274,379	4,760	55,588
1874	5,940	41,429	1,084,835	275,562	4,896	36,361
1875	4,349	54,274	652,033	287,467	4,426	62,495
1876	3,819	38,052	1,171,216	302,038	3,237	35,100
1877	5,184	34,164	1,485,702	353,318	3,470	31,610
1878	3,544	30,976	1,335,132	370,385	3,130	35,465
1879	4,282	26,742	725,000	367,263	3,077	27,496
1880	4,878	31,619	651,862	385,841	3,339	34,542
1881	6,286	26,818	434,663	374,181	3,706	21,716
1882	5,200	22,446	351,975	373,087	4,144	22,299
1883	6,060	25,099	330,811	355,878	3,225	19,355
1884	4,236	21,943	416,849	356,376	3,973	16,160
1885	3,504	22,085	381,824	369,479	3,840	28,117
1886	3,687	20,460	395,881	375,871	3,301	18,821
1887	3,070	17,780	330,164	388,703	3,247	20,944
1888	4,197	21,643	422,064	386,940	3,399	19,971
1889	3,097	12,434	262,903	390,353	3,585	20,857
1890	3,268	12,713	231,999	406,272	3,141	14,989
1891	2,591	15,391	308,738	422,740	2,681	13,888
1892	2,794	16,576	450,616	450,938	2,466	16,081
1893	3,174	12,158½	378,429	438,119	2,874	18,835
1894	2,887	15,461	444,749	479,441	3,022	16,686
1895	3,980	17,027	499,505	472,403	3,699	19,289
1896	3,269	14,172	494,148	447,674	3,856	19,338
1897	4,383	22,446	530,452	480,281	2,516	21,698
1898	4,721	20,538	596,679½	567,613½	4,132	23,762
1899	6,354	24,816½	818,723	608,758	5,150	23,971
1900	6,960	35,906	721,833	639,798	5,236	20,705
1901	7,968	24,102	522,276	656,489	5,863	29,265
1902	11,028	38,117½	780,761	640,632	6,650	33,952

G.—Return of Applications for 1902.

Province.	Outstanding on December 31, 1901.		Received in 1902.	Dealt with in 1902.	Outstanding on December 31, 1902.
	Reported.	Omitted.			
Western	557	—	480	458	579
Central	107	—	73	66	114
Northern	377	—	183	286	274
Southern	576	2	620	436	762
Eastern	509	—	173	338	344
North-Western	144	1	102	104	143
North-Central	365	4	279	355	293
Uva	85	—	92	73	104
Sabaragamuwa	40	—	48	44	44
Total	2,760	7	2,050	2,160	2,657

H.—Return of Special Questions for 1902.

Province.	Outstanding on December 31, 1901.		Received in 1902.	Dealt with in 1902.	Outstanding on December 31, 1902.
	Reported.	Omitted.			
Western ...	260	—	87	174	173
Central ...	108	1	79	101	87
Northern ...	45	—	10	17	38
Southern ...	432	—	88	295	225
Eastern ...	75	2	26	56	47
North-Western ...	225	1	22	163	85
North-Central ...	43	—	34	36	41
Uva ...	54	—	24	30	48
Sabaragamuwa ...	84	7	51	69	73
Total ...	1,326	11	421	941	817

I.—Applications and Special Questions surveyed in 1902.

Province.	No. of Lots.	Area (in Acres).	Cost.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.
Western ...	1,251	2,613	21,449 49	8 20	2 0 13
Central ...	538	1,312	5,811 84	4 43	2 1 30
Southern ...	1,388	2,926	9,768 0	3 33	2 0 7
Eastern ...	901	4,979	13,906 55	2 79	5 2 4
North-Western ...	984	5,104	11,076 42	2 17	5 0 30
North-Central ...	290	3,609	9,496 99	2 63	12 1 31
Uva ...	217	614	6,427 37	10 47	2 3 13
Northern ...	484	1,631	7,686 96	4 71	3 1 19
Sabaragamuwa ...	755	11,505	9,448 60	0 82	15 0 38
Total ...	6,808	34,293	95,072 22	2 77	5 0 6

NOTE.—The small block surveys in the Western Province and in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province are included in this table. They amount to 828 acres in 58 lots.

J.—Surveys of all Kinds in 1902.

Nature of Work.	Province.	Number of Lots.	Area (in Acres).	Cost.
				Rs.
Block ...	Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva, North-Western, North-Central, and Northern	10,280	212,858	100,382
Applications from the Public and Special Questions	All Provinces ...	6,808	34,293	95,072
Topographical ...	Southern, Northern, North-Western, North-Central, and Central	—	1,961,600	98,512
Triangulation ...	— ...	—	—	8,324
	Total ...	17,088	2,208,751	302,290

K.—Return of Block Survey Village Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents, and the Lots reported settled by Government Agents and Special Officer under the Waste Lands Ordinances, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Western Province.

Preliminary Plan No.	Sold or Settled.		Unsettled.		Villages.
	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Number of Lots.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
1 ...	18	66 2 14	61	562 1 24	Pelpita
2 ...	14	49 3 10	7	95 1 17	Pugoda
3 ...	15	29 2 11	15	121 3 27	Kospitiyana and Kumarimulla
4 ...	63	98 3 38	21	257 2 34	Owitigama
5 ...	50	73 0 12	40	185 0 15	Detamulla and Nikawala
6 ...	120	415 1 0	—	—	Millata. (*See* Preliminary plan 35 for other portion)
7 ...	15	76 2 35	172	619 1 22	Galpotugoda and Gampolagedara
8 ...	—	—	10	119 3 1	Kandana
9 ...	10	20 2 36	—	—	Part of Pingomuwa. (*See* Preliminary plan 22 for other portion)
10 ...	24	23 2 34	8	137 2 25	Pattiyagama
11 ...	4	8 3 35	17	139 1 20	Kapugoda
12 ...	23	90 3 0	66	776 2 4	Giridara
13 ...	1	1 0 25	65	191 3 15	Henagama
14 ...	28	25 1 22	13	105 0 25	Udugama
15 ...	37	163 0 27	1	1 0 5	Senasungoda
16 ...	22	190 2 28	—	—	Tarale
17 ...	39	292 1 2	—	—	Udakananpella
18 ...	24	38 0 25	74	441 0 10	Dangalla
19 ...	55	52 1 14	70	425 3 20	Ganihigama
20 ...	151	485 0 26	—	—	Guruwala
21 ...	49	175 0 20	—	—	Kendagolla
22 ...	49	102 0 34	27	193 3 10	Part of Pingomuwa
23 ...	35	54 1 29	20	146 3 35	Narangaspitiya
24 ...	19	24 2 38	9	184 0 3	Kuttiwila
25 ...	54	814 3 9	2	3 0 4	Palugama
26 ...	62	690 1 33	—	—	Welgama
27 ...	51	99 0 27	—	—	Walarambe
28 ...	69	224 2 17	—	—	Demalagama
29 ...	113	672 2 7	15	53 1 12	Pelahela
30 ...	64	601 1 19	—	—	Tittapattara
31 ...	29	197 1 13	—	—	Yattowita
32 ...	50	700 0 35	1	11 3 10	Samanabedda
33 ...	420	1,494 2 10	98	212 2 2	Lunugama
34 ...	46	236 1 28	—	—	Mahaloluwa
35 ...	17	43 2 16	—	—	Millata
36 ...	103	375 0 34	—	—	Udagama
37 ...	35	54 3 9	1	8 2 10	Ihala Wanaluwawa
38 ...	380	654 2 13	26	25 1 38	Pahala Wanaluwawa
39 ...	82	654 0 15	1	4 2 7	Indolamulla
40 ...	119	261 1 5	7	79 3 14	Meddegama
41 ...	65	201 2 13	1	0 0 24	Pallegama
42 ...	241	571 2 38	3	0 2 0	Werahera
47 ...	52	141 0 23	29	114 3 31	Anuragoda
48 ...	27	53 1 19	19	101 2 25	Pepiliyawala
49 ...	102	771 0 13	2	19 2 5	Udamapitigama
55 ...	—	—	113	570 1 29	Hissella
56 ...	—	—	326	816 0 26	Mitirigala
47	3,046	12,071 3 31	1,340	6,727 1 29	

Central Province.

1 ...	—	—	6	25 1 39	Godagama
2 ...	—	—	7	20 1 34	Kudamake
3 ...	1	0 0 17	12	34 0 13	Eragoda
4 ...	—	—	2	17 0 16	Kurukuda
5 ...	—	—	10	22 3 38	Bowatura
6 ...	—	—	23	26 2 3	Walahagoda
7 ...	1	0 0 8	42	170 3 28	Part of Gampolawela
8 ...	—	—	34	356 2 13	Herakola
9 ...	—	—	33	317 1 29	Halagama
10 ...	14	247 1 21	65	217 2 20	Tembiligala
11 ...	3	38 0 29	31	115 3 37	Tembiligala Udagama
14 ...	5	39 1 2	—	—	Gampolawela
15 ...	—	—	20	285 1 17	Kahatapitiya
16 ...	—	—	28	383 3 1	Unambuwa
17 ...	—	—	8	45 0 12	Kirapana
15	24	324 3 37	321	2,039 1 20	

Southern Province.

Preliminary Plan No.	Sold or Settled.		Unsettled.		Villages.
	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Number of Lots.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
1* ...	29	1,127 0 3	36	145 2 2	Rambukkana*
2 ...	12	451 1 12	45	129 1 9	Moragala*
3 ...	27	1,553 3 8	48	244 1 28	Kiripitiya*
4 ...	—	—	8	719 3 23	Morawaka
5* ...	44	2,250 1 15	37	122 1 6	Gorakawala*
6* ...	21	1,096 1 39	32	52 1 31	Pitabeddara*
7 ...	4	190 0 10	38	130 0 27	Dankoluwa*
8* ...	20	632 0 10	37	136 0 6	Kaduruwana*
9* ...	41	912 0 6	33	102 2 8	Alapaladeniya*
10 ...	85	4,313 0 34	210	492 2 5	Weliwe*
11 ...	9	399 2 39	23	81 1 36	Uwaragala
12 ...	62	5,869 0 21	162	1,151 1 16	Siyambalagoda
13* ...	4	181 3 7	46	132 3 11	Hattotuwa*
14* ...	8	536 3 29	17	109 2 19	Kotagala*
15* ...	5	361 0 5	73	142 1 13	Hewaowita*
16 ...	—	—	50	2,575 0 6	Horagala
16½ ...	4	16 1 26	21	1,288 3 19	Paragala
17 ...	15	673 2 7	30	516 3 15	Panakaduwa
18 ...	44	1,403 1 23	225	1,131 3 12	Bengomuwa
19 ...	25	759 1 37	61	479 2 33	Mologgamuwa
20 ...	75	2,203 0 12	161	793 0 17	Dampahala
21 ...	35	1,490 2 4	183	728 0 9	Pasgoda
22 ...	48	2,135 0 8	178	762 2 1	Ginneliya
23 ...	80	2,030 2 17	87	584 1 23	Urubokka
24 ...	71	1,824 3 27	34	119 3 15	Dangalla*
25 ...	74	853 3 14	81	224 2 25	Edandukita
26 ...	35	64 2 38	113	1,747 1 0	Banagala
27 ...	48	2,722 3 4	4	17 1 32	Derangala*
28 ...	3	68 2 26	20	46 2 29	Waturakumbura*
29 ...	17	589 1 15	62	261 2 29	Dehigaspe*
30 ...	11	250 2 37	18	151 0 17	Puwakgodaowita*
31 ...	4	219 2 11	28	113 1 38	Lewpatdeniya
32 ...	3	477 0 18	24	142 0 27	Kehelwala
33 ...	191	4,538 3 12	449	2,198 2 24	Beralapanatara
34 ...	2	25 0 22	30	121 2 26	Warakagoda
35 ...	—	—	49	1,176 1 21	Dewalegama
36 ...	1	474 3 34	10	158 2 33	Dellawa
37 ...	4	104 1 17	40	515 1 32	Ehelakanda
38 ...	1	438 2 34	24	512 1 26	Ampanagala
39 ...	10	152 1 23	52	826 2 14	Andaluwa
40 ...	38	1,180 1 21	89	492 2 17	Morawaka
41 ...	1	0 1 25	46	1,195 3 33	Waralla
42 ...	5	1,081 2 10	16	105 0 13	Elamaldeniya*
43 ...	1	3 0 36	119	2,520 3 37	Mawarala
44 ...	—	—	253	4,292 0 23	Rotumba
45 ...	18	914 1 31	487	6,737 1 32	Kotapola
47 ...	8	426 1 20	11	39 1 1	Ehalapitigama
48 ...	—	—	25	3,411 3 21	Palatupana
50 ...	—	—	31	1,096 0 21	Lelwala
53 ...	—	—	25	3,956 3 9	Arabokka
54 ...	—	—	17	1,047 1 38	Mirijjawala
55 ...	—	—	41	655 2 19	Koramburuwana
56 ...	—	—	12	124 3 22	Beraganmulla
57 ...	—	—	18	169 2 4	Pattramulla
58 ...	—	—	59	362 0 7	Diviture
59 ...	—	—	41	485 3 25	Dematapassa
60 ...	—	—	10	37 2 21	Geddipola
61 ...	—	—	39	634 0 1	Walawe
62 ...	—	—	32	392 1 12	Wanduruppa
63 ...	—	—	36	574 2 1	Medagama
64 ...	—	—	34	347 2 3	Diyagasgoda
65 ...	—	—	27	429 0 36	Payibokka
66 ...	—	—	16	750 0 5	Sittarakala
67 ...	—	—	102	771 2 6	Welihena
68 ...	—	—	142	1,781 2 34	Urumutta
69 ...	—	—	47	362 0 35	Wenagama
70 ...	—	—	21	127 3 35	Pandugama (1st section)
70*a* ...	—	—	41	182 2 28	Do. (2nd section)
71 ...	—	—	79	1,399 2 22	Handugala
72 ...	—	—	34	677 2 11	Kebellaketiya
73 ...	—	—	42	130 0 22	Howpe
74 ...	—	—	6	70 2 16	Galapilagama
75 ...	—	—	90	495 0 3	Kanahalagama
76 ...	—	—	20	95 0 19	Tibbotuwawa
77 ...	—	—	120	526 1 25	Balukawela
78 ...	—	—	2	27 2 3	Karapiyadda
79 ...	—	—	11	85 2 0	Honduwa
80 ...	—	—	40	990 0 13	Hinipella
81 ...	—	—	11	342 0 34	Belpamulla
82 ...	—	—	20	203 0 17	Maduwala
83 ...	—	—	25	233 0 12	Panditaporuwa

* Villages in which Waste Lands Ordinance operations have been completed by the Settlement Officer.

Preliminary Plan No.	Sold or Settled.		Unsettled.		Villages.
	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Number of Lots.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
84 ...	—	—	13	95 2 2	Deyyandara
85 ...	—	—	16	107 3 23	Bamunumulla
86 ...		—	97	1,057 0 9	Talahagama
87 ...	—	—	100	2,488 3 36	Wilpita
88 ...	—	—	43	935 0 2	Makandura
90	1,243	46,999 2 7	5,485	64,132 3 11	

Eastern Province.

1 ...	7	1,831 2 0	20	1,405 1 29	Tirikkovil and Komariya
2 ...	15	271 1 17	88	3,229 1 32	Tampalavil and Tirikkovil
3 ...	—	—	37	4,847 0 33	Vaganeri
4 ...	—	—	51	5,249 1 0	Oddaimavadai
5 ...	—	—	18	1,289 2 26	Mailankarachchai
6 ...	—	—	19	696 2 33	Miravadai
6	22	2,102 3 17	233	16,717 2 33	

North-Western Province.

1 ...	—	—	14	176 2 3	Kitulwala
2 ...	—	—	2	65 2 17	Dalupotagedara
3 ...	—	—	20	297 2 14	Ambalawa
4 ...	—	—	13	164 1 11	Polkumbura
5 ...	—	—	3	95 0 2	Madurupitiya
6 ...	3	31 3 0	7	95 3 35	Kosgolla
7 ...	—	—	14	200 0 1	Udagedara
8 ...	—	—	6	120 3 39	Metiwalagedara
9 ...	—	—	7	76 0 33	Gedarawela
10 ...	—	—	14	126 0 27	Dalupatmulla
11 ...	6	64 3 21	11	204 3 38	Yakanehera
12 ...	7	18 0 32	19	586 3 4	Panawitiya
13 ...	1	2 1 23	6	117 3 37	Elabodagedara
14 ...	15	349 0 0	95	1,621 1 5	Murutenge
14	32	466 0 36	231	3,949 1 26	

North-Central Province.

1 ...	—	—	13	654 3 27	Ihala Galkulama
2 ...	—	—	13	504 3 38	Getalagama
3 ...	—	—	11	384 2 24	Ulpotawewa
4 ...	—	—	8	891 0 33	Kunchikulama
5 ...	—	—	2	119 3 7	Pahala Wembuwa
6 ...	—	—	4	215 0 20	Gantiriyagama or Ihala Wembuwa
7 ...	—	—	3	418 2 23	Pahalagama or Galkoluwegama
8 ...	—	—	1	1 2 0	Hiripitiyagama
9 ...	—	—	9	158 2 27	Neliyagama
10 ...	—	—	2	29 0 39	Ipalogama
11 ...	—	—	15	203 1 22	Hammillewa
12 ...	—	—	6	77 3 7	Arthikulama
13 ...	—	—	4	190 2 17	Manawewa
14 ...	—	—	3	239 3 14	Hammillewa
15 ...	—	—	3	309 3 24	Maha Wannanmaduwa
16 ...	—	—	15	835 2 15	Gnanikulama
17 ...	—	—	3	1,138 3 22	Yahalagama
18 ...	—	—	3	652 2 28	Ihalawewa
19 ...	—	—	1	108 0 28	Maha Nelunkulama
20 ...	—	—	9	1,008 3 30	Kawarakkulama
21 ...	—	—	2	95 2 1	Tammannawa
22 ...	—	—	18	573 0 13	Tariyankulama
23 ...	—	—	3	187 3 28	Kuda Wannanmaduwa
24 ...	—	—	15	639 2 26	Nelunkanniya
25 ...	—	—	13	647 2 5	Ponnamankulama
26 ...	—	—	22	2,137 3 32	Pahala Galkulama
27 ...	—	—	5	449 0 31	Galwaduwagama
28 ...	—	—	5	211 3 30	Kudawewa
29 ...	—	—	1	28 1 38	Mudiruppuwa
30 ...	—	—	1	315 2 12	Sattambakulama
31 ...	—	—	6	76 3 9	Karuwalagaswewa
36 ...	—	—	21	503 2 34	Nallamaduwa
32	—	—	235	12,911 3 24	

Province of Uva.

Preliminary Plan No.	Sold or Settled. Number of Lots.	Sold or Settled. Extent.	Unsettled. Number of Lots.	Unsettled. Extent.	Villages.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
2 ...	—	—	90	759 3 9	Guwotela
3 ...	—	—	28	553 3 4	Welikemulla
4 ...	3	53 3 18	5	33 0 5	Pitawela
5 ...	—	—	14	254 3 20	Kanupelella
6 ...	4	2 2 32	8	72 1 7	Alubogalla
7 ...	—	—	24	326 1 35	Pattiyakumbura
8 ...	—	—	5	91 1 4	Alubogalla (detached)
9 ...	—	—	12	301 1 2	Pussagolla
10 ...	—	—	22	182 2 12	Godagama
11 ...	—	—	19	259 2 39	Unagolla
12 ...	—	—	20	297 0 16	Weliwatta
13 ...	4	6 2 5	23	123 1 5	Meddegama
14 ...	—	—	71	954 2 20	Kurukuda
15 ...	—	—	43	616 1 4	Elawila
16 ...	2	180 2 15	59	431 3 33	Hinnarangolla
17 ...	2	781 3 10	77	459 1 24	Idama
18 ...	3	225 1 10	26	117 1 21	Wellewela
28 ...	10	66 1 16	164	1,679 1 26	Moratota
30 ...	—	—	123	1,272 0 35	Parahetiya
31 ...	—	—	124	2,016 1 14	Pattiyagedara
32 ...	1	2 0 37	27	242 2 33	Katugaha
36 ...	—	—	159	3,361 2 16	Halpe
37 ...	—	—	52	799 0 32	Rambukpota
41 ...	—	—	18	339 3 6	Metuwalalanda
42 ...	—	—	5	58 2 16	Bowela
43 ...	—	—	22	342 3 14	Dawatagama
44 ...	—	—	36	291 1 26	Yahala-arawa
45 ...	—	—	14	107 0 5	Edandapola
46 ...	—	—	17	219 3 15	Kendagolla
47 ...	—	—	20	381 3 35	Ulugala
48 ...	—	—	41	860 3 20	Kotaveraudagama
49 ...	—	—	9	159 0 20	Paretota
50 ...	—	—	8	62 3 28	Kabilidowa
51 ...	—	—	26	304 0 21	Hangiliella
52 ...	—	—	22	260 3 23	Puhulpala
53 ...	—	—	42	613 0 23	Idamegama
54 ...	—	—	59	1,228 2 18	Koskanuwa
55 ...	—	—	14	361 3 12	Divitotawela
56 ...	—	—	22	305 2 9	Ketakele
57 ...	—	—	7	94 1 39	Landegama
58 ...	—	—	10	77 1 10	Agampodigama
59 ...	—	—	11	368 2 27	Dambawinna
60 ...	—	—	14	205 1 22	Yalpathwela
61 ...	—	—	23	284 3 29	Yalkumbura
62 ...	—	—	29	310 1 26	Udapeelagama
63 ...	—	—	44	667 1 18	Mirahawatta
64 ...	—	—	23	570 2 29	Gannakumburegama
65 ...	—	—	7	132 2 24	Kabillegama
66 ...	—	—	12	432 2 17	Medagedara
67 ...	—	—	8	301 0 17	Amunumulla
68 ...	—	—	23	581 1 8	Nawela
69 ...	—	—	23	602 3 0	Kotakitula
70 ...	—	—	20	1,151 1 34	Karagastenna
71 ...	—	—	22	226 1 22	Pidakumbura
72 ...	—	—	34	667 3 33	Welikada
73 ...	—	—	34	391 0 4	Malitenna
74 ...	—	—	41	755 3 7	Hingurugamuwa
75 ...	—	—	24	768 3 9	Ella
76 ...	—	—	36	939 1 12	Kontahella
59	29	1,319 1 23	1,956	30,635 2 34	

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

1 ...	2	221 0 10	361	14,439 1 30	Delgoda
2 ...	22	280 0 21	—	—	Eluwana
3 ...	—	—	57	1,906 2 5	Yayinna
4 ...	37	365 0 5	—	—	Nugawela
5 ...	19	116 2 12	4	368 3 30	Horahinella
6 ...	26	87 1 5	15	887 1 38	Howpe
7 ...	9	30 2 10	1	174 1 0	Hapuhentota
8 ...	77	1,198 3 26	3	7 0 10	Nabuluwa
9 ...	45	1,004 2 6	2	825 1 0	Erabadda
10 ...	12	380 3 39	69	927 0 27	Kalalella
11 ...	2	107 2 38	48	486 2 31	Bungiriya
12 ...	4	39 3 17	75	647 2 16	Wellandara
13 ...	24	847 1 25	—	—	Gonakumbura
14 ...	17	295 3 33	8	96 0 6	Welimaluwa
15 ...	—	—	94	1,496 2 6	Batugedara
16 ...	51	1,103 1 25	13	83 2 33	Demanagamana

Preliminary Plan No.	Sold or Settled.			Unsettled.			Villages.
	Number of Lots.	Extent.		Number of Lots.	Extent.		
		A. R. P.			A. R. P.		
18 ...	25	817 1 9		3	8 2 29		Hakamuwa
21 ...	24	741 2 26		—	—		Noragalla
22 ...	21	618 1 33		—	—		Watapota
23 ...	36	1,184 2 18		—	—		Dombagamana
24 ...	30	1,106 2 6		—	—		Dela
25 ...	25	90 0 16		11	787 3 39		Endane
29 ...	31	793 1 37		—	—		Handurukanda
30 ...	20	1,040 2 7		—	—		Poranuwa
31 ...	12	12 2 39		2	316 2 2		Kollandegolla
32 ...	3	0 1 36		14	206 1 14		Pelwadiya
35 ...	17	1,192 0 16		1	665 1 15		Miyanawita
36 ...	—	—		247	9,615 3 15		Nivitigala
37 ...	—	—		33	1,231 1 31		Pebotuwa
40 ...	—	—		44	1,345 2 3		Dambuluwana
41 ...	—	—		133	4,148 3 36		Gavaragiriya
42 ...	—	—		283	7,596 0 37		Ayagama
43 ...	—	—		42	749 1 22		Kuttikanda
44 ...	—	—		154	5,167 2 26		Galatura
45 ...	—	—		17	451 2 6		Godakumbura
46 ...	—	—		5	115 0 16		Yatimalkaduwa Udahagama
47 ...	—	—		7	174 2 10		Yatimalkaduwa Pahalagama
48 ...	—	—		20	5,405 0 20		Henegama
49 ...	—	—		13	1,762 3 5		Pubborapota
39	591	13,677 1 35		1,779	62,095 2 38		

NOTES on Topographical Survey of Kandapalle Division of Province of Uva and Magam Pattuwa of Southern Province by Mr. Dyson Blair, Assistant Superintendent.

THIS country covers 1,500 square miles between the Haputale hills and the sea, and forms part of the ancient Sinhalese Province of Rohana. It rises gently from sea level to 500 feet, though some peaks and ranges in it rise to 1,000 feet and higher. It is covered for the most part by jungle having little good timber in it, and part of it claimed by the Kataragama temple has been entirely destroyed by chenaing. Great blocks are felled in that claim every season, and thousands of promising young satinwood and halmilla trees are sacrificed for a few bushels of grain once in eight or ten years. Some good timber was seen in the valley of the Mau-ara below Hambegamuwa, and again between the Yala and Kumbukkan rivers in Uva, a block which for centuries has been uninhabited. Along the rivers, too, there are always strips of high forest, the large kumbuk trees especially, which overhang the river beds and tower above the other trees, being the most prominent. From a hill-top the course of the rivers can be traced for miles by those trees.

The block in question is watered by four perennial rivers: the Walawe, Menik, Kirindi, and Kumbukkan, but the second and third go nearly dry in dry seasons, the waters of the Kirindi barely sufficing for the Tissamaharama irrigation works in August.

There is every indication that this country, only one two-hundredth part (5,000 acres) of which is now cultivated, was once as densely populated and highly cultivated as any other part of the Island. In the 1,500 square miles over 1,500 tanks have been located, averaging about one tank for every 600 acres of land, and yet there are probably scores of small tanks still lost in the jungles. Besides these, elaborate series of channels from anicuts on the large rivers have been brought to light, enough to prove that not much but flood water ever reached the sea.

Channels of the Walawe-ganga.—One of these, on the Walawe river, begins about a quarter of a mile above the modern Uggalkaltota anicut, and after a course of over 3 miles it crosses the Weli-oya, a swift-flowing stream with a width of about 150 feet. It then follows the bank of the river down to Kotaviheramankada village, and then a tortuous course of 4 miles, where it was lost, but after a gap of a mile it was found and traced for another mile, and then finally lost a mile north of Bambarapelessa village, after a total course of over 10 miles. Its bed is 40 to 50 feet wide, and its embankment must have been a great earthwork, though parts of it now are barely visible. It is said to have taken water into Hambegamuwa tank, but that is scarcely probable, as that tank has an ample drainage area of its own. The very fact of this channel crossing the Weli-oya proves that it must have been one of the largest on the Walawe, for the Weli-oya, even in the driest seasons, carries a considerable body of water from the hills above Haputale, and yet it has apparently been insufficient for the purposes of this channel.

The second channel on the Walawe was found near the Weli-oya, three-quarters of a mile above its junction with the Walawe, but it is almost certain that this also took off from the latter and crossed the former. Masonry of a bridge probably was found on this channel a hundred yards from the junction of the streams. After being followed for about 5 miles this channel was lost at a point close to that at which the upper channel was lost. I believe that the dry weather flow of the Walawe was not allowed to go along its bed to be lost by absorption in its sands, but was carried by this channel in a course parallel to that of the river, and that the land *above* it was irrigated from it by branch

high-level channels. At any rate, 2 miles below Bambarapelessa village, and only a few yards from the river, but 30 or 40 feet above its bed, a channel was picked up again (evidently the same channel) and followed down for 2 miles to where a high-level channel leaves it and leads to Sinnuggala tank, which now depends upon its own catchment area for its supply.

The low-level channel was traced for another 2 miles and was lost near Timbirigahamankada village. From this point there is a gap of 8 miles, but the villagers affirm that a channel exists, though not one of them could point it out. The next part was found close to the river again, where it is joined (on the other bank) by the Rakwana-ganga. From this point it was followed, without a break, along a winding course, with slow fall for 14 miles (direct distance 6 miles), where it enters Pandikulam, a considerable tank, to which I shall allude hereafter. From the sluice of this tank the channel begins again, and was followed for 9 miles to the Aliolu-ara, where it was lost. Local legend has it that this channel took water to Hambantota, but, except that the levels show that it was possible, there is no other proof of this.

The next channel on the Walawe was found just above the modern Liyangahatota anicut, and was followed for 5 miles, 4 of which have been adopted as the course of the proposed channel from the new anicut to Koggala tank.

The last channel found on the left bank of the Walawe river takes off at the Karagaha-ara mouth, 5 miles above Ambalantota, and was traced for about 2½ miles. It is only about 20 feet wide, and was intended for the irrigation of what is now the Kariwila Plain.

Channels on the Kirindi River.—Only three short channels were found on the Kirindi-oya. Above Wellawaya there are fields cultivated now by a channel from it, but it is a comparatively modern work. No ancient channel was found until just 2 miles above the present Elagalla anicut at a rocky part of the stream. No trace of the anicut was to be found, but a channel starts there on the right bank, and was traced for 2½ miles, till it crossed the Hambantota-Wellawaya road at the 17½ milestone, after which it has a natural fall into the Wirawila-ara and so to the present Wirawila tank, which is really a portion of the ancient Yodiwewa, to which I shall allude again.

One and a quarter mile below the present Elagalla anicut another old channel was found on the left bank, starting at the ruins of an old anicut of hewn stones, some of which were used in the construction of the present anicut. This channel was intended to supply Tissamaharama and the connected works, and it has been superseded by the new channel. The last channel on the Kirindi was found 2 miles below this and a mile above the Kirindi bridge. It starts on the left bank at the ruins of an anicut, some of the hewn stones of which are still visible, and it was traced for about 2½ miles, until it enters the existing Tissamaharama fields.

Channels on the Menik-ganga.—The Menik-ganga, rising in the Passara hills, carries almost as much water as the Kirindi. To-day, excepting a few hundred acres at Horabokka, Pelwatta, and Buttale, it flows unused to the sea. It is certain that formerly none of its water was wasted, though none of its large channels were found.

An anicut was seen on it above the Anguna-ara mouth. Too late last year a man was found who said he could point out a channel which led from this anicut down to Kataragama. On going to survey it this year it was found that the man had died, and no one else seemed to know anything about this channel.

The next channel on the Menik was surveyed, beginning at an anicut 4 miles below Kataragama, and after a course of 2½ miles on the right bank it falls into Katagamuwa tank, which even now covers 320 acres, though only 18 acres are cultivated under it.

The last channel on the Menik is on the left bank of the river, and begins at a ruined anicut about a mile above. It was surveyed for 2 miles down to the great plains of Yala, which were undoubtedly once rice fields irrigated by this channel.

Channels on the Kumbukkan River.—The whole country from Buttale to the sea and between the Kumbukkan and the Menik rivers has been uninhabited and untouched by that timber destroyer, the chena cultivator, but the number of tanks in it and the number of anicuts in, and scraps of channels along, both banks of the Kumbukkan prove that it was not always so.

One of the most important channels on the right bank, and one hitherto unknown, starts at the ruins of an anicut at Mahaweltota. It was followed without a break from there for 8 miles, where it enters Mandagala tank, which will be described later. A mile below the Mahaweltota anicut there is another, from which a channel on the left bank led across the Alagola-aru into Bakmiwewa and probably also to Alutgamawewa, though the latter section was not found.

Five miles from the coast another anicut called the Kudagalamuna was located, but no channel from it on either bank was found. It may have been superseded by the Mahagalamuna, three-quarters of a mile further down. From this anicut a channel was surveyed for one mile till it entered Kumana tank, which is still used by the Kumana villagers, though it now depends upon its own small drainage area for its supply.

Kolongastenna Channel, another small channel, though not under any great river, is worthy of notice. It starts above Kolongastenna from the Pussella-aru, which rises in Roeberry estate. The anicut was probably of a temporary nature, made of timber laid across stone pillars sunk into holes drilled in the rocky bed of the stream. The channel from it has a 6-foot bed, and was surveyed for 2 miles to where it leaves the basin of the Pussella-aru, and has a natural fall into the Budurugala-aru, which flows into the Kirindi-oya, crossing the road to Hambantota 3½ miles from Wellawaya. It would not be a difficult work to restore, and land could be taken up under it beginning on the high road.

Tanks.—Of the 1,500 tanks mapped, there are probably not twenty which covered more than 200 acres, and it is the most important of these that are worthy of notice.

Hambegamuwa Tank.—Hambegamuwa is an ancient tank recently restored. It covers an area of 400 acres, but at present only 100 acres are cultivated under it. It is filled by the head waters of the Mau-ara. Its drainage area of 20 square miles is sufficient to fill a much larger tank twice a year.

Pandikulam Tank.—On the same stream, but 18 miles further down, near its junction with the Walawe river, there are the remains of a great tank called Pandikulam. A tradition asserts that it held the waters of a thousand small tanks. As a matter of fact 440 tanks were found in its drainage

area of 142 square miles, which includes that of Hambegamuwa. It is sufficient to fill the largest tank in the Island, and yet it has evidently been insufficient for the land irrigated under it, as its own catchment area was supplemented by a perennial supply taken from the Walawe by a channel already described. The actual bund of this tank is only about 1 mile long, but it is difficult to distinguish it from the natural ridge, which forms a part of it. The only serious breach in it is where the Mau-aru flows through. The bund is 25 feet high near that point. The tank probably had a head of water of about 20 feet, and cannot have submerged less than 1,500 acres, the present tank of Magama and its field being in the bed of the old tank. Near the east end of the bund, and close to the Magama village, there is a "bisakotuwa" in fine order, and here the main outlet channel left the tank. It was traced for 9 miles towards Koggala.

Koggala Tank.—The present tank at Koggala is a comparatively modern work, and though its head of water is only about 5 feet, it covers 300 acres, forming part of the old field irrigated under the old tank called Koggala Kadalawewa. The latter had an 8-foot bund, which was over 50 chains long, but this is really only one tank of a series of over forty tanks which held the waters of the Maha-ara. The drainage area of the whole scheme, including that of the present Koggala tank, is about 30 square miles.

Badagiriya Tank.—One of the finest old works in the Magam pattu is the tank called Badagiriya, 8 miles out of Hambantota. A bund 130 chains long and rising to 25 feet high crosses the valley of the Mallala-aru, an important stream rising in the Dewagiriya hills 20 miles to the north. The drainage area of this is 135 square miles, in which there are 330 minor tanks, and it must have submerged an area of 2,000 acres with a head of water of about 20 feet. Landejulana and Alutwewa villages are in its bed, and Gonnoruwa is said to be just out of it. There are only three bad breaches in the bund, one made by the Tammanna-aru and two by the Mallala-aru. The Badagiriya rock, whence the tank takes its name, forms a part of the bund. The spills are at a natural slab rock in the middle of the bund, and the only other outlet was found at the south-west end of the bund, where a channel begins. This was traced for a mile and a half towards Hambantota. This work, if restored, would be one of the finest in the district, and the 2,000 acres of excellent land under it would be eagerly bought. Besides this, it would form a reservoir from which water could be taken into Hambantota, a town with a population of 3,000, which depends now upon half a dozen brackish wells for its sole supply.

Maha Ranawaranawewa.—If an extension of this scheme ever became necessary, the restoration of works further up the river could be undertaken. Ten miles higher up, at Maha Ranawaranawewa, the Mallala-aru was again dammed by a bund rising to over 20 feet high and nearly three-quarters of a mile long. This has only two breaches in it made by the Mallala-aru, each about 1 chain wide. At the south end of the bund a double row of stone pillars was found, the remains of either a bridge or of a "kalingula," by means of which the spill level could be altered. This tank covered probably about 300 acres, and had a head of water of about 18 feet. If restored it would form an important upper reservoir, from which Badagiriya tank could be supplied when the latter ran low. A channel was traced for half a mile from Maha Ranawarana, and it is said to have supplied the present Ranawarana.

Tissamaharama; Debarawewa.—The Tissamaharama irrigation works, as enlarged this year, form one of the most important schemes in operation. Tissawewa itself, with the bund raised, will cover about 600 acres, supplied from the Kirindi river by the Elagalla channel. Debarawewa, another tank under the same channel, covers 140 acres, and the two tanks together now irrigate 2,450 acres of land, over 2,000 of which is paddy.

Sittarawila and Yodiyakandiya.—Sittarawila and Yodiyakandiya together form really one sheet of water, for the bund of the latter is now being raised, and the low bund separating them will be submerged. Together they cover 1,070 acres, and are filled by the spill channel and the superfluous water of the high-level channel from Tissawewa. In addition to this, they have a drainage area of their own of 15 square miles. An area of 1,170 acres is cultivated under this tank, 1,000 acres of which is under paddy.

Yodawewa.—Close to Tissawewa, but on the right bank of the Kirindi, an ancient tank called Yodawewa was surveyed. It has a bund 1½ mile long and rising to a height of 15 feet. The present Wirawila tank, covering 365 acres, forms the upper half of Yodiwewa, which covered about 800 acres. It has a drainage area of about 27 square miles, but this was supplemented by a channel from an anicut in the Kirindi river above the modern Elagalla anicut.

Atturumitturuwewa. — In the heart of the game sanctuary a considerable tank called Atturumitturuwewa was surveyed. It has a bund 60 chains long and rising to a height of 25 feet above the bed of the Atturumitturu-aru, which breaches it in two places. At the west end of the bund the earthwork gives place to solid stonework, the stones being 7 feet by 1½ foot. Three separate spills were found here, two in the bund and one cut out of the natural high ground and paved and faced with the large stones, many of which were found *inside* the tank, as if the destruction of the tank had been the work of man. This tank has a drainage area of 27 square miles, and when it was restored it probably covered about 700 acres.

Mandagala Tank.—Another large tank in the game sanctuary is Mandagalawewa, the north end of the bund of which comes within three-quarters of a mile of the Kumbukkan river. Its bund is over 1¾ mile long and rises to a height of over 20 feet, and has only one breach in it. Its own drainage area is small, but it was built as a reservoir under the channel from the Kumbukkan river, already described. It must have covered about 1,200 acres, an area which is still marked by open park country. Near the south end of the bund a sluice and "bisakotuwa" were found, all in perfect order. The latter is placed in this case right in the centre of the bund, and is 10 feet by 10 feet and 15 feet deep. The outlet pipes are a pair, each 2½ feet by 2½ feet. The top stone of the "bisakotuwa" facing the outlet has two lines on it carved in "Nagara" letters. The spill, which is at the extreme end of the bund, is also in good order, and is a substantial piece of work with solid stone facing. Open park lands under this tank would seem to indicate how extensive were the lands irrigated under this tank.

Game Sanctuary.—The game sanctuary in the extreme end of the Southern Province has an area of 130 square miles, lying between the Menik and Kumbukkan rivers, and forms one corner of the great uninhabited block lying between Buttale and the sea. This, by the way, is the largest uninhabited area in the Island, extending, as it does, over 1,000 square miles. As the inland boundary of the sanctuary is remote from paths and villages, it is for all practical purposes of much greater area than that proclaimed. The benefit of this reserve is becoming more apparent every year, and one who has known it for the last forty years says that he has never seen game so plentiful.

Travelling from Yala a herd of about fifty buffaloes were seen grazing on the Yala plains ; and the same evening, from the camp at Pahala Pottane, a dozen different herds of spotted deer, each of from six to twenty head, were noticed at the same moment in the open, while next morning a herd of over a hundred wild pigs were seen leisurely travelling from the lewaya, where they had wallowed all night, to the inland scrub. The grass on the plains of Yala and Pottane is of a fine quality for grazing, and seems to grow luxuriantly, even in the dry months, when grass elsewhere has died down. Another herd of about fifty buffaloes graze in the Pottane plains, and haunt the valley of the Atturumitturu-aru, while many sambur were seen in the deeper forests.

The tameness of all the animals was most remarkable. The buffaloes were approached on horseback within fifty yards before the herd broke and ran, and even among deer their curiosity overcame their fear at sight of human intruder. Elephants were not so numerous in the reserve as they are in some other parts of the Island, but the open forest is not congenial to them, and they are in greater numbers in the high forest further inland.

Hitherto the water supply in the game sanctuary gave out by August, and the animals crowded to the boundary rivers, where great numbers, especially on the Kumbukkan, were illicitly slaughtered. Now, however, small tanks within the reserve are being deepened and restored to retain a supply all the year.

Salt Lakes.—A characteristic feature on the south-east coast of the Island is the number of "lewayas" or natural salt lakes. A considerable part of this coast was once under the sea, for comparatively recent shell deposits are to be seen 4 or 5 miles inland and 20 or 30 feet above sea level. A sand bar has been thrown up by the waves leaving those salt lakes separate. Their beds are below sea level, and the salt water enters them by percolating through the bar, or breaking over it in stormy weather. There are twenty-five of these "lewayas" between Ambalantota and the Kumbukkan river, and they vary in extent from a few acres to over a thousand acres. Some of these, such as the Mallala lewaya (1,120 acres) and the Karagan-aru lewaya (896 acres), have a large drainage area, and on these the formation of salt is of rare occurrence. The best for this purpose are the Maha lewaya (460 acres), the Koholankela lewaya (550 acres), the Embilikala lewaya (590 acres), the Budala lewaya (900 acres), Kirindi lewaya (50 acres), Palatupana Maha lewaya (320 acres), and the Palatupana Goda lewaya (180 acres). When salt forms on the Uda Pottane and Pahala Pottane lewayas it is destroyed, as they are far removed from a labour supply, and the transport cost would be too great. At Pitawatamodara, near Hambantota, a "wave-trap" has been tentatively constructed, by means of which the supply of sea water is increased and controlled. The waves break on a sloping ramp, and rushing up the incline fall over a sill into a channel, from which there is a fall of over 4 feet to the centre of the Maha and Koholankela lewayas. This work is one well worth doing in a permanent manner, and the ramp should be extended in a curve round the bay for about 200 feet, for at the apex it was noticed that the waves rose to 6 and 8 feet above sea level. When enough sea water has entered the lewaya, it is only necessary to block the channel near the sill. There is no reason why there should not be several salt harvests in one year by means of this arrangement, and one year's results would pay for the whole cost of the "wave-trap."

Archæology.—Though every lonely hill is capped by a ruined dagoba, and rock caves were found in scores throughout the block, there were no very extensive ruins noticed. The principal ruins were seen at—

Arambekema, 2 miles east of Hambegamuwa. A bare rock 150 feet high, with eight ruins of pansalas and monasteries and several fine rock water-holes, one of which was formerly roofed in.

Veragala, 1 mile south of Bodagama, near Tanamalwila. Dagobas, ruins, and a rock inscription in Asoka letters, the latter being barely decipherable.

Digaramavihera, near the Sittarama ford on the Kirindi river. A dagoba in ruins. The bricks 16 in. by 9 in. by 3 in. marked ᵬ, and bricks 16 in. by 10 in. by 4 in. marked 𑀧 and 𑀨.

Beraliyahela, 5 miles north of Tissawewa. A monolithic image of a sitting Buddha in a rock cave on the summit. Bricks 10 in. by 8 in. by 2 in. found near it.

Mau-ara, near the source, north of Balaharuwa. Strange bass relief on solid rock of four footprints of the right foot pointing in the four cardinal directions.

Ellalawatta.—Stairway up the rock. Dagobas in ruins, and rock water-holes and baths.

Tissamaharama.—Four large dagobas, two of which have been recently restored. Ruins around the dagobas.

Kataragama.—Temples still occupied. Dharma Salawa and Kirivehera with stone image of King Duttha Gamana, 160 B.C. There are very few ruins to mark the site of the city in which Lokissera reigned in the eleventh century.

Situlpahuiwa, 3 miles east of Katagamuwa. Dagobas, rock water-holes, and many ancient rock caves, in one of which is a large image of Buddha prone.

Muduvihera, 2 miles north of Palatupana. Dagobas and caves.

Ritagala and Jamburagala, 3 miles north-east of Palutupana. Scattered rock caves and rock water-holes.

Fortress.—Four miles south-east of Palatupana is the site of the fortress built by Vijaya Bahu to repel the Tamil invaders. A great battle was fought here in the eleventh century, in which the Sinhalese sub-king was victorious.

Patanagala, on the coast between Palatupana and Yala. Ancient inscription on the rock in Asoka characters, but some of the letters are not shown on Professor Müller's alphabet.

Mandagala.—Nagara inscription on the bisakotuwa of the tank. There is also a rock cave on the hill, in a fine state of preservation, like those on Gunner's Quoin.

Mayagalavehera, 9 miles east of Kataragama. Dagoba and ruins. Copper coins of 1800 were found here with a clear representation of an elephant on one side and the number "192" on the obverse.

Patahapudumagala, 2 miles east of Mayagala. Several dagobas and ruins.

Yahangala and Badagiriya, 10 miles north-east of Hambantota. Dagobas, ruins, and rock steps. Dutch copper coins of 1743 and 1756 were found among the *débris* of the dagobas on both of the rocks.

Minerals.—The geological features of the block are rather monotonous, gneiss being the most predominant. Great smooth round bosses of it, from 50 to 500 feet high, protrude from the plains, giving the landscape its characteristic appearance. The ancient cave dwellings are in hollows under those rocks. Along the Haputale foothills there is more variety in the rock formations, and some of the minerals found there are worthy of notice.

Springs.—Several iron springs were met issuing from the foot of the Kolongastenna hills, where great beds of limonite were found. At Bopathkeula a small rice field is irrigated by one of these springs, the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron sulphate, and in the channel below it are brilliant curdy deposits of the hydrated sesqui-oxide.

Hot Spring.—The only hot spring in the block was seen at Maha Pelessa in the bed of the Maha Kadawala-ara, 5 miles north-west of Koggala in the Magam pattu. It has a temperature of 113° F., and is perfectly clear, but is strongly impregnated with salt. A slight odour of sulphuretted hydrogen was noticed, but that was probably due to the decaying leaves in the mouth of the spring, which is evidently a favourite bathing-place for elephants.

The following is a list of the minerals collected in the block :—

(1) *Limonite* found in great thick beds in the hills above Kolongastenna. It contains 30 per cent. by weight of iron.

(2) *Limonite* (Peal Iron Ore).—In horizontal gravel deposits and loose conglomerate along the coast between Hambantota and Palatupana. Ancient iron workings were seen between Balaharuwa and Alutwela in Wellawaya korale and near Tissa.

(3) *Limonite* (Brown Ochre).—From the iron springs around Kolongastenna and in the valley of the Pussella-ara.

(4) *Magnetite.*—Loose fragments only in gneiss and in minute grains in many of the rivers.

(5) *Plumbago.*—At Balaharuwa and in the hills below Koslanda.

(6) *Mica.*—Slabs of over a foot square were seen round about Patinigolla, and it is reported that this was mined some years ago near the Weli-oya.

(7) *Talc.*—At the Public Works Department gravel quarries near Kirindi.

(8) *Kaolin.*—In the hills near Patinigolla. It is of an oatmeal consistency, the feldspar not being perfectly decomposed, but after sifting it could be used for pottery manufacture.

(9) *Rock Crystal.*—Common everywhere.

(10) *Chalcedony* (Agate).—At Katagamuwa.

(11) *Spinel Ruby.*—Between Katagamuwa and Palatupana.

Corundum, white sapphire, garnet, spinel, and tourmaline were found in the beds of the Kuda-oya, Kirindi, and Menik rivers.

List of Trigonometrical Stations on the "New Fixing."

Sheet.	Name.	Province.	Co-ordinates in Miles from Pidurutalagala.		Class.	Co-ordinates in Chains from Sheet Lines.	
			Y.	X.			
Z 10 38	Amanakamunai (Delft N.) ...	Northern ...	175·57022 N	76·22458 W	Principal	19·18 N	52·50 E
Z 15 16	Urimunai (Delft S.) ...	do. ...	170·15615 N	71·90507 W	do.	26·05 N	9·94 W
Z 15 49	Kachitivu (N.)... ...	do. ...	164·56784 N	85·33880 W	Sec'dary	18·99 N	3·37 E
Z 15 57	Kachitivu (S.)... ...	do. ...	163·94374 N	84·93954 W	do.	30·94 S	35·31 E
A 6 30	Punkudutivu	do. ...	176·49936 N	62·74904 W	Principal	5·51 N	42·55 E
A 7 22	Kalmunai	do. ...	178·60596 N	49·24337 W	do.	1·96 S	35·00 E
A 11 39	Kakerativu	do. ...	167·62583 N	60·54783 W	do.	0·37 S	53·36 W
A 12 12	Paletivu	do. ...	170·48076 N	51·62501 W	do.	35·98 S	19·53 W
A 12 54	Devil's Point	do. ...	164·68918 N	48·66006 W	do.	28·69 N	54·33 W
A 13 26	Mendelkel-aru	do. ...	168·48318 N	42·01827 W	Sec'dary	19·79 S	66·99 W
A 17 35	Ivenativu	do. ...	158·28026 N	53·69332 W	Principal	35 98 N	49·00 W
A 22 32	Vilankulam	do. ...	150·93355 N	45·57239 W	do.	15·76 S	56·68 E
C 1 30	Pesalai or St. Pedro ...	do. ...	142·23140 N	62·46311 W	do.	7 93 S	65·42 E
C 2 15	Illupaikadavai	do. ...	143·85420 N	47·44482 W	do.	33·90 N	42·88 E
C 7 18	Mantai	do. ...	134·31617 N	55·44964 W	do.	25·15 S	53·50 W
C 7 41	Venkalai	do. ...	130·71283 N	57·84736 W	Sec'dary	38·59 N	26·68 E
C 7 60	Giant's tank	do. ...	128·39384 N	51·82319 W	Principal	29·07 N	35·39 W
C 8 34	Kanchuravillai... ...	do. ...	132·11474 N	42·81988 W	do.	25·26 S	4·88 E
C 15 14	Kalugala	N.-Central	126·02640 N	7·67735 W	Sec'dary	15·67 N	39·72 W
C 17 11	Chenmalai	Northern ...	117·84423 N	54·39532 W	Principal	22·90 S	30·84 E
C 18 9	Narikkalachchan ...	N.-Central	118·03485 N	43·13873 W	do.	7·65 S	20·63 W
C 19 11	Mankinda*	Northern ...	118·10149 N	27·55844 W	do.	2·32 S	1·79 E
C 19 15	Iratperiyakulam ...	do. ...	117·26079 N	19·77113 W	do.	18·42 N	55·22 W
C 22 22	Kumpudumala ...	N.-Central	107·92434 N	49·30760 W	do.	24·49 S	29·86 E
C 23 15	Mulaimalai	do. ...	109·11960 N	34·23973 W	do.	16·87 S	11·29 E
C 24 23	Issambessawagala ...	do. ...	107·74055 N	19·99526 W	do.	39·20 S	62·85 E
D 1 39	Mankindamalai ...	Northern ...	140·25009 N	6·82042 E	Sec'dary	9·57 N	32·10 E
D 7 9	Kantachamimalai ...	Eastern ...	134·97746 N	10·41636 E	do.	27·76 N	47·78 E
D 12 19	Nilapanikanmalai ...	do. ...	125·21020 N	14·09015 E	do.	38·38 N	66·32 W
D 12 56	Andambanmalai ...	do. ...	120·90067 N	21·73003 E	do.	42·39 S	0·87 E
D 16 23	Aliyakedahena ...	N.-Central	116·26626 N	7·48619 E	do.	26·86 N	50·64 W
D 16 33	Manakanda	do. ...	113·87161 N	3·29982 W	Principal	11·29 N	38·48 E
D 18 36	Nilaveli	Eastern ...	114·74426 N	28·92414 E	Sec'dary	6·90 S	32·40 E
D 18 60	Arachermudan ...	do. ...	110·62369 N	29·97548 E	do.	15·46 N	19·49 W
D 21 7	Panwewa	N.-Central	109·80601 N	6·45112 E	do.	38·04 N	2·56 E
D 23 3	Giant's tomb or Kanyawa ...	Eastern ...	109·97679 N	27·03586 E	Minor	36·30 S	17·34 E
D 23 3	Rock Hill (13 in Point) ...	do. ...	109·62283 N	28·38117 E	Sec'dary	23·39 N	11·04 W
D 23 12	Palaotu	do. ...	108·71703 N	28·74521 E	Minor	38·92 N	18·09 E
D 23 12	Three and half mile Hill ...	do. ...	109·22558 N	29·15617 E	do.	8·39 S	50·96 E
D 23 14	Fort Frederick Station ...	do. ...	108·60336 N	32·22559 E	do.	29·83 N	24·52 E
D 23 14	Fort Frederick Flagstaff ...	do. ...	108·64229 N	32·24583 E	Sec'dary	32·94 N	26·14 E
D 23 19	Kaveradimalai... ...	do. ...	107·34207 N	27·67436 E	Minor	16·93 N	67·58 W
D 23 21	Base Line (S.W. end) ...	do. ...	107·81912 N	30·29136 E	do.	32·91 S	5·78 E
D 23 28	Sober Island	do. ...	106·06051 N	29·82605 E	do.	2·40 N	31·45 W
D 23 29	Brownrigg's Tower ...	do. ...	106·40325 N	31·23958 E	do.	29·82 N	54·36 W
D 23 30	Chapel Hill	do. ...	106·34132 N	32·18978 E	Sec'dary	24·87 N	21·65 E
D 23 30	Ostenberg Ridge ...	do. ...	106·92057 N	31·98810 E	do.	16·79 S	5·52 E
D 23 34	Kapalturai	do. ...	105·23572 N	25·68804 E	Minor	24·42 N	45·51 E
D 23 36	Clappenberg Point ...	do. ...	105·19616 N	30·00999 E	do.	21·25 N	16·73 W
D 23 37	Hood's Tower	do. ...	105·78755 N	31·28321 E	Sec'dary	19·44 S	50·87 W
D 23 43	Natchykanda	do. ...	104·92795 N	27·65133 E	Minor	0·20 S	66·58 E
D 23 43	Sinnamalai	do. ...	103·97528 N	28·27326 E	do.	11·58 N	19·67 W
D 23 44	Diamond Hill	do. ...	104·19941 N	29·80466 E	do.	29·51 N	33·16 W
D 23 44	Kodipotumalai ...	do. ...	104·90758 N	28·83518 E	do.	1·83 S	25·28 E
D 23 45	Round Island Lighthouse ...	do. ...	103·94131 N	30·94352 E	do.	8·86 N	57·95 E
D 23 45	Round Island, Captain Kelsall's Pole	do. ...	103·95045 N	30·95827 E	do.	9·60 N	59·13 E
D 23 50	Kakamunai	do. ...	103·58066 N	25·70904 E	do.	19·99 S	47·19 E
D 23 52	Naditivu	do. ...	103·30944 N	29·32498 E	do.	41·68 S	64·47 E
D 23 53	Pigeon Island	do. ...	102·89916 N	30·76734 E	do.	13·49 N	43·86 E
D 23 60	Utteodai	do. ...	102·32702 N	28·69139 E	do.	32·28 S	13·78 E
D 24 41	Foul Point Lighthouse ...	do. ...	104·79981 N	37·28568 E	Sec'dary	10·46 S	21·32 E
F 4 44	Kiribat Vehera ...	N.-Central	96·12147 N	25·57896 W	Minor	0·72 S	24·15 E
F 4 51	Jetawanaramaya Dagaba ...	do. ...	94·17941 N	25·90758 W	Sec'dary	19·91 N	2·14 W
F 4 60	Abhayagiriya Dagaba, 1892† ...	do. ...	92·84851 N	25·33355 W	do.	1·44 N	43·79 E
F 5 21	Tammanakanda	do. ...	98·52315 N	10·29932 W	do.	15·41 N	22·52 E
F 5 31	Gomaliya, 1893	do. ...	97·37415 N	6·95002 W	do.	11·49 N	18·47 E
F 9 4	Nuwarawewa	do. ...	92·22058 N	24·48555 W	Minor	39·21 N	24·37 W
F 9 8	Mihintalekanda or Etvehera ...	do. ...	92·55403 N	17·87581 W	Sec'dary	22·12 S	39·60 W
F 9 11	Isseramuniyagala ...	do. ...	91 68000 N	26·25546 W	Minor	4·04 S	29·97 W
F 9 16	Katupota	do. ...	91·27863 N	17·47742 W	Sec'dary	36·15 S	7·72 W
F 9 48	Galkulam Tank, 1891 ...	do. ...	87·19508 N	18·87519 W	Minor	10·83 S	16·45 E
F 9 48	Getalagamakanda ...	do. ...	87·22857 N	17·59412 W	Sec'dary	8·16 S	17·06 W
F 15 62	Ritagala	do. ...	76·19562 N	8·02433 W	Principal	10·79 S	67·48 W
F 22 28	Paramakanda	do. ...	62·28354 N	52·82921 W	Sec'dary	20·24 N	20·13 E
F 24 19	Galgiriya	N.-Western	64·18432 N	26·89120 W	do.	3 69 S	55·17 E
G 1 19	Sangilimalai	N.-Central	99·00803 N	0·13205 W	do.	33·80 S	19·91 E
G 2 21	Gantalawa	Eastern ...	99·00494 N	18·25966 E	Principal	34·04 S	4·76 W
G 3 23	Rayavandanmalai ...	do. ...	98·48401 N	35·20401 E	Sec'dary	12·28 N	9·21 W
G 3 31	Eriyativumalai ...	do. ...	97·45490 N	33·95981 E	do.	17·95 N	27·25 E
G 18 40	Small Quoin	do. ...	70·66287 N	36·41533 E	Principal	13·41 S	48 30 W
G 23 50	Gunner's Quoin ...	N.-Central.	59·09762 N	25·42380 E	do.	29·37 N	24·37 E

* Staging destroyed.

† Future use as a trigonometrical station forbidden.

List of Trigonometrical Stations on the "New Fixing"—*contd.*

Sheet.	Name.	Province.	Co-ordinates in Miles from Piduruṭalagala.		Class.	Co-ordinates in Chains from Sheet Lines.	
			Y.	X.			
I 1 3	Otapane ...	N-Western	56·60200 N	68·33653 W	Sec'dary	5·72 N	3·55 E
I 10 51	Ambokka ...	do.	41·52130 N	13·44684 W	do.	31·26 N	42·72 E
I 10 57	Mipitiyakanda...	do.	41·08450 N	15·83376 W	do.	3·68 S	12·23 W
I 11 3	Chilaw Stage ...	do.	39·66007 N	67·61917 W	do.	29·63 S	60·94 E
I 12 55	Lepolawa ...	do.	32·70529 N	47·04064 W	do.	30·03 N	60·78 W
I 13 1	Medagama ...	do.	39·43835 N	44·33087 W	do.	40·63 N	20·00 E
I 13 8	Yakdessagala ...	do.	40·03030 N	30·98472 W	do.	0·02 S	0·31 W
I 13 53	Ruwangiriya ...	do.	33·09416 N	37·62518 W	do.	26·91 S	12·46 E
I 14 5	Kandalawa ...	do.	39·37758 N	23·14459 W	do.	35·77 N	53·10 W
I 14 32	Nelligala Dagaba	do.	35·70482 N	17·91249 W	do.	5·95 N	42·53 W
I 14 51	Kurunegala Rock or Otagala	do.	33·17070 N	27·55643 W	do.	20·78 S	1·96 E
I 15 1	Madurugodapita	do.	39·57603 N	15·81350 W	Minor	36·36 S	10·61 W
I 15 9	Nuwarayaya ...	do.	38·48865 N	17·23745 W	do.	35·35 S	11·47 E
I 15 10	Kalakodiyahena	Central	38·04687 N	14·96857 W	do.	17·31 N	56·98 E
I 15 34	Galpawe ...	N-Western	35·25941 N	14·44998 W	do.	29·69 S	37·53 W
I 15 34	Wattegalahena	do.	35·38926 N	15·64949 W	do.	19·30 S	2·51 E
I 15 41	Kalamandua ...	Central	33·93574 N	16·33306 W	do.	40·42 N	52·18 W
I 15 43	Etapola ...	do.	33·61798 N	13·18968 W	Sec'dary	15·00 N	63·30 E
I 15 58	Welikanda ...	do.	31·53125 N	15·07685 W	Minor	24·04 N	48·06 E
I 16 47	Koswattekanda	N-Western	25·13985 N	60·07650 W	Sec'dary	40·75 N	15·65 W
I 18 30	Weragalakanda	do.	27·69766 N	35·87816 W	do.	18·63 S	16·22 E
I 18 41	Dambadeniya ...	do.	25·54507 N	42·90888 W	do.	14·83 S	2·24 W
I 19 12	Handrokanda ...	do.	29·60060 N	24·65041 W	do.	42·39 S	37·56 W
I 19 16	Dodantalawa ...	do.	29·14701 N	18·29554 W	Minor	9·32 N	62·83 E
I 19 31	Weyudakanda ...	do.	27·46243 N	19·59725 W	do.	37·45 S	41·31 W
I 20 40	Hunasgiriya ...	Central	26·53779 N	5·09155 W	Sec'dary	23·42 S	31·15 E
I 21 47	Kandawala Tower	Western	16·18518 N	61·40496 W	Principal	28·37 N	14·07 E
I 22 38	Pugala ...	do.	17·26673 N	49·29701 W	Sec'dary	26·10 N	30·71 E
I 22 58	Alutaipola ...	do.	14·09424 N	55·61663 W	Principal	37·10 N	66·86 W
I 23 44	Engoda ...	do.	16·14330 N	39·17683 W	do.	25·02 N	24·32 E
I 24 14	Alagala ...	Central	20·33889 N	20·80948 W	do.	8·67 N	2·29 W
I 24 36	Utuwankanda ...	S'gamuwa...	17·94189 N	24·32163 W	Sec'dary	7·09 S	11·26 W
I 25 37	Hantane, No. 2	Central	17·50431 N	9·94689 W	Minor	42·10 S	50·72 E
I 25 53	Hantane, No. 1	do.	15·63577 N	9·26172 W	do.	15·58 S	30·47 W
J 4 4	Baron's Cap ...	Eastern	57·35543 N	42·42988 E	Principal	22·01 S	24·86 E
J 6 7	Sudukanda ...	Central	47·89300 N	7·45885 E	Sec'dary	13·00 N	52·82 W
J 10 1	Kuchelanimalai	Eastern	48·82809 N	50·88722 E	do.	0·19 S	21·45 E
J 10 6	Vavunativu Tower	do.	47·80262 N	60·44538 E	Principal	5·77 N	29·90 W
J 10 47	Tavelamunai Tower	do.	42·46198 N	62·30567 E	do.	18·52 N	17·08 W
J 15 18	Kadragala ...	do.	37·24557 N	53·30257 E	Sec'dary	41·21 N	57·32 W
J 15 29	Puluganavimalai	do.	36·62127 N	58·22893 E	do.	8·74 S	64·78 E
J 15 45	Rajagala ...	do.	33·69859 N	58·17044 E	do.	21·45 N	60·10 E
J 16 28	Knuckles ...	do.	27·18448 N	2·46506 E	Principal	28·32 N	44·33 W
J 18 20	Kokagala ...	do.	28·58176 N	29·83996 E	do.	35·90 S	30·33 W
J 19 8	Friar's Hood ...	do.	30·39148 N	50·34963 E	do.	20·88 N	21·56 W
J 20 58	Pambuthimalai	do.	22·58381 N	53·23457 E	Sec'dary	12·26 N	62·76 W
J 25 56	Eheangalahela...	do.	15·17773 N	62·88619 E	do.	35·78 N	29·36 E
K 21 33	Mayikalemalai...	do.	17·54636 N	65·03751 E	do.	38·73 S	65·47 E
L 1 23	Halgastota Tower	Western	10·72210 N	61·09930 W	Principal	31·33 N	38·53 E
L 2 43	Asgiriya ...	do.	7·48225 N	53·79331 W	do.	36·14 N	56·99 W
L 3 52	Mahagalkanda...	S'gamuwa...	6·04330 N	38·87465 W	Sec'dary	9·02 N	48·50 E
L 4 5	Batgoda or Yam	Central	12·89233 N	23·26807 W	Minor	28·95 N	62·90 W
L 4 21	Lunuhunugala...	do.	10·61451 N	22·70637 W	do.	22·72 N	18·04 W
L 4 29	Ramesarakapella	S'gamuwa...	10·22822 N	23·48760 W	Sec'dary	8·18 S	55·46 E
L 4 63	Raxawa Pile ...	Central	4·88503 N	19·40687 W	do.	4·36 N	26·08 W
L 4 63	Sentry Box East	do.	4·84361 N	19·36979 W	Minor	1·05 N	23·11 W
L 4 63	Sentry Box, 1897	do.	4·88534 N	19·40924 W	do.	4·39 N	26·27 W
L 4 64	Stephen's Pole	do.	5·68611 N	18·70296 W	do.	19·55 S	30·23 E
L 5 6	Nilambe ...	do.	13·58109 N	8·25460 W	do.	3·95 S	50·10 E
L 5 18	Ambulawa ...	do.	11·06422 N	15·53493 W	Sec'dary	29·30 S	11·68 E
L 5 26	Kehilwatta ...	do.	9·64911 N	15·12778 W	Minor	33·49 N	44·25 E
L 5 30	Legundeniya ...	do.	9·88049 N	8·41831 W	do.	36·00 S	37·00 E
L 5 32	Dotelagala ...	do.	10·06298 N	5·11950 W	do.	21·40 S	28·91 E
L 5 41	Kalugala, No. 1	do.	7·21124 N	16·86264 W	do.	15·26 N	41·46 E
L 5 42	Ulapane ...	do.	7·67642 N	15·23533 W	do.	36·33 S	35·64 E
L 5 50	Gettadeniya ...	do.	6·21338 N	15·40157 W	do.	22·63 N	22·34 E
L 5 56	False Pidro ...	do.	6·92764 N	3·94249 W	do.	8·23 S	12·93 W
L 5 61	Peacock ...	do.	5·79670 N	9·69098 W	Sec'dary	10·70 S	64·81 W
L 6 15	Kandane Tower	Western	3·48648 N	60·19274 W	Principal	19·52 S	24·95 W
L 6 62	Cathedral (Mutwal)	do.	3·14899 S	62·79561 W	Sec'dary	22·36 S	38·82 E
L 7 6	Warnagala (Maligatenna)	do.	4·63858 N	48·73089 W	do.	15·35 S	60·00 W
L 7 64	Asmedalagala ...	do.	3·39860 S	46·08326 W	do.	42·33 S	15·81 E
L 8 61	Yakahatuwa ...	S'gamuwa...	3·78610 S	36·29020 W	Principal	14·67 N	16·75 W
L 9 8	Kabragala ...	do.	4·74082 N	18·57025 W	Sec'dary	7·17 S	40·85 E
L 9 22	Unulugala ...	do.	1·65627 N	21·29398 W	do.	10·06 N	41·05 W
L 9 23	Hettigala ...	Central	1·73097 N	19·54971 W	Minor	16·04 N	37·51 W
L 9 30	Meeriagahagala	do.	0·49642 N	21·27050 W	do.	5·27 N	39·17 W
L 9 48	Weweltalawa, No. 1	do.	1·49936 S	17·50197 W	do.	21·61 N	9·69 W
L 9 55	Kokatiyagala ...	do.	2·78496 S	20·32241 W	do.	6·76 N	36·68 E
L 9 55	Kehelgamugala	do.	1·90913 S	20·70573 W	do.	11·17 S	6·01 E
L 9 60	Alupotakanda ...	S'gamuwa...	3·64108 S	24·41617 W	do.	26·27 N	18·82 W
L 10 11	Hapugastalawa	Central	3·00244 N	13·74305 W	do.	29·76 N	19·03 E
L 10 17	Dabragala ...	do.	1·74717 N	17·23101 W	do.	17·33 N	11·99 E
L 10 21	Kuratiyagoda ...	do.	2·47785 N	9·56290 W	do.	12·21 S	54·56 W

List of Trigonometrical Stations on the "New Fixing"—*contd.*

Sheet.	Name.	Province.	Co-ordinates in Miles from Pidurutalagala.		Class.	Co-ordinates in Chains from Sheet Lines.	
			Y.	X.			
L 10 23	Kettawerella ...	Central ...	2·59218 N	6·65064 W	Minor	3·07 S	42·42 E
L 10 25	Dekinda ...	do. ...	0·81492 N	17·21762 W	do.	30·75 N	13·06 E
L 10 43	Rilagala ...	do. ...	1·39320 S	13·36248 W	Sec'dary	30·10 N	49·47 E
L 10 47	Kunumellagala ...	do. ...	1·63961 S	7·08378 W	Minor	10·39 N	7·77 E
L 10 55	Great Western ...	do. ...	2·32374 S	5·49988 W	do.	43·66 N	1·52 W
L 11 5	Colombo Clock Tower ...	Western ...	4·48379 S	63·92648 W	Sec'dary	41·86 S	51·65 W
L 12 12	Nawagamkanda ...	do. ...	6·10907 S	52·71035 W	Principal	4·83 N	29·64 E
L 12 40	Mihirigalkanda ...	do. ...	8·92540 S	40·25344 W	Sec'dary	43·53 N	2·19 E
L 12 48	Ukgala	do. ...	9·71279 S	44·77365 W	Minor	19·46 S	15·42 W
L 13 27	Panyagala	do. ...	7·34249 S	40·59792 W	Sec'dary	5·84 S	46·64 E
L 13 33	Eluwagala	do. ...	8·51598 S	43·57053 W	Minor	11·72 S	55·17 W
L 13 37	Maligatenna	S'gamuwa ...	9·35755 S	36·58343 W	Sec'dary	8·24 N	40·20 W
L 13 42	Ratugona	Western ...	10·00642 S	41·80484 W	Minor	42·95 S	49·92 W
L 13 49	Belungala	do. ...	10·91346 S	44·09888 W	do.	27·52 S	38·56 E
L 13 55	Munangala	do. ...	11·33329 S	33·12440 W	Sec'dary	26·90 N	35·48 W.
L 13 58	Labugamkanda ...	do. ...	11·88780 S	41·27807 W	do.	17·46 S	7·78 W
L 13 61	Kohilla	S'gamuwa ...	11·85759 S	36·92034 W	Minor	15·05 S	67·16 W
L 14 6	Kiripanagala	Central ...	4·84417 S	21·48739 W	Sec'dary	18·03 N	56·52 W
L 14 12	Hingurangala	S'gamuwa ...	6·05206 S	25·27567 W	Minor	9·40 N	48·42 E
L 14 13	Netowhena	do. ...	5·12384 S	23·43152 W	do.	4·35 S	59·95 W
L 14 21	Kiriatugala	do. ...	7·01129 S	22·89958 W	do.	20·66 N	33·50 W
L 14 24	Bellapenagala	Central ...	6·26304 S	17·87131 W	do.	7·48 S	39·24 W
L 14 28	Potdenigala	S'gamuwa ...	7·74626 S	25·57390 W	do.	38·14 S	24·56 E
L 14 32	Uda Laxapanagala ...	Central ...	8·07307 S	18·91740 W	do.	23·71 N	13·08 E
L 14 35	Tenapita	S'gamuwa ...	8·67603 S	26·73739 W	do.	24·52 S	67·48 E
L 14 36	Kundagala	do. ...	9·40955 S	24·34905 W	do.	4·80 N	13·45 W
L 14 37	Usgala	do. ...	8·49694 S	23·22519 W	do.	10·20 S	59·55 W
L 14 42	Rajurugala	do. ...	9·95937 S	28·03448 W	Sec'dary	39·19 S	36·29 W
L 14 43	Elladuragala	do. ...	10·39094 S	26·55607 W	do.	14·28 N	54·02 W
L 15 1	Benachie	Central ...	4·93307 S	17·31888 W	Minor	10·91 N	4·96 E
L 15 9	Norton	do. ...	6·10053 S	16·38545 W	do.	5·52 N	56·37 W
L 15 21	Kotagala (The Duke's Nose) ...	do. ...	7·23504 S	10·55374 W	Sec'dary	2·76 N	2·17 E
L 15 25	Dandakelawa	do. ...	7·91077 S	16·08771 W	Minor	36·70 N	32·55 W
L 15 38	Preston Hill	do. ...	9·14985 S	8·29553 W	do.	25·57 N	46·83 E
L 15 46	Elbedda	do. ...	10·55477 S	7·45724 W	do.	1·18 N	22·11 W
L 15 51	Yakahaluwella	do. ...	11·18211 S	12·75177 W	Sec'dary	38·99 N	37·67 W
L 17 8	Miriagalkanda	Western ...	13·13615 S	45·38670 W	Minor	29·33 S	64·47 W
L 17 20	Olebodakanda	Western ...	15·17880 S	52·12741 W	Principal	16·74 S	59·72 W
L 18 5	Danagala	S'gamuwa ...	12·99095 S	37·75105 W	Minor	17·72 S	2·39 E
L 18 8	Egoda (Puswella) ...	do. ...	13·13594 S	31·53608 W	do.	29·32 S	44·42 W
L 18 12	Hinidulamiya	do. ...	14·27552 S	37·87095 W	do.	32·48 S	7·21 W
L 18 14	Nadathu	do. ...	14·25320 S	34·76196 W	do.	30·70 S	30·49 W
L 18 24	Kirigalkanda	do. ...	15·80546 S	32·51358 W	do.	21·12 N	13·38 E
L 18 29	Aukenagala	do. ...	16·54330 S	36·52030 W	Sec'dary	37·90 S	35·15 W
L 18 31	Kiriella	do. ...	16·88453 S	34·36252 W	Minor	22·80 N	1·47 E
L 18 36	Katukitul or Nambapana ...	do. ...	17·27342 S	39·48028 W	do.	8·31 S	0·05 E
L 18 47	Belungala	do. ...	19·13511 S	33·04139 W	Sec'dary	18·75 N	28·84 W
L 19 8	Adam's Peak ...	S'gamuwa Central ...	13·15128 S	18·84460 W	Principal	30·54 S	18·90 E
L 19 10	Kandillekanda (Old) ...	S'gamuwa ...	14·15576 S	29·22506 W	Sec'dary	22·90 N	4·46 E
L 19 10	Kandillekanda (New) ...	do. ...	14·15179 S	29·23111 W	do.	22·58 S	3·98 E
L 19 24	Ratkanda	do. ...	15·60857 S	17·60088 W	Minor	36·87 N	17·60 W
L 19 25	Berawagala	do. ...	16·07316 S	29·45710 W	do.	0·29 S	14·10 W
L 19 26	Jambugahahena ...	do. ...	16·18176 S	27·65118 W	do.	8·98 S	5·62 W
L 19 47	Katukitulkanda ...	do. ...	19·17358 S	20·73089 W	do.	15·67 N	4·00 E
L 19 49	Balagangoda	do. ...	19·51315 S	29·28965 W	Sec'dary	11·49 S	0·70 W
L 19 55	Katussagala	do. ...	19·51746 S	19·13912 W	Minor	11·84 S	4·66 W
L 19 59	Galkaduwa	do. ...	21·18611 S	26·50254 W	Sec'dary	30·67 N	49·73 W
L 19 61	Kirigala (New) ...	do. ...	21·41285 S	22·75467 W	do.	12·53 N	21·90 W
L 20 17	Doturugala	S'gamuwa Central ...	15·44420 S	15·96942 W	Minor	37·98 S	23·08 W
L 20 28	Meriyakota	do. ...	16·55480 S	11·52429 W	do.	38·82 S	60·53 E
L 20 34	Kondurugala	S'gamuwa ...	17·94430 S	15·00912 W	do.	26·02 N	53·74 E
L 20 39	Detenagala	do. ...	17·55834 S	6·49939 W	Sec'dary	31·11 S	54·52 E
L 20 41	Katukitulgala	do. ...	19·12969 S	16·40881 W	Minor	19·18 N	58·24 W
L 20 50	Battaturagala	do. ...	19·49614 S	14·26510 W	do.	10·13 S	22·74 W
L 20 51	Ballakottuwa	do. ...	20·41358 S	13·23577 W	do.	4·47 N	59·61 E
L 20 60	Dotelagala	do. ...	21·29751 S	11·73781 W	do.	21·76 N	43·44 E
L 22 52	Bombuwella	Western ...	28·85469 S	51·77581 W	Sec'dary	33·18 N	31·60 W
L 23 8	Kombekanda	S'gamuwa ...	21·59273 S	32·00684 W	Minor	1·86 S	53·92 E
L 23 14	Kukulugala or Horanekota ...	do. ...	23·13570 S	35·00315 W	Sec'dary	37·30 S	49·78 W
L 24 3	Podgala	do. ...	22·29429 S	26·72152 W	Minor	30·02 N	67·25 W
L 24 13	Batugedarahena ...	do. ...	22·75870 S	23·33995 W	do.	7·14 S	67·27 E
L 24 23	Maudallekanda	do. ...	24·85578 S	20·57242 W	Minor	1·10 N	16·68 E
L 24 25	Thoranagoda	do. ...	25·35281 S	30·18645 W	do.	38·66 S	63·55 E
L 24 27	Bellungala	do. ...	25·89023 S	25·98626 W	do.	6·34 N	8·43 W
L 24 29	Kotaberikota	do. ...	25·70356 S	23·63221 W	do.	21·28 N	43·89 E
L 24 36	Wadugalahena	do. ...	26·98330 S	24·90409 W	do.	6·90 N	57·86 W
L 24 38	Nawinna	do. ...	26·80810 S	22·46554 W	do.	20·91 N	1·23 E
L 24 40	Kiribatgala	do. ...	26·66465 S	17·61517 W	Sec'dary	32·39 N	18·74 W
L 24 42	Kurulugala	do. ...	27·30769 S	28·48826 W	do.	19·05 S	63·41 E
L 24 51	Mottawa	do. ...	28·60250 S	26·57194 W	Minor	34·64 S	55·29 W
L 24 53	Pinkanda	do. ...	29·02159 S	23·57499 W	do.	19·83 N	48·47 E

List of Trigonometrical Stations in the "New Fixing"—*contd.*

Sheet.			Name.	Province.	Co-ordinates in Miles from Pidurutalagala.		Class.	Co-ordinates in Chains from Sheet Lines.	
					Y.	X.			
L	24	55	Dikhena ...	S'gamuwa ...	28·90013 S	19·48331 W	Minor	29·55 N	32·20 W
L	24	60	Karawita ...	do. ...	30·20451 S	25·14617 W	Sec'dary	13·20 N	58·78 E
L	24	64	Ihalakanda ...	do. ...	30·25185 S	18·77751 W	Minor	9·41 N	24·27 E
L	25	21	Hunuwalkanda ...	do. ...	23·86985 S	10·18845 W	Sec'dary	8·03 S	31·39 E
L	25	27	Sakkiya ...	do. ...	25·91112 S	13·30198 W	Minor	4·67 N	54·31 E
L	25	49	Panahitiyakanda ...	do. ...	28·61148 S	15·70398 W	do.	35·36 S	1·85 W
L	25	51	Kahawatta ...	do. ...	28·46511 S	13·36241 W	do.	23·65 S	49·48 E
M	1	57	Kondagala ...	Central ...	5·08586 N	2·32649 W	do.	20·43 N	19·65 W
M	2	25	Agassula ...	do. ...	9·43921 N	10·65441 E	Sec'dary	16·70 N	66·82 E
M	2	29	Gurugodakanda ...	Uva ...	10·31200 N	18·06660 E	do.	1·48 S	20·20 W
M	3	50	Dorepotagala ...	do. ...	6·81981 N	26·63221 E	do.	16·85 S	14·95 W
M	5	49	Wadinagala ...	Eastern ...	6·81304 N	51·13387 E	do.	17·40 S	41·18 E
M	6	35	Pidurutalagala*	Central ...	0·00000	0·00000	Principal	34·44 S	30·47 E
M	7	13	Narangalla ...	Uva ...	2·75260 N	17·04654 E	Sec'dary	9·77 N	34·19 E
M	7	16	Kitnagala, No. 1	do. ...	2·84233 N	22·46857 E	do.	16·95 N	59·96 E
M	7	31	Ketnegallakanda ...	do. ...	0·81309 N	21·07506 E	do.	30·61 N	51·53 W
M	7	41	Gommaliya ...	do. ...	0·88127 S	10·09705 E	do.	16·94 S	22·23 E
M	8	49	Mahapagala ...	do. ...	1·95248 S	24·38679 E	Minor	14·64 S	58·59 W
M	8	58	Galbokka† ...	do. ...	3·88541 S	25·20757 E	do.	6·73 N	7·08 E
M	8	58	Galbokka‡ ...	do. ...	3·88585 S	25·20648 E	do.	6·69 N	6·99 E
M	8	58	Lindahuragoda, 1891	do. ...	3·64467 S	26·55643 E	do.	25·99 N	21·02 W
M	8	59	Lunabissa ...	do. ...	3·66473 S	27·36002 E	Sec'dary	24·38 N	43·27 E
M	10	15	Kumbura-ela ...	Eastern ...	3·26537 N	61·32672 E	do.	37·21 S	40·61 E
M	10	18	Westminster Abbey	do. ...	2·38528 N	53·04712 E	do.	19·62 S	58·24 E
M	10	59	Diggalahela ...	Uva ...	3·82394 S	54·90564 E	do.	11·64 N	65·08 W
M	11	12	Hakgala, 1897....	do. ...	5·75965 S	2·75511 E	do.	32·79 N	21·12 W
M	11	40	Galkanda ...	do. ...	8·47329 S	8·25040 E	Minor	8·30 S	10·50 E
M	11	53	Totupola ...	do. ...	11·52866 S	3·19269 E	do.	11·27 N	13·88 E
M	11	56	Gonagala ...	do. ...	10·58291 S	8·55151 E	do.	1·07 S	34·59 E
M	12	4	Dehinna (Hambulatwella)	do. ...	4·48768 S	15·16453 E	Sec'dary	41·45 S	19·63 E
M	12	8	Namunakuli (13 in.)	do. ...	4·64918 S	23·41150 E	Principal	33·63 N	0·61 W
M	12	8	Namunakuli (5 in.)	do.	4·68721 S	23·30464 E	Sec'dary	30·58 N	9·16 W
M	12	21	Meerigalpota ...	do. ...	6·61230 S	17·57867 E	Minor	35·42 S	59·24 W
M	12	33	Nilwellakapola	do. ...	8·96742 S	11·10337 E	do.	40·17 N	33·26 W
M	12	36	Katugahakanda, 1897	do. ...	8·40170 S	15·90072 E	Sec'dary	2·58 S	57·47 W
M	12	36	Katugahakanda (Old)	do. ...	9·33361 S	16·04615 E	Minor	10·87 N	45·84 W
M	12	38	Sripadakota ...	do. ...	9·31987 S	19·87245 E	do.	11·97 N	11·73 W
M	12	46	Ella Rock ...	do. ...	10·01277 S	19·11714 E	Sec'dary	43·46 S	63·84 E
M	12	48	Weywellakelle...	do. ...	9·88024 S	23·31859 E	do.	32·86 S	8·04 W
M	12	50	Needankanda ...	do. ...	10·86718 S	12·47316 E	do.	23·81 S	59·68 W
M	12	59	Dambulkanda (New)	do. ...	11·91622 S	14·67543 E	Minor	19·74 S	19·50 W
M	13	10	Bandiyakanda...	do. ...	5·46794 S	25·99434 E	Sec'dary	31·88 S	65·98 W
M	14	35	Maragalakanda	do. ...	8·81359 S	42·07418 E	do.	35·53 S	3·60 W
M	15	56	Nilagala-ela ...	Eastern ...	10·91740 S	63·83353 E	do.	27·83 S	30·85 W
M	16	2	Kirigalpota ...	Central ...	13·85902 S	0·49706 W	do.	0·84 N	9·30 W
M	16	24	Berragala North	Uva ...	15·58497 S	9·65505 E	do.	38·76 N	13·13 W
M	16	31	Katugodella Old Fort	do. ...	16·21500 S	7·52847 E	do.	11·64 S	47·25 W
M	16	47	Bogandeniya ...	do. ...	19·27776 S	6·83734 E	do.	7·34 N	33·46 E
M	16	60	Kirimaduhela ...	do. ...	20·94802 S	2·77036 E	do.	38·28 S	19·90 W
M	17	4	St. Catherines, 1897	do. ...	13·50201 S	16·59066 E	do.	29·40 N	2·28 W
M	17	5	Balagala-ellakanda	do. ...	13·63277 S	16·87162 E	Minor	18·94 N	20·20 E
M	17	6	Mapitiya, No. 2	do. ...	13·45459 S	19·30513 E	Sec'dary	33·19 N	57·12 W
M	17	14	Alpitiya (Ampitta)	do. ...	14·43652 S	18·58808 E	Minor	42·64 N	24·52 E
M	17	18	Kadawata ...	do. ...	16·00630 S	12·62127 E	do.	5·06 N	47·83 W
M	17	20	Dawatagala ...	do. ...	15·12131 S	16·50618 E	Sec'dary	12·14 S	9·04 W
M	17	38	Makuldeniya ...	do. ...	18·00503 S	18·99499 E	Minor	21·16 N	54·07 E
M	17	59	Bintenna or Bambaragala	do. ...	20·94686 S	14·08012 E	Sec'dary	38·19 S	67·12 W
M	18	18	Uskota ...	do. ...	15·04720 S	25·66879 E	do.	6·22 S	43·97 E
M	18	55	Ulgala ...	do. ...	20·15275 S	34·20997 E	do.	25·34 N	47·27 E
M	18	57	Wadinahela ...	do. ...	21·10543 S	24·70945 E	do.	37·13 N	32·77 W
M	19	63	Ambagahahela...	do. ...	21·44829 S	47·83758 E	do.	9·70 N	49·48 E
M	20	21	Hibitilangegala Vihare	do. ...	15·43147 S	57·55367 E	do.	36·96 S	10·76 E
M	21	37	Kirioluahena ...	do. ...	26·05450 S	4·20333 E	Principal	6·80 S	41·26 W
M	21	54	Kalugala ...	S'gamuwa...	28·20061 S	5·05587 E	Minor	2·49 S	26·94 E
M	21	58	Yatipasgamuwa ...	do. ...	30·17912 S	1·48350 W	do.	15·23 N	47·79 E
M	22	21	Kudaliyanhela...	do. ...	24·76102 S	17·21703 E	Sec'dary	8·68 N	47·83 E
M	22	53	Bibilekanda ...	do. ...	29·23933 S	17·75656 E	do.	2·41 N	45·01 W
M	22	58	Bimpokuna ...	Uva ...	30·30040 S	12·28572 E	Minor	5·53 N	61·33 E
M	25	22	Weheregalkanda ...	Eastern ...	24·09170 S	59·42369 E	do.	25·78 S	24·36 E
M	25	64	Kongala ...	do. ...	29·70399 S	63·73821 E	do.	34·76 S	38·47 W
N	1	28	Muttukalu ...	do. ...	10·17883 N	70·89543 E	Sec'dary	12·13 S	9·90 W
N	6	29	Sangamakanda ...	do. ...	0·79717 N	72·35732 E	do.	29·33 N	28·94 W
N	11	38	Visaramunai ...	do. ...	8·92342 S	73·38127 E	Minor	43·21 N	52·97 E
N	11	45	Perambukatumalai ...	do. ...	9·63632 S	71·46675 E	do.	13·34 S	35·81 E
N	16	5	Pankandahela ...	do. ...	13·20254 S	71·33071 E	do.	34·64 S	24·93 E
N	16	20	Ulpassegala ...	do. ...	15·49006 S	70·65342 E	do.	41·64 S	29·26 W
N	16	27	Estrepura ...	do. ...	16·75787 S	68·37308 E	do.	32·93 N	60·32 E
N	16	29	Panawamodaragala ...	do. ...	16·15080 S	72·23913 E	do.	6·50 S	38·40 W
N	16	52	Kunakele ...	do. ...	19·83480 S	70·05228 E	do.	37·22 S	58·65 E
N	21	2	Kudumbegala Dagaba	do. ...	22·45437 S	66·71645 E	Sec'dary	17·21 N	63·79 E
N	21	19	Okanda ...	do. ...	24·32847 S	68·84836 E	Minor	43·28 N	37·66 W
N	21	19	Okanda Dewale	do. ...	23·95908 S	68·61062 E	do.	15·17 S	56·68 W

* Origin of co-ordinates. † Used since 1892. ‡ Used in 1866.

List of Trigonometrical Stations in the "New Fixing"—*contd.*

Sheet.	Name.	Province.	Co-ordinates in Miles from Pidurutalagala.		Class.	Co-ordinates in Chains from Sheet Lines.	
			Y.	X.			
N 21 25	Kiripokunahela ...	Eastern	25·73134 S	65·78319 E	Minor	19·05 N	10·88 W
N 21 42	Bagure Uswellekanda ...	do. ...	27·84629 S	67·43476 E	do.	25·86 N	14·75 W
O 2 55	Dikpitiya	Western ...	36·97441 S	46·80221 W	Sec'dary	0·39 S	41·71 W
O 3 34	Kalupahana	do. ...	35·79962 S	41·91322 W	do.	5·39 N	58·59 W
O 4 1	Dunamagala	S'gamuwa...	31·29140 S	30·05302 W	do.	14·25 N	61·77 W
O 4 7	Kuluambegama ...	do. ...	31·06878 S	20·17509 W	Minor	32·06 N	48·46 E
O 4 15	Hiyara	do. ...	32·48769 S	19·16962 W	do.	6·54 N	7·10 W
O 4 19	Parakoluagala	do. ...	33·59512 S	26·67191 W	do.	5·95 N	63·28 W
O 4 27	Koswatta Camp ...	do. ...	33·73308 S	26·22925 W	do.	5·89 S	27·87 W
O 4 30	Delwalla	do. ...	33·91917 S	22·22448 W	do.	19·97 S	20·51 E
O 4 34	Kohombapitiya North ...	do. ...	35·23390 S	28·12373 W	do.	37·15 S	43·43 W
O 4 35	Gonala	do. ...	34·97274 S	26·82641 W	do.	16·26 S	60·36 E
O 4 37	Waturawagala... ...	do. ...	34·88597 S	23·16993 W	do.	9·32 S	55·12 W
O 4 37	Huniyanpanakota ...	do. ...	35·26760 S	24·13707 W	Sec'dary	39·85 S	3·50 E
O 4 39	Walankanda	do. ...	34·92288 S	20·17260 W	do.	12·27 S	48·66 E
O 4 43	Kohombapitiya South ...	do. ...	36·42800 S	27·34811 W	Minor	43·32 N	18·62 E
O 4 50	Titelakota*	do. ...	37·97109 S	27·69905 W	Sec'dary	7·87 N	9·45 W
O 4 52	Kobahadu	do.	37·63451 S	24·42862 W	Minor	34·80 N	19·82 W
O 4 53	Kotahena	do. ...	37·08316 S	22·84209 W	do.	9·09 S	28·90 W
O 5 2	Dalukgala	do. ...	30·52941 S	14·80481 W	do.	12·79 S	65·92 W
O 5 10	Migaswatta	do. ...	32·00210 S	15·53598 W	do.	42·61 S	41·59 E
O 5 14	Suandakekuna... ...	do. ...	32·37532 S	8·64452 W	do.	15·53 N	18·91 E
O 5 19	Tenapitiya	do. ...	33·45334 S	13·43159 W	do.	17·29 N	43·94 E
O 5 28	Hapugahahena ...	do. ...	34·02368 S	11·51909 W	Sec'dary	28·33 S	60·94 E
O 5 42	Panilkanda, 1895 ...	do. ...	36·20389 S	15·17607 W	do.	26·75 S	40·38 E
O 5 42	Trincowatte Peak ...	do. ...	36·30140 S	14·72495 W	Minor	34·55 S	59·53 W
O 5 53	Kurulugala (5 in.) ...	do. ...	37·15584 S	9·17838 W	do.	14·91 S	23·80 W
O 5 58	Illibe	do. ...	38·57490 S	15·38690 W	do.	40·43 S	23·52 E
O 5 59	Berelugala	do.	38·82776 S	13·56756 W	do.	27·34 N	33·06 E
O 5 61	Suriyakanda	do. ...	38·51891 S	10·53280 W	Sec'dary	35·95 S	3·85 E
O 7 20	Galboda Dagaba (13 in.) ...	Southern ...	41·98544 S	52·14767 W	do.	38·72 N	61·34 W
O 7 20	Galbodakanda	do. ...	41·99063 S	52·15067 W	do.	38·31 N	61·58 W
O 8 56	Haycock (Hinidunkanda) ...	do. ...	45·94044 S	32·59202 W	Principal	13·68 S	7·11 E
O 9 5	Moulawella	Western ...	39·62991 S	23·82609 W	Minor	36·83 S	28·38 E
O 9 10	Tibotuwakota	Southern ...	41·26607 S	28·25363 W	Sec'dary	8·27 N	53·82 W
O 9 44	Kalubowitiyan, No. 1 ...	do. ...	45·76333 S	25·37208 W	do.	0·49 N	40·70 E
O 9 52	Kalubowitiyan, No. 2 ...	do. ...	46·21924 S	24·90985 W	do.	35·98 S	58·32 W
O 10 9	Hinipitigala East ...	S'gamuwa...	41·36234 S	16·55482 W	Minor	0·57 N	66·08 E
O 10 9	Hinipitigala West ...	do. ...	41·34798 S	16·61084 W	Sec'dary	1·72 N	61·60 E
O 10 22	Gongala	do. ...	42·25990 S	8·22707 W	Principal	16·77 N	52·30 E
O 10 43	Dotalawa	Southern ...	45·51115 S	12·74383 W	Minor	20·67 N	37·04 W
O 10 48	Galgodakanda	do. ...	45·66675 S	4·68503 W	do.	8·22 N	63·67 E
O 10 62	Merandeniya	do. ...	47·42396 S	8·72401 W	do.	43·64 N	12·55 E
O 10 63	Bissugala	do. ...	47·68288 S	5·94914 W	do.	22·93 N	37·46 W
O 12 24	Panilkanda	do. ...	50·18453 S	45·94678 W	Sec'dary	1·20 S	26·73 E
O 13 47	Wadiya, 1889	do. ...	53·83550 S	33·46747 W	do.	29·28 S	62·93 W
O 13 51	Akuretikanda	do. ...	55·56206 S	39·92341 W	do.	8·60 N	35·40 W
O 14 16	Morowakkanda ...	do. ...	49·21773 S	17·84749 W	do.	11·86 S	37·33 W
O 14 31	Adarakanda	do. ...	52·00000 S	19·71012 W	do.	29·56 N	50·34 W
O 14 37	Hathotanawalakota ...	do. ...	53·20996 S	23·47502 W	Minor	20·76 N	56·47 E
O 15 11	Mugunahenakanda ...	do. ...	49·85943 S	13·66795 W	do.	24·81 N	25·03 E
O 15 12	Karawellakanda ...	do. ...	49·24440 S	10·91032 W	Sec'dary	13·99 S	26·36 W
O 15 27	Indigalgoda	do. ...	52·22257 S	13·32995 W	Minor	11·75 N	52·07 E
O 15 29	Rammalekanda ...	do. ...	51·48882 S	9·37521 W	Sec'dary	17·55 S	39·55 W
O 15 44	Deniyakanda	do. ...	54·29352 S	11·03128 W	do.	22·08 N	36·03 W
O 15 55	Galpotahena	do. ...	55·19401 S	6·87049 W	Minor	38·04 N	24·83 E
O 15 56	Malegagodella	do. ...	54·95·42 S	4·76031 W	do.	30 71 S	57·64 E
O 15 60	Miyanagalkanda or Ketapola ...	do. ...	56.20546 S	12·26565 W	do.	42·88 S	1·22 E
O 18 25	Amuneriyagoda ...	do. ...	60·68379 S	43·78144 W	Sec'dary	38·86 N	63·95 E
O 18 45	Kurundukanda ...	do. ...	63·29399 S	37·03884 W	Principal	6·04 N	55·36 E
O 19 13	Dalukgala	do. ...	58·26924 S	24·08424 W	Minor	31·98 S	7·73 E
O 19 16	Gangoda	do. ...	58·86311 S	17·71048 W	do.	8·51 N	26·37 W
O 19 28	Hindelunattu	do. ...	60·14361 S	25·60443 W	Principal	5·93 S	22·12 E
O 19 39	Akuressa	do. ...	61·63209 S	20·59139 W	Minor	37·01 S	15·16 E
O 19 47	Kambuskade or Naboru ...	do. ...	62·97065 S	19·11111 W	Sec'dary	31·91 N	2·42 W
O 20 1	Uramutta	do. ...	57·20477 S	16·89324 W	do.	34·82 S	39·01 E
O 20 14	Kotihena	do. ...	58·05317 S	8·64523 W	Minor	14·69 S	18·85 E
O 20 16	Galketikanda	do. ...	58·23458 S	4·55910 W	do.	29 21 S	62·26 W
O 20 30	Kotigalahena	do. ...	60·11046 S	7·23694 W	do.	3·28 S	8·49 W
O 20 33	Kitaladola	do. ...	61·60195 S	17·25349 W	do.	34 60 S	10·19 E
O 20 47	Amangalkanda ...	do. ...	62·59659 S	6·49253 W	Principal	26·33 S	55·07 E
O 20 58	Labugoda	do. ...	65·51002 S	14·94131 W	Minor	4·76 N	59·16 E
O 20 60	Naigalkanda, No. 1 ...	do. ...	64·72330 S	11·67550 W	do.	20·30 S	48·43 E
O 20 60	Naigalkanda, No. 2 ...	do. ...	64·76386 S	11·72206 W	Sec'dary	23·55 S	44·70 E
O 23 12	Dutch Church, Galle ...	do. ...	66·82231 S	38·28965 W	Minor	12·22 S	40·70 W
O 23 12	Galle Lighthouse ...	do.	67·12873 S	38·26260 W	do.	36·74 S	38·54 W
O 23 13	Galle Tower (Old), or Gibson's Hill	do. ...	67·50390 S	36·36935 W	Sec'dary	21·25 N	23·08 W
O 23 13	Galle Tower (New) ...	do. ...	67·50233 S	36·37012 W	do.	21·37 N	23·14 W
O 24 5	Penatiyankanda (New) ...	do. ...	66·63196 S	22·50748 W	Minor	3·00 N	2·13 W
O 24 8	Wellandagoda	do. ...	66·39950 S	18·21872 W	do.	21·60 N	67·03 W
O 24 9	Kunduppukanda ...	do. ...	66·72706 S	30·76000 W	do.	4·60 S	17·67 E
O 24 24	Malimada, No. 1 ...	do. ...	67·87085 S	17·77621 W	do.	8·11 S	31·63 W
O 24 36	Belligama or Weligam ...	do. ...	70·23615 S	25·11895 W	Sec'dary	25·33 S	60·95 E

* Also known as Titaweralukota.

List of Trigonometrical Stations on the "New Fixing"—*contd.*

Sheet.	Name.	Province.	Co-ordinates in Miles from Pidurutalagala.		Class.	Co-ordinates in Chains in Sheet Lines.	
			Y.	X.			
O 24 40	Kiriagehena, 1892 ...	Southern ...	70·74615 S	17·49369 W	Minor	22·13 S	9·03 W
O 24 40	Mahahena, 1892 ...	do. ...	70·69602 S	18·05232 W	do.	29·88 N	53·72 W
O 24 48	Elkandagala	do. ...	72·15066 S	18·56566 W	do.	1·51 N	41·22 E
O 24 48	Mettegodahena, 1892 ...	do. ...	71·40021 S	18·14118 W	do.	26·46 S	60·82 W
O 24 54	Mirissakanda South* ...	do. ...	72·52485 S	21·44902 W	Sec'dary	28·43 S	53·45 W
O 25 1	Padagala(Old)... ...	do. ...	65·73388 S	16·57488 W	Minor	13·15 S	64·48 E
O 25 1	Puhulhena	do. ...	65·76299 S	15·95130 W	do.	15·48 S	21·63 W
O 25 2	Urapola	do. ...	66·40354 S	14·63038 W	do.	21·28 N	51·96 W
O 25 5	Andiyakanda	do. ...	66·06934 S	9·94282 W	Sec'dary	39·99 S	51·04 E
O 25 6	Rilagala	do. ...	65·95989 S	7·38107 W	do.	31·23 S	16·02 W
O 25 14	Horigala	do. ...	67·63458 S	7·51312 W	Minor	10·79 N	26·58 W
O 25 18	Tehigoda, 1892 ...	do. ...	68·11123 S	14·64710 W	do.	27·34 S	53·30 W
O 25 24	Waulugalakanda ...	do. ...	67·90645 S	4·57620 W	Sec'dary	10·96 S	63·63 W
O 25 25	Tennawena	do. ...	69·33296 S	16·58948 W	Minor	37·08 S	63·31 E
O 25 27	Galboda	do. ...	68·87418 S	13·30236 W	do.	0·37 S	54 28 E
O 25 29	Kendagala	do. ...	68·96375 S	9·07054 W	do.	7·54 S	15 17 W
O 25 31	Ebekanda	do. ...	69·21908 S	6·79360 W	Sec'dary	27·97 S	30·98 W
O 25 34	Miriswatta	do. ...	71·05560 S	14·52330 W	do.	1·11 N	43·39 W
O 25 41	Memenakanda... ...	do. ...	71·82401 S	17·01328 W	Minor	27·64 N	29·41 E
O 25 50	Brown's Hill (Matara) ...	do. ...	72·67672 S	14·76652 W	Sec'dary	40·58 S	62·85 E
P 1 10	Godamada	S'gamuwa...	31·62075 S	1·42014 W	do.	12·10 S	52·86 E
P 1 12	Ulgala (5 in.)	do. ...	31·67732 S	1·81746 E	Minor	16·63 S	39·87 E
P 1 18	Bambaragala	do. ...	33·14828 S	1·55563 W	do.	41·70 N	42·02 E
P 1 50	Galbokaya	do. ...	37·85822 S	0·91853 W	do.	16·90 N	43·01 W
P 1 57	Mahagamuwa	do. ...	38·82477 S	2·45395 W	do.	27·58 N	29·85 W
P 2 13	Dewagiriya	Uva ...	31·52514 S	17·12998 E	Sec'dary	4·45 S	40·87 E
P 2 45	Pimburugala	Southern ...	36·73855 S	17·24521 E	Minor	18·47 N	50·08 E
P 2 56	Pissagala	do. ...	37·18343 S	23·09026 E	Sec'dary	17·11 S	26·31 W
P 4 32	Mayagala (Wadambewa) ...	Uva ...	34·75767 S	49·04424 E	do.	0·95 N	10·01 E
P 5 20	Kotadamuhala... ...	do. ...	33·26053 S	57·05672 E	Minor	32·72 N	28 99 W
P 5 21	Mandagala	do. ...	33·36730 S	58·22002 E	do.	24·18 N	64·07 E
P 5 25	Dematagala	do. ...	33·94686 S	51 64529 E	Sec'dary	22·19 S	53·91 W
P 5 25	Dematagala, 1891 ...	do. ...	33·95623 S	51·89264 E	Minor	22·94 S	34·12 W
P 5 40	Illukatiya Uswellikanda ...	Southern ...	34·81265 S	63·30382 E	do.	3·45 S	62·78 E†
P 5 46	Walaskenna	do. ...	36·17027 S	60·01218 E	do.	24·06 S	64·56 W
P 5 54	Pahalapatna ‡	do. ...	37·77341 S	60·21411 E	Sec'dary	23·69 N	48·40 W
P 6 12	Timbulketiya	S'gamuwa...	40·49288 S	1·38038 E	Minor	17·87 S	4·90 E
P 6 19	Ranchimadua, 1899 ...	do. ...	42 06027 S	0·34302 W	Sec'dary	32·74 N	3·03 E
P 6 19	Ranchimaduwa (Old) ...	do. ...	42 27289 S	0·22308 W	Minor	15·73 N	12·62 E
P 6 44	Konekotuwa	do. ...	45·59179 S	2·15712 E	do.	14·22 N	67·04 E
P 6 58	Niyagodella	do. ...	47·77949 S	1·20736 W	do.	15·20 N	66·12 W
P 7 50	Haburugala	Uva ...	46·07399 S	12·78070 E	Sec'dary	24·36 S	35·07 W
P 7 62	Ellalawatta	Southern ...	47·67137 S	19·45489 E	do.	23·85 N	45·14 W
P 9 17	Kataragama	do. ...	42·16558 S	38·65991 E	Principal	24·31 N	4·74 W
P 9 22	Koranagala	do. ...	42·02312 S	46·21909 E	Minor	35·71 N	56·00 E
P 9 39	Elephant Rock or Akasachetiya	do. ...	43·76064 S	48·24215 E	Sec'dary	15·29 S	54·16 W
P 9 48	Patanagala	do. ...	45·52053 S	49·88645 E	do.	19·92 N	58·61 W
P 9 60	Modawehera	do. ...	47·82622 S	43·06980 E	Minor	11·48 N	59·95 W
P 9 62	Vilapanawewagala ...	do. ...	47·69564 S	45·58195 E	do.	21·91 N	5·03 E
P 10 5	Udapatna‡	do. ...	40·11036 S	57·96127 E	do.	12·72 N	43·37 E
P 10 26	Wiharegodella... ...	do. ...	42·53484 S	52·65860 E	do.	5·23 S	27·16 E
P 11 19	Kudagodella	do. ...	50·76868 S	0·60419 E	do.	40·07 N	57·20 W
P 11 29	Keperillakanda* ...	do. ...	52·16696 S	3·69010 E	do.	16·20 N	53·68 E
P 11 44	Gonadeniya	do. ...	54·16154 S	2·83985 E	Sec'dary	32·34 N	14·34 W
P 11 47	Gurugodella	do. ...	53·71247 S	7·15571 E	Minor	19·44 S	58·93 E
P 12 11	Viharegala	do. ...	49·62988 S	14·87597 E	do.	43·17 N	3·45 W
P 12 20	Pellamagala	do. ...	50·26329 S	15·88449 E	do.	7·50 S	58·77 W
P 12 36	Karambagala	do. ...	52·41674 S	15·88457 E	Sec'dary	3·78 S	58·76 W
P 12 41	Siyambalakelle ...	do. ...	53·66736 S	10·13921 E	do.	15·83 S	25·61 E
P 12 48	Heinakuwagala ...	do. ...	54·29961 S	22·62993 E	do.	21·59 N	63·14 W
P 12 53	Tupaswekagala ...	do. ...	55·64839 S	17·89216 E	Minor	1·69 N	34·16 W
P 14 13	Amaduwa or Turtle Island ...	do. ...	49·52249 S	44·97055 E	do.	36·24 S	43·89 W
P 14 26	Atulugala	do. ...	52·18280 S	39·72242 E	do.	14·94 N	55·74 W
P 14 41	Kirindi Rock	do. ...	54·10680 S	38·56600 E	Sec'dary	37·02 N	12·25 W
P 14 63	Great Basses Pole ...	do. ...	56·22187 S	48·67917 E	Minor	43·81 N	19·20 W
P 14 63	Great Basses Lighthouse ...	do. ...	56·22757 S	48·67462 E	do.	43·35 N	19·56 W
P 16 9	Kapitiyakanda, No. 2 ...	do. ...	58·77223 S	2·52753 W	do.	15·78 N	35·73 W
P 16 11	Naigalkanda	do. ...	58·50060 S	0·81513 E	do.	37·51 N	40·32 W
P 16 18	Kandagala Dagoba ...	do. ...	59 23769 S	0·89961 W	do.	21·45 S	41·50 W
P 16 20	Kahagala Dagoba ...	do. ...	59·47952 S	2·68994 E	do.	40·80 S	26·34 W
P 16 25	Mukeregala Dagoba ...	do. ...	60·34017 S	2·59818 W	do.	21·65 S	41·38 W
P 16 41	Beligalagodella	do. ...	62·69076 S	2·47877 W	do.	33·70 S	31·83 W
P 16 43	Witaketiya Dagoba ...	do. ...	62·53272 S	0·33711 E	do.	21·06 S	57·44 E
P 16 47	Kahandagala Dagoba, 1900 ...	do. ...	62·88228 S	6·76992 E	do.	38·98 N	28·06 E
P 17 35	Usangoda	do. ...	61·84351 S	14·65833 E	Sec'dary	34·08 N	20·86 W
P 17 38	Kuda Vihare	do. ...	61 24699 S	19·13710 E	Minor	6·20 S	65·44 E
P 17 49	Henagahapugala ...	do. ...	63·56816 S	11·15602 E	Sec'dary	15·89 S	29·05 W
P 18 25	Hambantota Tower ...	do. ...	60·37891 S	24·29944 E	Principal	24·75 S	65·58 W
P 21 11	Kadurupokuna ...	do. ...	67·72726 S	0·28543 E	Sec'dary	3·38 N	53·30 E
P 21 17	Niyadagalagodella ...	do. ...	67·97864 S	2·63108 W	Minor	16·73 S	44·02 W
P 21 33	Kolonnakanda ...	do. ...	70·50559 S	2·49021 W	do.	42·89 S	32·75 W
Q 1 9	Yakkala or Gurugoda ...	Eastern ...	31·83203 S	65·33638 E	do.	29·00 S	46·62 W
Q 6 9	Little Basses	Southern ...	40·72473 S	65·76079 E	do.	36·42 S	12·67 W

*Reported lost in 1890. † Position in 1892: centre mark not very permanent. ‡ Centre mark not very permanent.

Surveyor-General's Office,
June, 1903.

H. O. BARNARD,
Supt. Trig. Surveys.

IRRIGATION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION FOR 1902.

EXPENDITURE.

THE total expenditure for the year was Rs. 779,714·64, and the services to which it was appropriated, as compared with the two previous years, were as follows :—

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Works of survey and investigation ...	21,594 1	29,811 30	24,038 66
Works of construction ...	199,417 62	390,194 42	381,247 18
Minor works and repairs ...	54,724 16	40,201 71	48,527 41
Works of maintenance ...	74,556 16	68,502 7	76,806 10
Establishment: salaries and allowances... ...	132,093 35	207,164 68	219,805 83
Miscellaneous: tools, instruments, &c.	21,639 51	31,971 5	29,289 46
Total ...	504,024 81	767,845 23*	779,714 64

* This is the correct expenditure ; the amount shown in last report was Rs. 766,594·68, being Rs. 1,250·55 less under the head Establishment. (*Vide* Central Irrigation Board Report, 1901.)

WORKS OF SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION.

2. The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Northern Province.	
Vavunikkulam	2,842 53
Channel connecting Mahagalkadawala with Pavatkulam	3,495 49
Akattimurippu scheme	660 45
North-Central Province.	
Nachchaduwa, Maha Kanadarawa, and connected works	3,866 96
Eastern Province.	
Pattipolai-aru scheme	841 45
Surveys in Panama pattu ...	529 65
Anicuts in connection with Manalputtyaar scheme	311 77
North-Western Province.	
Mi-oya scheme	5,243 16
Tinipitiyawewa	180 12
Land under Pandawewa... ...	1,827 99
Southern Province.	
Kirinde-oya scheme, right bank ...	2,222 19
Walawe-ganga scheme, left bank, Magam pattu	819 54
Province of Uva.	
Makerakatti dam	712 43
Etimolawewa	45 0
General.	
Minor surveys	439 93
Total ...	24,038 66

Northern Province.

3. The survey of *Vavunikkulam* and its contours was completed, and Mr. Baker returned to Colombo when the wet weather set in to plot the work and make the necessary design and estimate. The lines for the contouring of the land below the tank were set out and partly finished, and are being completed by an Irrigation Surveyor. The tank proves to contain an area of 1,975 acres with 18 feet head of water at the sluice, and its contents are 596 million cubic feet, which it is estimated will probably suffice for the irrigation of 8,000 acres. The estimates have not yet been completed, but the scheme will probably cost Rs. 350,000.

4. The completion of the tracing of the channel from *Maha Galkadawala* to *Pavatkulam* has proved that a channel 26½ miles in length can be constructed between these two tanks, but there is heavy rock cutting near Pavatkulam, and the cost will be heavy, as there are 306,000 cubes of earth and rock to be excavated. In view of the postponing of the construction of Pavatkulam the estimate was not completed, but all the quantities have been taken out and are ready when the channel may be required.

5. *Akattimurippu Scheme.*—The completion of the Giant's tank and the beneficial effects of its immediate irrigation for some 13,000 acres of land on the right bank of the Aruvi-aru, while the inhabitants of the land on the opposite bank were unable to raise a crop at all last year, led to the urgent request by the Government Agent, Northern Province, and the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, and the inhabitants of the similarly situated tank on the left bank of that stream, for the reconstruction of their tank also, and a sum of Rs. 1,800 was voted for the purpose of the survey of Akattimurippu. Mr. Bradley, who was to have taken charge of the restoration of Pavatkulam, being available, was sent there to carry out the necessary surveys. The tank is nearly as large as Giant's tank, but very shallow, and a large portion of its bed is cultivated, and when the rainfall is sufficient the cultivation gives most remunerative returns.

It appears that, though it is possible to cut a channel from the same tekkam or anicut that supplies Giant's tank, it was formerly not so served, but drew its supply from the same river some miles higher up, when another tekkam was constructed. It is desirable, if possible, to provide water to cultivate the land below the tank, and also the existing fields in the bed of the tank; in fact, to provide another tank, if such can be done at a moderate expense. With this view an examination is being made of a natural hollow in the ground about 3 miles from the Akattimurippu tank, which it is possible may prove of sufficient size to contain the required water, and which may be filled from the Kal-aru, a river to the south of it, for a less expenditure than the restoration of Akattimurippu will entail, and without involving the submerging of the valuable paddy fields in the bed of the tank.

North-Central Province.

6. In this Province the work of the topographical surveyors disclosed many interesting and important facts in connection with the irrigation of that Province, and the study of their plans disclosed the important connections that existed in ancient times between the various watersheds and the remarkable series of storage reservoirs that existed.

An examination of the ancient bund of Maha Kanadarawa, across the Kanadarawa-oya, near Mihintale, proved the existence of an exceedingly large tank there; its survey is now nearly complete, and its area will be equal to Kalawewa or Minneri. It has only one breach, and the bund appears in good order; it will water land through which the Northern Railway passes, and will possibly prove a very desirable scheme to take up. It is said that it received water from a tank called Eruwewa, which was fed by the Malwatu-oya above Nachchaduwa, and which also received a supply by a large channel taking water from the Mirisgoni-oya and the Dambulla-oya, which are the main feeders of Kalawewa at points a few miles north of Dambulla. This channel and Eruwewa tank I hope to have investigated this year. It passes through the populous and settled country between Dambulla and Anuradhapura, and is much more accessible than some of the schemes farther north. Close to Dambulla there is an ancient bund across the Mirisgoni-oya, which I had the pleasure of visiting a short time back with Mr. Alexander, the Assistant Government Agent of Matale, and from its appearance and reported length it seems probable that it formed a tank little inferior to Kalawewa in size, and was probably a supplementary source of supply to that reservoir. This also I hope to see surveyed or partly so this year. It is most important to obtain full information about the ancient schemes that are capable of restoration, and to know as far as possible their scope and object before spending large sums on construction, in order that the full advantage may be reaped of the immense quantity of earthwork which is left, to the value of millions of rupees, still available for the use of this and future generations. The provision made by the ancient irrigation engineers for passing the water from watershed to watershed and controlling and leading it where it was required show that it was as scarce and valuable then as it is now, and they probably made a great deal better use of it than their descendants do.

Eastern Province.

7. *Anicuts in connection with the Manalputty-aru Scheme.*—The surveys and levels necessary for the framing of the estimates for some four anicuts near Amparai which the cultivators have pressed for for some years, and for which they profess their willingness to pay, were completed by Mr. Nagamuttu, the Irrigation Inspector, and the plans and estimates are being prepared in the Head Office.

North-Western Province.

8. *Mi-oya Scheme.*—The surveys in connection with this scheme were at last completed, and the estimates are now being framed. This scheme was undertaken at the earnest request of the Government Agent, North-Western Province, the late Mr. F. C. Fisher. It is thought that about 5,000 acres may be benefited by it, all land adjacent to the Northern Railway. The cost will probably be about Rs. 200,000.

Southern Province.

9. *Kirinde-oya Scheme, Right Bank.*—The survey of this scheme was proceeded with. It is proposed to utilize the Ellagalla anicut for supplying water to both banks of the Kirinde-oya. The water supply is ample, provided storage capacity is available, and the soil is as good as it can be. The land is accessible and within easy reach of Hambantota, and the sea is only a few miles off.

10. *Walawe-ganga Scheme.*—The alternative surveys on the left bank of the Walawe-ganga were completed, and Mr. Kirthisinghe came to Colombo to plot the work. It is proposed to make a channel from above Liyangahatota anicut to Koggala tank, and an estimate of the probable cost of making a high level channel from that tank to Hambantota is also to be made. The length of channel required to Koggala will be 11 miles, and the top water area of that tank 1,053 acres, which, with a depth on the sluice sill of 17¾ feet, will give it a capacity of 507 million cubic feet. The available area of irrigable land below the tank is not less than 10,000 acres, and the scheme will provide for the complete irrigation of this area. The probable cost of the work, not including the channel to Hambantota, will be Rs. 500,000.

Province of Uva.

11. *Makerakatti Dam.*—On information I received from Mr. Halliley of the Survey Department I visited the gorge through which the Gal-oya escapes from the hills and flows down to the rich plains of the Eastern Province, where it is known as the Pattipolai-aru, which irrigates nearly 25,000

acres of land on its way to the sea. Further storage, however, is required, and for this purpose it is proposed to construct a supplementary reservoir adjoining Amparai tank called Kondavaddavan. It seemed possible, however, the same result or rather a greater result might be obtained by blocking up the Gal-oya at the gorge near Makerakatti, which is about 20 miles from Bibile, for a less expenditure; and the investigation of this scheme, therefore, was undertaken by Mr. Fraser, who was to have gone to Kondavaddavan. The work is nearly completed, and I expect Mr. Fraser in Colombo in a short time, when the result of his surveys will be plotted and a reliable opinion can be formed.

12. *Minor Surveys.*—The expenditure involved numerous small surveys that were required from time to time either to frame estimates for works or to supply information that was required in the course of the year.

WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

13. The expenditure under this head was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Northern Province.	
Giant's tank	59,133 99
Kanukkeni tank	16,570 83
Karachchi scheme	18,478 86
North-Central Province.	
Kalawewa Yoda-ela	16,756 83
Maha Illuppallama	18,083 24
Minneri	69,247 59
Manankettiya	964 7
Nachchaduwa	60 0
Maha Galkadawala	94 92
Eastern Province.	
Kanthalai	5,580 62
Vakaneri	35,321 53
Rugam anicuts	22,739 42
Pattipolai-aru	3,678 91
Sakâmam Vammiyaddi scheme ...	11,950 97
Tempittiya	5,147 21
Unnichchai	11,480 11
Southern Province.	
Walawe-ganga	3,784 86
Kirinde-oya	37,983 62
North-Western Province.	
Deduru-oya works	14,189 60
Total ...	381,247 18

Northern Province.

14. *Giant's Tank.*—The restoration of this tank was completed on the 30th November. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 59,133·99. The bulk of the expenditure was on earthwork, of which 44,000 cubes were done. The tank had water in it the whole year, and several village tanks were supplied a second time to enable the villagers to have a sirapokam harvest for the first time in about twenty years. This scheme was started in 1895, and great difficulty and much sickness, both among the officers and coolies, was encountered. One officer lost his life, and another was obliged to give up his appointment on account of ill-health, but happily the work has been completed and the results have been both immediate and satisfactory. The unfortunate officer who succumbed to the climate was Mr. C. G. Blechinberg; and Mr. Chapman of the Public Works Department was obliged by ill-health to give up the appointment.

The bulk of the masonry was executed by Mr. L. M. Acland of the Public Works Department, and the credit of carrying the work to completion is due to Mr. N. M. Walker, who was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Irrigation Department, and by whom the greater portion of the earthwork and all the sluices were constructed. The labour employed has been almost exclusively imported, and the advances given have been successfully recovered.

The people, for whose benefit the works have been carried out, have in no way assisted in the work, and the Engineer in charge could not even get the jungle cleared by local labour. It is regrettable that a more worthy community has not benefited by the large expenditure of time, life, and money that has been incurred on this work.

The total cost of the work was Rs. 593,927, and about 13,000 acres of paddy were irrigated this year. There is probably another 6,000 or 7,000 acres of land available, and in ordinary years the tank will probably be able to irrigate this additional amount. At present the return on the capital invested should be about 1½ per cent., allowing for the cost of maintenance. The rate in perpetuity for the lands at present owned is fixed by the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 at Re. 1 per acre, but there is no reason why all new land sold under the tank should not pay Rs. 2 per acre, when the interest may reach 3½ to 4 per cent., which is considered by the Central Irrigation Board to be a reasonable return.

15. *Kanukkeni.*—The tedious work of building the spill wall was pushed on and practically completed during the year. To do this before the rains commenced it was necessary to work at the pile driving both on week days and Sundays, as well as to employ relief parties during the dinner hour. Had this not been done, another year must have elapsed before the breach in the bund could have been filled in and the work completed. The presence of a detachment of pioneers saved the situation; local labour gave no assistance, and would not work at the winch handles of the pile drivers. The earthwork has been done by Karativu men from the Jaffna peninsula. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 16,570·83. The breach is now being filled in, and the work will, I expect, be out of hand and completed by June.

16. *Karachchi Scheme.*—This work was commenced in July, but owing to the works on the Northern Railway providing remunerative employment to local labour, none was obtainable for the first two months. In September, however, a start was made with 150 Jaffnese and some 40 Indian coolies from Giant's tank, and in November the remaining force from Giant's tank were transferred there, amounting in all to about 400 coolies.

The first work taken in hand after building the necessary lines was the earthwork on the bund of the Dri-aru tank, a subsidiary tank on the main channel of about 212 acres having a head of 14 feet. This work made good progress, and it is hoped it will be so far advanced as to catch and store any water that may run off in April and May, if we are fortunate enough to have a few days' rain, and thus provide for the dry season, June, July, August, and September, when the want of water may form a very serious obstacle to the progress of the works. About two-thirds of the bund of the Dri-aru tank is now completed, and 300 coolies are working on it. The works are in charge of Messrs. W. Brown and N. M. Walker, the latter having been transferred with the labour from Giant's tank on its completion.

North-Central Province.

17. *Improvements to Kalawewa Yoda-ela.*—The working season on this work was much curtailed, as the Yoda-ela was required for irrigation in June. Masons were scarce, and labour was in a very unsettled state owing to the proximity of the Northern Railway works. In the previous year the 29 miles of the ela from Anuradhapura southwards, *i.e.*, from the 25th to the 54th miles, were in hand. Last year the work was confined to that portion lying between the 11th and 25th miles, and about 20,000 cubes of earthwork, 150 cubes of cement concrete, and 65 cubes of rubble masonry were actually completed. A circuit bungalow and a guardian's bungalow on the road from Talawa to Kekirawa near the 16th mile on the Yoda-ela were completed. Had more masons been available, better progress would have been possible. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 46,756·83.

18. *Maha Iluppallama.*—The south sluice was finished, but further works were necessary to make the spill wall secure, as it was found that the rock on which it was founded permitted water to percolate through it, and a curtain wall is required both in front and behind to make the work safe. That in front was put in. The earthwork, with the exception of the main breach, was well advanced to completion; the main breach is now being filled in, and it is expected that this work will be completed before the next wet season. The place is one of the most unhealthy that I know, and bears the worst repute among coolies; consequently labour is exceptionally difficult to obtain, and I shall be exceedingly relieved when the work is completed. It is a legacy from the Provincial Irrigation Board, and a very costly one too. 4,400 cubes of earthwork, 99 cubes of masonry, 46 cubes of concrete, 50 cubes of rock cutting, and 287 cubes of puddle were done during the year, and the expenditure was Rs. 18,083·24.

19. *Minneri Tank.*—The work on this fine tank made very satisfactory progress. The low level sluice valve tower was raised above spill level, and the northern high level sluice was taken in hand. When this sluice and bisokotuwa were exposed, and the earth covering it excavated, it was found to be probably unique, in that it disclosed what has long been a doubtful point, the manner in which these valve towers or bisokotuwas were worked: the founds and the walls bore distinct records in socket holes and slots for heavy timbering, and there is no doubt that heavy timber frames were formed inside the pits, into which planks or doors were slid, which closed the openings or opened them as required, while the timbering itself formed a support to the plank-like slabs of stone with which the pit was lined. There is no doubt that the decay of this timber has caused the failure which has overtaken these bisokotuwas one and all. This bisokotuwa has been rebuilt, and the stones lining it reset in cement with concrete backing, so that it will stand as a record of the method used in ancient times to regulate the flow of water through the culverts. The new sluice is fixed where the entrance to the inlet culvert formerly stood.

Minneri tank has, so far as is known, never been breached. I know of no record relating to its construction, but it is recorded in the *Mahawansa* that Aggabodhi I. constructed a great channel into it. This was in the sixth century, so that it had evidently been developed to its full capacity by that time, and the great channel of Aggabodhi I. may yet have to be restored, when 10,000 or 15,000 acres of cultivation below it take up the water stored under its 5,000 acres of surface.

In the high level sluice 668 cubes of earthwork and puddle, 48 cubes of masonry in cement, 65 cubes of concrete, and 17 of dry masonry were built between June and the end of the year.

The earthwork in the two spill waters was complete, and only the deviation of the road remains to be done. In the main channel the incomplete portions of the first 4 miles were finished off, and the remaining 5 were roughly cut. They are now being trimmed and cut to the correct level. The water was allowed to run down the first 4 miles, when the tank began to fill at the end of the year. In the channel 15,308 cubes of earthwork, 655 cubes of rock blasting, 337 cubes of puddling, 80 cubes of masonry in cement, 65 of masonry in lime mortar, 78 of dry masonry, and 77 of cement concrete were completed.

The total work done on the tank and channel amounted to 24,482 cubes of earthwork, 655 cubes of rock cutting, 143 cubes of cement concrete, 195 cubes of masonry in cement and lime mortar, 140 cubes dry masonry, 337 cubes of puddling, 40 cubes of road metal, and 66 acres of clearing jungle.

One iron girder road bridge was erected over the channel, and the guardian's bungalow was also built. The Indian coolies that were brought from Kuddappah left as soon as they had worked off their advances, but their places were taken partly by Tamil labour and partly by Moors from the Eastern Province, and the Irrigation Engineer, Mr. Gordon, deserves much credit for keeping together a force of nearly 300 men throughout the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 69,247·59.

20. *Manankettiya.*—The small expenditure of Rs. 964·07 represents the money spent on the erection of lines and purchase of materials and charge to Transport Fund.

21. On Nachchaduwa and Maha Galkadawala no work was done.

Eastern Province.

22. *Kanthalai.*—At this tank the extension of the main channel was proceeded with. The work is earth cutting almost exclusively with masonry outlets, and was delayed by the difficulty in obtaining possession of certain private land through which the channel runs. 1,440 cubes of earthwork were excavated, and the expenditure was Rs. 5,580·62.

23. *Vakaneri.*—The local labour supply at this work was even more unsatisfactory this year than last, and dependence has to be placed almost entirely on imported labour. Another gang of 283 coolies were imported in June, and it is found necessary to make annual importations to keep up the force, and it is hoped that as the work gets better known a connection may be established that will ensure a regular supply. The local labour cannot be depended upon, because there is so much cultivation now going on in the Eastern Province that the inhabitants are fully employed in reaping and sowing in various parts of the Province; when they work, however, they work well.

The work was chiefly confined to the construction of the main bund. Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying the puddle trench down to the clay, and in some places 16 feet of running sand gave much trouble before it could be cleared out and filled in with puddle.

13,000 cubes of earthwork were done and 1,800 cubes of puddle. The total earthwork now done amounts to one-third of the whole, but it is at the bottom end where all the difficulties occur. Only 500 feet more of the trench remain to be completed, and more rapid progress is hoped for this year. The spill channel was also excavated and completed, and 3,300 cubes of earthwork taken out.

On the northern channel 426 cubes of hard rock were blasted, 8 cubes of cement contrete and 15 cubes of masonry were built. The gravel service road to the anicut was completed and seven stone culverts put in.

There were six deaths among the coolies, and the health generally has been much worse than in former years. Mr. Roberts, Irrigation Surveyor, was obliged to resign from ill-health. The apothecary had to be removed to Habarana, and his successor has also suffered.

The Irrigation Engineer, after three years of immunity, was laid up with several severe attacks of malarial fever and obliged to go to Kalkudah and Batticaloa for change.

24. *Anicuts under Rugam.*—The working season in which the foundations of the anicuts can be laid extends only from May to October. It was found that the water level of the river was much higher than had been estimated and more baling was required. In the early part of the year materials were prepared, stone was wedged, and bricks were made.

At Kumukaddu anicut the whole of the concrete foundation was laid, one abutment was built, and a portion of the other.

At Sankulakulam the pitching and part of the foundations were laid.

At Verakadu the cylinder foundation was also proceeded with, and forty cylinders were built and partly sunk; some have reached their full depth.

The Kadavadipalam anicut was not worked at owing to scarcity of labour. Much delay was caused by the scarcity of carts for the transport of material. The greater portion of the material required for next season's work has been collected.

The total expenditure on the above work was Rs. 22,739·42.

25. *Pattipolai-aru Scheme.*—On the preservation of the anicuts on the Pattipolai-aru scheme Rs. 3,678·91 was spent. 188 cubes of stone were wedged, 117 cubes of stone were transported, 117 cubes of stone were laid on the slopes. The size of the stones and the character of the work was very good, the difficulties of transport across sandy rivers and streams were considerable, but it was successfully and economically done.

A guardian's bungalow was completed at Irrakamam at a cost of Rs. 1,802.

26. *Sakamam-Vammiyaddi Scheme.*—The bulk of the earthwork on Sakaman tank having been previously completed, all available labour was put on to the Vammiyaddi tank. The service road was cleared. The jungle was cleared off the bund. The masonry in the southern spill was completed, and the northern spill also practically finished. The sluice was built and finished, except the coping and some dry masonry on the slopes.

The earthwork in the bund was completed with great difficulty just before the monsoon burst, owing to water being exceedingly scarce, and much delay in puddling the trench was necessarily incurred. The bund and sluice were finished in October, before the rains began; but on the 30th November a leak occurred at the sluice, and in a short time the bund was breached and the sluice destroyed. The full amount of the damage has not yet been ascertained, as the water has not yet subsided, and it has not been possible to take any sections. The failure is due to the want of proper material with which to construct the bund; only sand is available on the spot, and very little puddle can be obtained in the district.

Labour, again in this case, is the great trouble, and the Irrigation Engineer and Irrigation Inspector were compelled to advance over Rs. 400 on their own responsibility to obtain labour to fill in the breach. Vammiyaddi is an unhealthy place, and coolies work there unwillingly. 5,481 cubes of earthwork and 53 cubes masonry in cement and dry masonry were performed, and the expenditure was Rs. 11,950·57.

27. *Tempittiya.*—The earthwork made slow progress; labour is very scarce here. In all 3,464 cubes of earth have been cut and put in the bank, and 390 cubes of puddle, 2,156 cubes of earth, and 218 of puddle were done during the year. These quantities exceed the quantities in the estimate by 404 cubes and 51 respectively, and the main breach still remains to be closed when the masonry is completed. The reason for this excess is that it was necessary to remove from below the breaches in some cases a depth of 6 and 8 feet of sand and boulders before putting on the bank; this was not allowed for in the estimate. No masons would work at this tank, and, here again, had not the small force of pioneers at the Rugam anicuts been available during the wet season, when masonry work is not possible there, the work would have dragged on for years. A portion of one of the ancient culverts has been utilized, but the other, having completely fallen in, had to be removed. The spill wall is nearly completed. The expenditure for the year has been Rs. 5,147·21.

28. *Unnichchai.*—I cannot report satisfactory progress on this work, although, from its proximity to the populous district of Eraur on one side and Batticaloa on the other, it was anticipated that a large labour force would be available. This anticipation has not been realized. In December last year I called for tenders in the Indian papers, thinking that it might be possible to obtain a contractor from there. One gentleman came over and visited the site and made a tender, but his figures were so much in excess of the estimate that its acceptance was out of the question. No other satisfactory tender was received. It will be necessary to obtain labour from India for this work also. The approach road has been practically completed; seventeen stone culverts and an iron bridge built. The inspection bungalow was completed. The site for the bund was cleared of jungle and forest throughout its length. A commencement was made in the excavation of the foundations of the spill wall. The clearing of the jungle on the lines of the two channels has been commenced. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,480·11.

Southern Province.

29. *Walawe-ganga Improvements.*—The bulk of this work had been previously completed. During the year bridges were built over the main channel at Mahadeniya and Beminiyanwila drainage channel, and pillars for a footbridge at Rambawihara. Safety spills have been constructed at Barowakumbuktota, Pallarota, and Mamadola. The right abutment and wing walls of the anicut have been raised, and the flood bank adjoining it in part completed. The expenditure was Rs. 3,784·86.

30. *Kirinde-oya Scheme.*—The raising of Tissawewa bund was completed, and the requisite alterations to the sluices and spills. The western high level channel has been extended 3,400 feet. The new channel from Debarawewa has been cut as far as the 1st mile.

The bund of Yodiyawewa has been raised, and the bund along the edge of the fields has also been completed. The new spills at Yodiyawewa have been commenced, and also the bridge to carry the road over the spills. Work was commenced on the new low level channel from Yodiyawewa.

At the Ellagalla anicut the masonry work has proceeded, but was much interrupted by sickness. It is stated that the men cannot work there more than a month at a time, and constant changes are necessary. This was also the experience when the anicut was being constructed. Mr. Bowden, Assistant Engineer, I was obliged to remove owing to frequent attacks of malarial fever.

Of cooly labour the local supply was satisfactory, and it is almost the only place in the Island, so far as my present experience goes, where this is the case. The expenditure was Rs. 37,983·62, expended on 20,352 cubes of earthwork, 26 cubes of masonry and concrete, and the balance chiefly on work connected with the alteration of the masonry sluices and gates on the tank and supply channel.

North-Western Province.

31. *Deduru-oya.*—The completion of the main channel was proceeded with. The work which delays the opening of the main channel to the end is the boring of a tunnel in the solid rock: it is not a work which would have taken long had machine drills and compressed air been available, but there being but a small quantity, hand labour and local miners have had to be employed, and the rock cutting to the approach to the tunnel and the tunnel itself have proceeded slowly. Rs. 1,730 was expended on this work, which, it is hoped, will be completed this year; Rs. 2,000 were spent in putting permanent iron footbridges across the spills; Rs. 1,850 on the completion of the Inspector's bungalow; nearly Rs. 800 on the improvement and upkeep of the road alongside of the channel; Rs. 300 on a masonry retaining wall in the channel; and the balance on sundry smaller items in connection with the work. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 14,189·60.

This completes the account of the Rs. 381,247 spent on the principal works of construction.

32. *Minor Irrigation Works.*—The minor irrigation works which have been restored or repaired during the year under the Director of Irrigation are:—

In the Western Province Boralesgomuwa tank sluices were repaired by Mr. Henman, the Irrigation Engineer employed on the restoration and repair of minor works. The northern sluice was entirely reconstructed, and most of the southern sluice was rebuilt. A puddle trench was cut and filled round the wing walls, and all leaks through the masonry properly stopped. The cost was Rs. 802·82.

33. The most important of the minor works was the restoration of the Alut-ela at Badulla in Uva. This was damaged and rendered useless by a heavy storm which fell in 1896, just after the Yelverton estate had been cleared, and consequently an unusual amount of silt was washed down the newly-cleared hillside, and the channel blocked and breached in many places. An estimate of Rs. 7,070 had been previously submitted for its repair by the Provincial Irrigation Board, but it was not sanctioned. In March the Irrigation Engineer took the necessary measurements and sections for framing the estimate for its repair, and in the end of April an estimate of Rs. 3,792 was sanctioned. The work was begun in May, and a further estimate of Rs. 1,500 has since been sanctioned for its completion, making Rs. 5,292 in all.

The Irrigation Engineer reports as follows:—

> The jungle has been cleared and uprooted, the channel properly cleared of silt, boulders, &c., and excavated to a true and certain gradient.
>
> Immediately above the channel, and for nearly a mile of its length, is the Yelverton tea estate rising up precipitately 800 feet or so, and the opening up of this estate has been the cause of the ela being breached. After heavy rain big volumes of storm water come down at various points, and it was necessary to provide means of passing these storm torrents over or under the channel. With this end in view two galvanized iron troughs have been erected, of a span of 19 feet and 13 feet respectively, and the hill torrents have been passed below the channel.
>
> At a third place a cement concrete culvert 15 feet long has been constructed, and the storm water carried across and through the bund by an aqueduct. Gullies on the estate have been cleared and made to collect the storm water at these various points, and I believe that very little will now find its way into the channel.
>
> After the channel had been cleared of jungle, &c., it was found that there were ten or twelve storm water culverts constructed to pass hill water below the channel. These culverts were quite choked up with boulders, and badly in need of repairs.
>
> Piers, abutments, sills, and beaching had to be reconstructed in several of them, and one big culvert collapsed entirely while the coolies were clearing it. This had to be rebuilt.
>
> At various points where the channel had been cleared of jungle, silt, &c., big slips occurred after heavy rain, and it was found necessary to construct retaining walls in dry masonry at these points.
>
> Near the headworks the big flood of December, 1896, had washed the ela out of existence for a distance of 50 yards or so, and a deviation in deep cutting has had to be made; also in the 4th mile a deviation 100 yards long was found necessary.
>
> There is no reservation along the channel below the tea estate, and large quantities of silt, boulders, &c., have had to be removed since the channel was excavated to its proper level, owing to the abnormally heavy rains of the past four months.
>
> No provision was made in the original estimate for the necessary repairs to and reconstruction of culverts, retaining walls, deviation in 4th mile, or stone water gullies above the channel, and in consequence the estimate was considerably exceeded.
>
> A supplementary estimate of Rs. 1,500 has been put forward and sanctioned, and the channel will be completely restored and made sound early in 1903.

The work has since been completed and is now in use.

34. *New Temporary Offices.*—These offices were commenced in May and completed in November, and occupied on the 7th of that month. The total cost is Rs 7,299·20, or 8·4 cents per cubic foot.

35. In addition to the supervision of the above works, the Irrigation Engineer in charge of minor works made a thorough examination and report on the principal works in Sabaragamuwa at the request of the Government Agent. Ugalkaltota, Rakwana-ganga scheme, the Kolonna korale irrigation works, and the Batugedara works were all reported on and estimates for the repair framed.

Ugalkaltota is nearly completed by the Irrigation Sub-Inspector working under the Irrigation Engineer, and the others will be taken up in due course.

36. In August the Government Agent, Central Province, was informed that the Irrigation Engineer was able to instruct the Irrigation Sub-Inspector to take up the repair of the Rothschild estate ela as soon as he was informed that the latter's services were available, but various suggestions and correspondence put off the commencement of the scheme till the present time. It is only now being commenced.

MAINTENANCE.

37. The expenditure on the maintenance of the various works in the several Provinces amounted to Rs. 76,806·10.

38. In the *Northern Province* the maintenance of the Giant's tank works, of Kanukkeni, and of Periyakulam were carried out under the Director of Irrigation at a cost of Rs. 4,089·81.

The Government Agent, by the Chief Irrigation Inspector and his Assistants, maintained the following tanks :—Vavuniya, Maha Irambaikulam, Mandukottai, Mamadu, Kanakarayankulam, Iratperiyakulam, Periya Olukkulam, Vengalacheddikulam, and the sluiced tanks in the Vavuniya District. On these was spent the sum of Rs. 2,362·40.

Some trouble was experienced with Mandukottai tank, in which the bund sunk no less than four times during the year, probably caused by leaks in the sluice stop wall, but it will be opened and examined this year, and I hope successfully repaired.

At Iratperiyakulam a similar subsidence took place twice, and this also will be opened and repaired this year.

The spill at Periya Olukkulam was slightly damaged, but can be repaired on the upkeep vote.

A portion of the Maha Irambaikulam bund will also require opening, and some large roots cut out and puddled this year also.

The quarters for the Irrigation Sub-Inspector were nearly completed.

39. In the *North-Central Province* all the Crown tanks and elas were efficiently maintained, and a sum of Rs. 16,046·82 was spent on such maintenance.

The works include Kalawewa, the Yoda-ela, Nuwarawewa, the city tanks at Anuradhapura, Maha Madawachchiya, Minneri, and the Talawe-ela.

40. In the *Eastern Province* all the important Crown tanks were maintained in good order, and few, if any, complaints were received during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,263·46.

The Government Agent has, however, in his charge several small tanks that have been restored by Government, and on these a sum of Rs. 147 was expended.

41. In the *North-Western Province* the principal works in the Kurunegala District, including the Deduru-oya channels and Batalagoda tank, were maintained, and on these a sum of Rs. 7,674·72 was expended.

The works in the Chilaw and Puttalam Districts and distant from Kurunegala are in charge of the Government Agent through his Chief Irrigation Inspector and his Sub-Inspectors. On these a sum of Rs. 3,109·56 was spent during the year.

42. In the *Southern Province* the Crown tanks and works in the Matara District were maintained in good order, and the channels connected were much improved. In the Tangalla and Hambantota Districts the maintenance was efficiently carried out.

The Government Agent, with a Sub-Inspector, has charge of several small village tanks in the Galle and Matara Districts. On them no expenditure was incurred during the year.

A sum of Rs. 17,796·14 was spent in this Province under the Director of Irrigation.

43. In the *Western Province* the Government Agent has charge through his headmen of the several small village works that exist, on which a sum of Rs. 312·59 was spent.

44. In the *Central Province* the Government Agent has charge of all irrigation works. There are none of great importance, and he has under him three Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, one for the Kandy District, one for Nuwara Eliya, and one for Matale. He has also the assistance of the officers of the Public Works Department, when required, for making payments. His expenditure last year was Rs. 1,896·80.

45. In the *Province of Uva* the Government Agent has retained charge of all the irrigation works, and has two Irrigation Sub-Inspectors to do the work. His expenditure last year was Rs. 2,476·09.

46. In *Sabaragamuwa* the Government Agent, with one Irrigation Sub-Inspector, takes charge of the maintenance of the irrigation works, and this Inspector also carries out the works of repair under instructions of the Irrigation Engineer from Colombo when required. His expenditure was Rs. 3,384·46.

47. In Appendix B is shown the Crown works in each Province of which the maintenance is under the Director of Irrigation, and also those in charge of the Government Agents; and a table giving the expenditure on maintenance on each work in each Province is attached thereto.

48. *Control of the Cultivation of larger Tracts.*—The appointment of special officers to be called Irrigation Superintendents has been sanctioned by Government to control the cultivation of the land under the larger irrigation schemes, and officers have been appointed for the Pattipolai-aru, the Giant's tank, the Kalawewa Yoda-ela, the Deduru-oya, and the Walawe-ganga scheme.

49. In all these schemes, except the Pattipolai-aru, the water is used wastefully and unnecessarily, rules and regulations are set at nought, and the channels and works are cut and damaged and water is stolen; the consequence is that the supply, which is really ample in every case for a great deal more land than is actually irrigated, is said to be insufficient. The same waste is noticeable in almost all the works that have been made by Government in every part of the Island. In one case in the Central Province I found water sufficient for 1,500 acres reported insufficient for 90, and although the channel had been extended to benefit other land beyond, the additional land could not be cultivated because the 90 acres used up water sufficient for 1,500.

50. In another case in the Southern Province the water flowing down the channel was enough for 10,000 acres, but was said to be insufficient for 3,000.

51. In the North-Central Province, Kalawewa, which ought to suffice of itself for the irrigation of at least 20,000 acres, is said to be insufficient to supplement and complete the irrigation of under 5,000 acres, the bulk of which is irrigated by village tanks, which are filled through Kalawewa before Kalawewa itself is full.

52. It is therefore evident that much attention is needed in the future to remedy the abuses that exist, and I am sure that much difficulty will be experienced in enforcing economy in the use of the water used for irrigation. I hope, however, that the appointment of the new Superintendents of Irrigation will be attended with encouraging results, and that the more important schemes at any rate will be gradually brought to a reasonable state of economy and order.

53. In India, where the rate charged for the irrigation of 1 acre of paddy for one crop is Rs. 6 and over, as compared with the usual Ceylon rate of about Re. 1 per acre for as many crops per annum as the soil will bear and the cultivators choose to sow, the distribution of water is most strictly supervised by the Irrigation Engineers, and in the most recent paper on Recent Irrigation in the Punjaub by Mr. Sidney Preston, C.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., speaking of the Chenab River System, says :—

> Some years ago the system followed was to distribute the supply between all the branches, running each steadily with its due share of the available supply. * * * This has now been altered; the necessary reduction is made *in time* instead of in volume. Thus, every distributary when open at all is run full, so that all the outlets on it work fairly as designed, and the tail villages obtain as good a supply as those at the head; when any given distributary has received its allotted time of full supply, it is entirely closed and the water passes into others ..... This system has also the enormous advantage of economizing water, as the shortest length of channel is kept wet, and consequently the loss by absorption and evaporation is reduced to a minimum .....
>
> Coming now to the cultivators ..... the distribution of the supply in the water-course between the cultivators dependent on it is done in accordance with a share list, which gives each man the right to use the whole supply for a certain period, during which time he may irrigate as much land as he can. If he has been unable to water the whole of the area he has under cultivation in the time at his disposal, the area unwatered must wait until his turn comes round again in fifteen, twenty-one, or possibly thirty days' time. The period for which each man has the use of the water is usually a multiple of four hours, so that a man may get water for four, eight, or twelve hours. The cultivators know exactly when each man's turn is up, and in times of tight supply and keen demand the next shareholder will be waiting ready with his spade to take over the water-course and turn the water on his own land directly the turn of his predecessor is up. Needless to say, disputes are not infrequent and have to be adjudicated on by the canal officers.

The following table shows the rates for the various classes of crops grown :—

Class.	Crop.	Rates per acre. Rs. As. Pie.
1 ...	Sugarcane	7 8 0
2 ...	Rice	6 4 0
3	Orchards, gardens, tobacco, indigo, vegetables, poppy, melons, coriander, cannine, and aniseed	5 0 0
4 ...	Cotton, fibres, dyes (except indigo), oil, seeds, Indian corn, and all cold weather crops, except grain and lentils	3 12 0
5 ...	All hot weather crops other than those mentioned above ...	2 8 0
6 ...	Single watering to plough not followed by a crop ...	1 4 0

Besides these direct water-rates, there are three other small rates amounting to one rupee four annas, which are levied on the area irrigated, irrespective of the crop grown, and the receipts from which are credited to the various accounts of the General Administration.

54. Comparing the above rates with those exacted here, and bearing in mind that the rates in the schedule refer to every crop and are not per annum, the lot of the poor Ceylon villager, as compared with the poor Indian villager, does not present an unfavourable contrast.

LEGISLATION.

55. One case under the new Ordinance for cutting the main channel on the Walawe-ganga works and taking water in an unauthorized manner resulted in a fine of Rs. 150 being inflicted, which was confirmed by the Supreme Court in appeal.

LABOUR.

56. During the year 508 coolies were obtained from India at a cost to Government of Rs. 8·36 per head. All the advances of the 1,100 odd coolies who were working at Giant's tank were paid off before the completion of the works; at no time did these advances exceed Rs. 2,000.

The local labour supply was in most cases unsatisfactory and intermittent, and had it not been for the few pioneers available (and it is unfortunate that they are so few), neither Kanukkeni, Minneri, or Rugam, or the Deduru-oya works would have made the progress they did.

STAFF.

57. The following changes took place during the year :—

Mr. Parker, the Irrigation Assistant, proceeded on leave on the 24th June, and Mr. J. H. W. Park was appointed to act for him.

Mr. Brown proceeded to Karachchi to take charge of the works there in the month of July, and Mr. Norman Walker, having completed the Giant's tank scheme, joined him with such of the Giant's tank labour as were willing to go there in October.

Mr. Bradley, having completed the plan and estimate of Pavatkulam, which however it was not considered desirable to undertake at the present time, with Mr. Watts, completed the trace of the channel from Maha Galkadawala to Pavatkulam, and from there proceeded to the survey of the

Akattimurippu scheme on the left bank of the Aruvi-aru, where he is still engaged. Mr. Watts proceeded to England in October, his services having been dispensed with.

Mr. Hilton, whose health broke down, also returned to England in October.

Mr. Doxat, having completed the plans of Nachchaduwa tank in the Head Office, was employed in completing the contour plan of Maha Kanadarawa tank near Mihintale, after which he will take up the construction of Nachchaduwa.

Mr. Emerson, having completed the survey of the Mi-oya scheme, returned to Colombo to prepare the plans, while still retaining charge of the Deduru-oya works.

Mr. Chute, who had previously been engaged on the survey of the channel from Maha Galkadawala to Pavatkulam, was transferred in February to Rugam, and took charge of the construction of the anicuts there.

Mr. Fraser, having completed the plans for Pattipolai-aru, proceeded to Uva to make the survey of Makerakatti dam.

Mr. De Kretser returned to the Public Works Department in May.

I much regret having to place on record the death in December of Irrigation Sub-Inspector Chelladurai of pneumonia at Dambulla. He was a very promising officer, and, though only appointed in July, had already earned the approval of the Government Agent under whom he was serving.

FUTURE SCHEMES.

58. The information obtained during the time occupied in investigating the schemes already under consideration and the progress of the topographical survey disclosed the existence of a chain of most important tanks and channels between Dambulla and Mihintale, by which in ancient times the water of the Mirisgoni-oya was first stored in a large tank near Dambulla called Kandalama, which would form an admirable supplementary reservoir to Kalawewa. Besides irrigating a large tract of land in the North Matale District of the Central Province, the water from this tank could either be allowed to flow direct to Kalawewa down the river or be diverted, with what further river water was required, by means of a large channel into the Malwatu-oya valley, filling a large tank called Eruwewa on the way, and thence to Nachchaduwa. From Eruwewa an overflow channel is said to exist into the valley of the Kanadara-oya, supplementing the supply of Maha Kanadarawa near Mihintale and Maha Galkadawala near Madawachchiya. These schemes it is most important should be thoroughly understood and investigated before further works of construction on the system are undertaken, and they are now being surveyed. They are all nearer Kandyan civilization and in a more thickly populated country than most of those already investigated; and their outlet will be the Northern Railway. Whether they were formerly connected with the Elahera canal from the Amban-ganga is as yet undetermined and remains to be investigated. These schemes are the most pressing, but there are many others in the south and east that merit investigation.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

59. The soil under these tanks is in, I may say, every case most productive, given water for irrigation, and there is nothing to hinder many other crops besides paddy being cultivated with profit.

Cotton in Egypt on good soil yields a return of £11 per acre. I do not know whether the climate of the low-country here is dry enough for the successful introduction of Egyption cotton, but other kinds will certainly grow. Hemp in Manila from the plantain stem (*Musa textilis*) commands £50 per ton in the London and American markets.

Cocoanuts could be grown with irrigation in the driest parts, and fruit that will bear transport, such as the mangosteen and the durian, would prove profitable.

Cacao would probably also succeed when sheltered from the wind.

Only money and enterprise are required to prove the fertility of the soil and take advantage of the irrigation now being provided.

RESULT OF PAST IRRIGATION.

60. The country most altered by irrigation is that around Anuradhapura. When I first went there in 1880 the inhabitants were existing only, and barely that: they were poor in goods, poor in physique, and eaten up by parangi. They had many of them paddy fields, but the tanks were not restored, and the crops they succeeded in raising were often scanty for want of water and infrequent, and they depended as much on their chena crops as on their paddy crops for their food.

Now the inhabitants are well-to-do, well-nourished, and parangi has comparatively ceased. On my last visit to the Yoda-ela I heard from more than one source that in most of the villages a supply of grain was stored for future use sufficient for from two to four years to come. The disposition of these villagers, however, is conservative and jealous, and they have the greatest antipathy to any strangers, even of their own race, settling amongst them, and at once combine to drive him out. The position they take up is indefensible, and the railway will, I hope, speedily bring them to their proper level. I attribute the small increase in actual numbers, as disclosed by the last Census, in the past decade to this jealous conservatism; they require fresh blood among them and new ideas, and every encouragement should be given to strangers to settle everywhere in the villages. They are also so well off that they do not care to work for wages, and if they work they are bad workers. They have repaired their tanks, it is true, not of themselves or of their own will, but in spite of themselves, and because they have been compelled to do so, and they deserve no credit for what they have done; the credit is due to the officers who have made them work.

The country under Giant's tank is the most recent example of the benefits conferred and not appreciated, and the rupee per acre rate is paid with reluctance, and the benefit accepted with ingratitude.

RAINFALL.

61. The rainfall during the year was everywhere in excess of the average, and the works of surveys and construction were in some instances delayed in consequence. No serious floods, however, damaged any of the larger works, and the village tanks, as a rule, escaped better than could have been hoped.

VILLAGE TANKS, CHANNELS, AND MINOR WORKS.

The following extracts from the Government Agents' reports of the various Provinces will give some idea of the progress made :—

Northern Province.

62. A statement of work done in each district :—

Particulars.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.
	Cubes.	Cubes.	Cubes.
Annual earthwork	638	6,516⅞	6,392½
Extra labour in repairs to breach	—	180	277
Total Earthwork done ...	638	6,696⅞	6,669½
	Days.	Days.	Days.
Earthwork	1,276	13,393¾	13,339
Bund and spill clearing	296	525	6,015
Turfing	194	190	1,617
Total Days done ...	1,766	14,108¾	20,971
	Cubes.	Cubes.	Cubes.
Earthwork on account annual and extraordinary works ...	638	6,696⅞	6,669½
Earthwork on account of fine money	603½	—	2,570½
Total Earthwork done ...	1,241½	6,696⅞	9,240

Work was called out in 507 tanks, as against 501 in 1901, as follows :—

	No. of Working Tanks. 1901.	1902.
Jaffna	32	32
Mannar	179	178
Mullaittivu	290	297
Total ...	501	507

Breaches.—I am glad to be able to report that no serious breaches occurred during the heavy rains we had last year. The working tanks that breached, ten in number, were filled in by the villagers at once, as the breaches were small ones. This is satisfactory, as it shows that the villagers are beginning, after plenty of nagging, to realize the importance of keeping their wan* open.

Cement Pipe Sluices.—Sixteen cement pipe sluices were fixed during the year 1902, two in the Mullaittivu District and fourteen in the Mannar District.

The following pipes were made in the Vavuniya factory :—

	6-in. Set.	9-in. Set.
Horizontal pipes	760	96
Vertical pipes	380	30
Angle pipes	6	—

A supplementary estimate has been submitted for completing the work. The junction blocks and a few more pipes are all that is required.

Southern Province.

63. On the collection of irrigation rates due from lands under Waggalmodara and Dedduwa, the Government Agent says : The following statement indicates the progress made during the year under review :—

Name of Work.	Amount recovered up to December 31, 1900. Rs. c.	Amount recovered up to December 31, 1901. Rs. c.	Amount recovered up to December 31, 1902. Rs. c.
Waggalmodara ...	1,561 31	1,713 20	2,426 37
Dedduwa ...	5,072 60	7,185 36	12,927 3

* * * *

Mr. Van Houten was appointed Sub-Inspector of Irrigation for the Galle and Matara Districts. His work lies chiefly in the Matara District, where there are 126 village works.

In the Hambantota District the village works are in the charge of Mr. Ferguson, Chief Inspector. The number of village tanks is 632, of which 457 are situated in the West Giruwa pattu, 127 in the East Giruwa pattu, and 48 in the Magam pattu. The work done on them consisted of 9,557 cubes of earthwork and 27,713 square yards (about 5¾ acres) of bund clearing. Sluices should be provided for some of the larger tanks.

Eastern Province.

64. The Government Agent reports as follows :—

Village Tanks.—Of these there are 150 in the Batticaloa District, only one of which exceeds 6 feet head of water ; they irrigate some 7,000 acres of land only, as compared with the 47,677 acres irrigated under the large restored irrigation works, with which they are entirely unconnected, depending as they do for their supply of water solely on "munmari" or "vanam" rainfall, and are maintained in order by the villagers themselves under communal rules under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 ; they are supplied with cement pipe sluices at cost price whenever applied for by them.

* "Wan" means "spills."

During the year, at the instance of the Director of Irrigation, the village tank staff was reduced* to one Sub-Inspector for the Batticaloa District and one for the Trincomalee District, the services of the Chief Inspector and one Sub-Inspector being transferred to the North-Central Province for more important work in the Department.

The usual returns are appended:—

Statement of Cement Pipes manufactured and issued during 1902.

Description of Pipes.	Balance in hand on January 1, 1902.				Manufactured during 1902.				Issued during 1902.				Balance in hand on December 31, 1902.			
	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.
Horizontal pipes ...	32	70	127	97	333	242	506	—	147	44	138	2	218	268	495	95
Vertical pipes ...	—	—	37	595	117	90	161	—	61	17	42	13	56	73	156	582
Junction blocks ...	—	—	3	—	13	11	24	—	6	2	6	—	7	9	21	—
Angle pipes ...	—	—	—	—	14	11	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Return of Work done on Village Tanks, 1902.

Pattus.	No. of Tanks undergoing Restoration.	Earthwork.			No. of Cement Pipe Sluices supplied.			
		Total Quantity required.	Quantity done up to 1901.	Quantity done up to 1902.	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.
Batticaloa District.		Cubes.	Cubes.	Cubes.				
Bintenna	2	700	250	100	—	—	1	—
Rugam-Eravur	1	500	75	100	—	—	—	—
Koralai	1	500	75	100	—	—	—	—
Manmunai North	3	600	300	140	1	1	—	—
Manmunai South	4	1,400	50	85	—	—	1	—
Eruvil-Porativu	32	8,275	105	200	1	—	—	—
Karaivaku-Nintavur	25	1,610	175	200	1	—	—	—
Sammanturai	3	1,700	200	150	3	—	—	—
Akkarai	33	11,000	100	180	1	1	—	—
Panama	4	980	200	100	2	—	—	—
Trincomalee District.								
Kaddukkulam West	19	16,290	—	1,013	5	2	11	—
Kaddukkulam East	5	3,125	602	196	1	3	9	—
Koddiar Pattu	10	5,700	—	328	1	2	11	5
	142	52,380	2,132	2,892	16	9	33	5

Statement of Expenditure on Repairs, Improvements, &c., on Minor Irrigation Works during 1902.

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount of Estimates or Amount available.	Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended.
	1898.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
187	July 6	For transporting and inserting cement pipe sluices to village tanks, Bintenna	36 50	—	36 50
	1900.				
218	Nov. 26	For transport of pipe sluices to village tanks, Batticaloa and Kalmunai Districts ...	441 16	439 55	1 61
	1901.				
205	Sept. 12	For inserting cement pipe sluices to village tank bunds in Bintenna and Panama pattus ...	96 4	57 94	38 10
210	Sept. 26	For manufacture and transport of cement pipe sluices, Trincomalee District	292 80	289 16	3 64
218	Oct. 16	For manufacture of cement pipe sluices for village tanks in Koralai, Eraur, and Panama pattus ...	2,022 70	2,022 23	0 47
228	Nov. 18	For repairing of old stop plank sluices in Karaivaku pattu	154 27	142 60	11 67
	1902.				
17	Feb. 15	For insertion of three kalingulas for village tanks at Eruvil and Akkarai pattus ...	1,842 0	73 68	1,768 32
96	April 9	For well and fence at Sub-Inspector's quarters at Panama	84 75	19 7	65 68
113	April 23	For addition of wing walls, &c., to old sluices at Karaivaku pattu	273 20	269 90	3 30
121	May 3	For removing the damaged wing wall and constructing another in its place for a kalingula at Makiluu Periyakulam, Eruvil pattu ...	80 66	69 72	10 94
123	May 31	For repair of the bungalow at Maha-oya for the quarters of the Sub-Inspector of Bintenna ...	50 0	50 0	—
158	Sept. 26	For manufacturing special vertical pipes for Trincomalee District	175 0	175 0	—
		Total ...	5,549 8	3,608 85	1,940 23

* Two men being ample to look after 142 tanks.—H.W.

Western Province.

65. The report of the Government Agent is as follows :—

The following amounts were apportioned for the maintenance of irrigation works during the year 1902 :—

	Rs.	c.
Polgaha tank		
Kadurugaha tank	200	0
Dikmaga Ihala tank		
Dikmaga Pahala tank		
Attidiya sluice	33	0
Nikatu-ela sluice	136	0
Total ...	369	0

2. The amounts expended were as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Polgaha tank	50	0
Kadurugaha tank	60	0
Dikmaga Ihala tank	50	0
Dikmaga Pahala tank	40	0
Attidiya sluice	7	25
Nikatu-ela sluice	104	50
Total ...	311	75

3. The Kesbewa tank was cleared of its weeds, and the branches of the trees round the tank were cut down in April, 1902. The cost of the work (Rs. 99) was paid out of the irrigation fines.

Central Province.

66. The remarks of the Government Agent, Central Province, are as follows :—

The principal irrigation works in the Kandy District are :—

(1) Amunuwela-amuna in Harispattu
(2) Wirapitiya-ela in Lower Dumbara.
(3) Udugoda Bandara-ela in Lower Dumbara.
(4) Teldeniya Wahala-ela in Lower Dumbara.
(5) Siyambalagastenna-ela in Lower Dumbara.
(6) Palliyawela-amuna.

No large irrigation work was undertaken in this district during the year. A proposal was made to construct an anicut at Amunuwela at a cost of Rs. 4,893, but the work has been shelved for the present, as the villagers have not yet paid the last instalment due by them for previous works.

Surveys have been undertaken in the case of Amunuwela, Udugoda Bandara-ela, and Siyambalagastenne-ela.

A proposal is under consideration for the improvement and repair of Teldeniya Wahala-ela at a cost of Rs. 706. The cultivators have agreed to pay a rate of 50 cents per acre in perpetuity.

Weerapitiya-ela and Udugoda Bandara-ela were breached during the year, and estimates have been prepared for their repair at a cost of Rs. 767 and Rs. 3,243 respectively.

67. The Sub-Inspector for the Kandy District reports that there are 57 minor works in that district, and that he inspected them all and made two surveys, and that there are no irrigation rules for the carrying out of the maintenance and repair whereby the headmen and shareholders can be made to do work when it is required.

68. The Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, reports :—

The Ma-ela, which is the only irrigation work of the district accomplished under the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance; it is 6 miles long, and benefits a large extent of country, and its further improvement, for which an estimate has been made, is very necessary.

The Waduwawala-ela, 4 miles long, which irrigates the hillsides opposite to the Bodi-ela. This ela is in very bad order, and the cultivators under it refuse to pay for its improvement. The only alternative is a rigorous enforcement of the irrigation rules until the ela is in proper working order.

The Mulahal-ela, 3 miles long, to which the same remarks apply, though perhaps in a less degree.

The Lamasuriyagama-ela, which the villagers are anxious to see extended and improved. They asked for the work eight years ago, and it is now three years since they guaranteed repayment of the cost. The scheme is still in "under consideration."

The irrigation headmen are unremunerated, and it is not easy to get satisfactory work out of them.

The irrigation rules are each year being more systematically enforced. There are irrigation channels all over the district kept up under these rules, and many of them would largely benefit by small works of improvement being carried out upon them. The first difficulty is to get the shareholders to consent to pay, the second is to get the money advanced and the work carried out after their consent has been obtained. In two and a half years I have not succeeded in getting a single work carried out.

The year was an unusually wet one, and the water supply was good throughout. Both maha and yala crops were above the average.

69. In the Matale District the following extracts from the Irrigation Inspector's report are interesting:—

Earthwork.—The amount of earthwork done on village tanks during 1902 was 10,737 cubes (39,767 cubic yards). Not only was the earth merely put on the bund, but on some tanks the bunds were turfed, gravelled, and fenced in. A great deal of earthwork was done on two new tanks, viz., Moragolla Mahawewa and Talagiriyagama Mahawewa. On the former 1,028 cubes (3,808 cubic yards) were done in two months by the villagers and the two breaches filled. The work on this tank was started on the 15th August, and by the 15th October there were 4 feet of water in the tank. On the latter tank 414 cubes (1,536 cubic yards) were put into the breach, but it was not enough, and it unfortunately gave way by the water overtopping it. Most satisfactory work was done on Naula tank, which is now practically completed.

Tanks.—The number of village tanks on the list is 148. This does not include the two restored by Government, viz., Pelwehera and Karawilahena. With these two the total is 150. Besides the 150 tanks there are 5 amunas and 2½ miles of channel to look after. The amunas are the Elahera head sluice, Bowetenna and channel, Nadeniya, Wiragahapellessa, and Kurukolayaya.

Sluices.—The following tanks were sluiced during the year:—Ilumbakarawila, Kottakittigewewa, Galkotuwewa, Pahalawewa. Cement pipes were also issued to a number of tanks which were short, and all the pipes in stock were used up.

Surveys.—A survey of all the irrigable land under Moragolla Mahawewa was made in July, costing Rs. 28·80. The extent was nearly 90 acres. The Dorawalagala survey was taken in hand, but owing to the wet weather was not completed. Channels were traced under Pelwehera, and an estimate sent in showing the cost of cutting the same.

The headmen, as a rule, did not display much active interest in irrigation, except in the Kandapalla korale, where the Korala proved of great assistance, and not only showed energy himself, but infused considerable energy into the villagers. This accounts in some measure for the small default in his korale.

The fields under every tank almost were cultivated and yielded good crops, especially in Kandapalla korale.

North-Central Province.

70. The following is from the report of the Government Agent:—

Nuwarakalawiya Village Tanks.—There are 1,428 village tanks under supervision in Nuwarakalawiya. In 1901 there were 1,419; the remaining 9 have been added during the year. Of these 1,428 tanks, 580 are in Nuwaragam palata, 464 in Hurulu palata, and 384 in Kalagam palata; 825 are completed or nearly so, 603 are in various stages of restoration.

At the beginning of the year these tanks were in charge of one Chief Irrigation Inspector, one Inspector, and four Sub-Inspectors. The Chief Inspector had general charge of the whole district, the Inspector had the Kalawewa Yoda-ela and some 97 tanks to look after, and each of the Sub-Inspectors had the immediate supervision of an average of rather more than 332 tanks. This did not include minor Crown tanks being restored on permits, which are also in charge of the village tank staff and will be referred to later.

Although a very large quantity of earthwork had been reported to have been done each year, it was found that the number of tanks completely restored did not increase to anything like the extent which might have been expected had the earthwork been properly applied. Many tanks had been under restoration for twenty-eight years or even more, and yet were not complete. Very few tanks, if systematically restored, should require more than ten years for full completion. No doubt this unsatisfactory state of things was due to trying to cover too much ground, and to entrusting each tank officer with a far larger number of tanks than he could look after properly. It was accordingly decided to concentrate the four Sub-Inspectors in one palata, and to make an effort to secure the final completion of all tanks in it which had been under restoration for ten years or upwards and were not yet complete. The Hurulu palata was selected for this purpose, chiefly for two reasons: (1) because there are no railway or large irrigation works going on there, and there is therefore no demand by Public Departments for village labour; and (2) because, being more remote, the supervision there had been less effectual than in other palatas, and the work of restoration was more behind hand. 285 out of the 464 tanks in the palata came under the class which was to be specially dealt with.

Resolutions were passed by the various Village Committees of the palata that the necessary additional earthwork should be performed, and in accordance therewith orders were published, as required by the village rules, specifying the dates on which work was to commence and the quantities to be performed. The bunds were also levelled and pegged out to the proper heights and slopes. These orders met for a time with determined opposition in many of the Sinhalese and all the Moorish villages of Kalpe, Kunchuttu, and Mahapotana korales. This was due mainly to one agitator, who went from village to village inciting the people not to work, and promising to see them safe from any ill-consequences. As it was found that the work did not start at the time ordered, and persuasion having but little effect, prosecutions were entered in the Gansabhawa. Some difficulty was experienced in securing the attendance of the accused, who in many cases disobeyed the summons served on them, but eventually the more prominent offenders were brought up on warrants and fined from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each. By this time the reply of Government to a memorial which had been presented against the order calling out labour, that the work must be performed, had been received and published. Then the villagers, particularly the Sinhalese, started work in earnest.

The struggle against the opposition had, however, taken time. It was not until late in July that real work began in the recalcitrant korales, though in the other parts of the palata it had been progressing steadily all along. The work once started was pushed on vigorously until the end of September. From the beginning of October heavy rains set in, filled up the

tanks, and rendered all further earthwork for the year impossible. Yet in the two months during which the people really exerted themselves a very large quantity of work was accomplished, as will presently be shown. Had the season for earthwork been as favourable as in previous years, in which the rains did not commence until November; there is no doubt that the object in view could have been nearly, if not quite, achieved. Considering the uphill task which the tank officers had to face and the early rains, their efforts cannot be regarded as wholly unsuccessful.

The work of restoration will be continued during 1903; it is not anticipated that any formidable opposition will be met with. Many of the tanks are so far advanced towards completion that another year's moderate work will probably suffice, while others on which there was from the first a very large quantity to be done may require a second or even a third year.

It will readily be understood how beneficial this work is to the people. It will not only render their tanks safer from the danger of being breached and fitter to perform with regularity their function of irrigating the fields, but it will relieve the villagers once for all from the now annually recurring liability to perform earthwork, and from the constant vexation of being prosecuted if they make default. Last but not least, it will strike at the root of the corruption and extortion which prevail so long as there is earthwork to be performed, and so long as a small gratification to the Vel-vidane, to the Wewa Lekama, or maybe to the Sub-Inspector himself, will secure immunity from prosecution for non-performance, or at least such evidence as will mitigate the punishment. I have held many inquiries into cases of this sort, but have never yet succeeded in bringing home his guilt to the offender. Naturally bribes are given in secret, and there is no acknowledgment. Yet the complainant always brings up a lot of witnesses prepared to depose that they were present, who invariably break down hopelessly under examination.

The quantity of earthwork performed during the year was 112,396 cubes (416,284 cubic yards), which at 25 cents a cubic yard represents a money value of Rs. 104,071. The corresponding quantity for 1901, a much more favourable year for earthwork, was 400,296 cubic yards, or 15,988 cubic yards less than in the year under review.

Of the total quantity performed in 1902, 68,937 cubes (255,324 cubic yards) were done on the bunds of the 285 tanks in Hurulu palata, which were taken up for special restoration, as described above. In other words, nearly two-thirds of the whole work turned out was contributed by the shareholders of 285 tanks, which represent but one-fifth of the total number of tanks under supervision.

The work in Nuwaragam palata was supervised by the Ratemahatmaya, and in Kalagam palata partly by the Irrigation Inspector, who also had the Kalawewa Yoda-ela in his charge, and partly by Mr. Chelladurai, a new Sub-Inspector, whom the Director of Irrigation sent up in July last at my special request. The total quantity of earthwork done under the supervision of these three officers was 39,930 cubes (147,892 cubic yards).

I greatly regret to have to record that Mr. Chelladurai, who was a most promising officer, died in December from pneumonia.

Owing to the shorthandedness of the village tank staff, the progress made in the issue, under the new conditions described in my last report, of permits to restore minor abandoned Crown tanks, was not so rapid as I had hoped it might be. Before any permit can issue it is necessary that there should be one report from the Chief Irrigation Inspector as to the nature and capacity of the tank, the acreage which it will benefit, its connection with any other tank or system of tanks, the possibility of its submerging existing fields, and so on, and another report from the Ratemahatmaya as to the nature of the jungle upon the bed of the tank and upon the land under it, the claims (if any) to the land affected, and the names of all those willing and entitled to join in the restoration. It not infrequently happens that there are two or more sets of rival applicants for the permit, whose conflicting interests either have to be reconciled or adjudicated upon after inquiry by the Government Agent. If an application passes the ordeal of these reports and is approved as a promising undertaking, a survey of the bund and a plan of it with longitudinal and cross sections, showing its present condition and the quantity and nature of the work necessary for its restoration, have to be made in order to draw up the specification which the conditions require to be embodied in the permit.

It will be obvious that all these preliminaries involve a good deal of hard work in inspection, inquiry, surveying, and plotting, particularly in view of the long distances which have to be coverved in this extensive Province. It was not to be expected that the limited tank staff, with their hands full, as they were, with the work of restoration of the village tanks in Hurulu palata, could devote much special attention to this work. After all, important as the restoration of abandoned Crown tanks is, that of the existing village tanks is even more so, and must take the first place.

As to what has been accomplished in this branch of work, the Chief Irrigation Inspector reports :—

Of the 212 permits issued to restore abandoned Crown villages in terms of the old Circular, 63 permits have already been cancelled either for neglect or for inability on the part of the permit-holders to comply with the demand of a fixed minimum annual work for completing the work within a reasonable period. The restoration of tanks on three other permits has been stopped, as interfering with the proposed Kahalla forest reserve. Of the remaining 146 permits, permits of three tanks have been re-issued under the new Government Circular.

Of the still remaining 143 permits in force, designs and specifications of four of them have already been submitted for re-issue. The requisite levels have already been taken for design, and specification of 13 other tanks and plans and sections are under preparation. Of the still remaining 126 permits, 69 should be cancelled for neglect. Action for the re-issue of the remaining 57 should now be taken and will receive attention in 1903.

Besides, 51 new applications to restore Crown tanks as per the new Government Circular were received during 1902. Preliminary reports for 20 of them have already been made. Sections for design and specification for four of these have already been taken, and plans are under preparation. The rest are to receive attention in 1903. The delay in their disposal is due to the special work in Hurulu palata and the want of hands to take up the survey portion of the work.

What I have written is more than enough to show what a very large concern the tank system of this Province is, and its enormous importance. So far as the indigenous population is concerned, it is beyond comparison their most vital interest. In order to its due development it was imperatively necessary that the irrigation staff should be materially strengthened. Accordingly, representations were made by me with that object, and with the result, I am happy to say, that the staff has been nearly doubled. I must express my obligations to the Director of Irrigation for supporting my appeal, and to the Central Irrigation Board for recognizing the necessities of the case and sanctioning the additional appointments. A second Chief Irrigation Inspector has now been appointed, and the staff of Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors has been raised from five to seven. One of the Sub-Inspectors, Mr. Dabre, has been placed in special charge of the distribution of water under Kalawewa and the Yoda-ela under the title of Irrigation Superintendent, thus setting free one more officer for purely village tank work. The vacancy caused by Mr. Chelladurai's death has already been supplied. That caused by Mr. Dabre's appointment will be filled as soon as the Director of Irrigation has at his disposal an officer who can speak Sinhalese.

I thus have, or shortly shall have, at my disposal two Chief Irrigation Inspectors, one Inspector, and six Sub-Inspectors. The Province has been divided into two as nearly as possible equal divisions, called respectively, for want of a better name, the northern and the southern, though north-eastern and south-western would perhaps describe them more accurately.

From the commencement of 1903 each division has been placed in charge of a Chief Irrigation Inspector, each of whom will have three Sub-Inspectors under him. The remaining officer—the Inspector—will be specially detailed for surveys of Crown tanks to be restored on permit. The year 1903 thus starts with much better prospects of progress than any previous year has had. I hope not only to continue the restoration of village tanks in Hurulu palata, but also to take up the same work in Kalagam palata. The Ratemahatmaya and the people of the latter palata are anxious to have their tanks finished off, and there appears to be no likelihood of any serious trouble in getting the work done. Good progress should also be made throughout the Province in the restoration of abandoned Crown tanks.

I should not omit to add that the services of the Irrigation Engineers in the Province, a body of highly qualified men, whose special duty is the investigation and restoration of the larger works which are in charge of the Irrigation Department, have always been available in any matter requiring special professional skill.

There has been one instance—the village tank of Elapatwewa in Matombuwa korale—in which extra work done over and above the normal annual quantity has been rewarded by payment in land under section 14 of Government Circular No. 59 of 5th June, 1901. A provisional grant of 10 acres has been allowed. In another case—Karambewa in Ullagala korale—a similar grant is under consideration.

The following communications between tanks have been opened up during the year:—

(*a*) Kuda Kekirawa in Kalagam korale with Maha Kekirawa in Maminiya korale.
(*b*) Palugaswewa with Marasin Hammillewa in Kiralowa korale.
(*c*) Andiyagala with Gambirisgaswewa in Kiralowa korale.

The number of similar connections which might be made is very large, but it is almost impossible to give this important means of improving water supply the special attention which it deserves until the tank restoration now being pushed forward is more advanced. One must restrain one's impatience to see everything made perfect all at once. A sum of Rs. 1,017 was expended out of the Tank Fine Fund and Rs. 36 out of the Yoda-ela Fine Fund on repairs and improvements. The Chief Irrigation Inspector states that he had made arrangements to spend a much larger amount, but that the early rains prevented it.

The masonry spill of Relapanawa tank in Kalpe korale, which was in a ruined condition, was pulled down and rebuilt under the supervision of Mr. Doxat, Irrigation Engineer. The same officer effected radical repairs to the masonry stop-wall, sluice, and spill of Muwa Etagama tank in Kadawat korale. The greater part of the old work was pulled up and replaced partly by cement concrete and partly by masonry in cement. The construction of a new sluice at Maha Diwulwewa tank in Kadawat korale, to replace the old one which had collapsed, was commenced, but work was interrupted by the rains.

The culvert on the Mannar road at the 49th milepost, constructed for the purpose of carrying water across the road to irrigable land on the other side of it, and the repairs and improvements to Ipalogama bungalow were completed under the supervision of the Chief Irrigation Inspector. The votes for maintenance of village tank sluices of Talawa-ela anicut and of irrigation bungalows were expended. The building of stables and other additions to the irrigation bungalows at Ulukkulama, Kekirawa, and Ipologama will be undertaken in 1903.

Proposals for repairs to the spill of Kokkabe tank in Mahapotana korale and for the improvement of the sluice of Tirapankadawela in Kalpe korale were submitted, and estimates have been called for. Proposals for the rebuilding of the spill of Hiriwadunna tank and for repairs to the sluice of Palugaswewa, both in Matombuwa korale, and for a new spill for Kele Hammillewa in Kiralowa korale are under consideration. The questions of improving the spill of Mahamankadawala in Nuwaragam korale and of providing a spill for Ihalakanbindigama in Uddiyankulam korale are receiving attention. The proposal for rebuilding the sluice of Galmaduwa tank in Eppawala korale, which was breached in 1901, was not approved by the Director of Irrigation, who has decided that a cement pipe sluice will suffice. These are only instances of many others of a similar nature which are constantly coming up for disposal.

The manufacture of cement concrete pipe sluices for village tanks was carried on in the factory at Anuradhapura under the supervision of the Chief Irrigation Inspector. There are in all 257 tanks to be sluiced. He reports that the manufacture will be completed in February. Sets of pipes and junction blocks for 128 out of the 257 tanks were transported on estimate No. 131 of 25th June, which provided for the transport of pipes for 148 tanks.

The transport of the pipes for the remaining 20 tanks has been delayed owing to the heavy rains, which rendered cart traffic on village roads impossible. None of the pipe sluices so transported have yet been inserted, owing to the same early rains which filled the tanks. An estimate for the transport of the pipes for the remaining 109 tanks was sanctioned in November, but for the reasons already given no transport could then be effected. The pipe sluices for the whole 257 tanks will be transported and inserted during 1903.

A statement showing the cement concrete pipes in stock on January 1, 1902, manufactured during the year, number issued, and balance in stock at the end of the year, is annexed :—

Statement of Cement Concrete Pipes available at the Pipe Yard, Anuradhapura, at the end of December, 1902.

Particulars.	4-Inch.			6-Inch.			9-Inch.			12-Inch.			Cylindricals.	Bent Pipes.
	J. B.	2-ft.	1-ft.	J. B.	2-ft.	1-ft.	J. B.	2-ft.	1-ft.	J. B.	2-ft.	1-ft.		
Balance in stock on January 1, 1902 ...	65	1555	577	29	448	280	12	349	348	5	48	94	29	21
Removed from Public Works Department Yard, Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Made during the year on Estimate No. 26 of March 21, 1901	100	2731	955	50	1556	475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	165	4286	1552	79	2004	755	12	349	348	5	53	94	29	21
Issued during the year	97	2338	873	32	847	326	1	39	32	—	20	—	—	—
Balance in hand at the yard at the end of the year	68	1948	659	47	1157	429	11	310	316	5	33	94	29	21

Owing to the very heavy rains no less than 64 village tanks breached. These nearly all occurred during the first half of December. On the 9th of that month a fall of 5·70 inches was recorded in Anuradhapura, and was at least as heavy in most other parts of the Province. This, coming after a fall of 23 inches in October and 17 inches in November, when the ground was thoroughly saturated and the tanks were already full, had the effect of overtopping the bunds of many tanks, with a breach as the inevitable result. Forty-eight of the breaches are to be attributed to this cause. In some cases the catastrophe was accelerated by the breach of an upper tank. Thirty-two of these cases were tanks not fully restored; 11 were new tanks. In 10 other cases the villagers, seeing that their bunds must be overtopped, cut gaps at the "wana," or spill ends, to avert more serious damage to the central portions of the bunds. Six cases are attributed to leaks. One of the most serious—that of Maha Kekirawa, a large village tank—was due to this cause, rotten roots having been left buried in the bund. In almost all cases cofferdams have been put up across the breaches, and sufficient water for the coming harvest has been retained.

Tamankaduwa.—There were 52 village tanks and 6 small Crown tanks under restoration by the villagers during the year. The number of village tanks is the same as in 1901, but that of the Crown tanks is one less, one having been abandoned during the year. All are in a more or less advanced stage of efficiency, but none are yet fully restored. Forty-four of these are sluiced, and three of them have two sluices each. These tanks have been in charge of the Revenue Officer during the year, subject to the orders of the Government Agent.

Earthwork is performed annually on all of them, and their bunds and spills are kept clear of jungle. The quantity of earthwork done during 1902 was 18,672 cubic yards, or 888 cubic yards more than in 1901. There is a default of 3,816 cubic yards, but the Revenue Officer expects that this will be made good. These tanks were all full at the end of the year. The prospects for next year's harvests are favourable. One tank breached; the water rose in one night and overtopped the bund.

North-Western Province.

71. The following extracts are taken from the report of the Chief Irrigation Inspector :—

The completion of village tanks is greatly retarded in consequence of a few landowners refusing or failing to carry out the earthwork apportioned to them. Such defaulters have been repeatedly prosecuted and fines imposed on them. Even this punishment has not had a deterrent effect, for some of their work yet remains unfinished.

It is a moot point whether the work in default can be done departmentally, and the cost thereof recovered by sale of the lands liable for such arrears.

The following statement shows the quantity of earthwork contributed by landowners on their tanks during the year :—

		Cubes.
1 ...	Wanni Hatpattu	1,000
2 ...	Dewamedi Hatpattu	55,223
3 ...	Katugampola Hatpattu	7,526
4 ...	Weudawili Hatpattu	Nil
5 ...	Hiriyala Hatpattu	13,533
6 ...	Demala Hatpattu, Puttalam District	9,511
7 ...	Chilaw District	24,043
	Total ...	110,836

Maintenance of completed Tanks.—It is time that arrangements were made for the proper maintenance and upkeep of the village tanks which have been completed in the Province. For this purpose I would suggest the division of the Province into four or five irrigation districts, not following the existing revenue divisions, but having in view the equalization, as much as possible, of the number of tanks to be put in charge of each officer.

Many of the tanks completed are fast reverting to their former condition for want of proper and intelligent supervision and maintenance. This matter requires early attention and decision.

The Vel-vidanes (irrigation headmen) ought to be made to devote more of their time to the work of maintaining irrigation works, which is a part of their legitimate duties. At the request of the Government Agent I have framed rules for the guidance of these headmen, and have submitted them for his approval.

Tanks breached.—Considering the heavy rainfall of the year, it is satisfactory to know that only 12 tanks out of 1,335 are reported to have breached. Nine of them have already been repaired.

Pipe Sluices.—Fifty-eight tanks were supplied with concrete pipe sluices, a list of which is annexed. I subjoin a statement showing the total number of village tanks in the Province in my charge, the number completed up to date, and the number remaining to be completed :—

Districts.	Total Number of Working Tanks.	Number of Tanks completed in 1902.	Number of Tanks completed in previous Year.	Number remaining to be completed.	Number completed up to date.
Wanni Hatpattu	558	6	541	11	547
Dewamedi Hatpattu ...	254	7	232	15	239
Katugampola Hatpattu ...	141	—	—	141*	—
Weudawili Hatpattu ...	12	1	9	2*	10
Hiriyala Hatpattu	150	8	50	92*	58
Demala Hatpattu	109	10	84	15	94
Chilaw District	111	8	5	98	13
Total ...	1.335	40	921	374	961

* All to be completed in 1903.

Statement of the Manufacture and Distribution of Cement Concrete Pipes during the Year 1902.

Particulars.	12-in. 2-ft. Pipes.	12-in. 1-ft. pipes	9-in. Junction Blocks.	9-in. 2-ft. Pipes.	9-in. 1-ft. Pipes.	6-in. Junction Blocks.	6-in. 2-ft. Pipes.	6-in. 1-ft. Pipes.	4-in. Junction Blocks.	4-in. 2-ft. Pipes.	4-in. 1-ft. Pipes.
Balance in stock on 1st January, 1903	22	104	3	596	4	12	320	241	6	263	88
Made during the year ...	—	—	23	140	237	116	3,777	1,406	16	196	53
Total ...	22	104	26	736	241	128	4,097	1,647	22	459	141
Pipes transported to tanks during the year	—	—	19	544	189	87	2,063	1,438	20	448	138
Balance in stock on 1st January, 1903	22	104	7	192	52	41	2,034	209	2	11	3

Province of Uva.

72. The following is from the report of the Government Agent :—

Village Tanks.—The systematic restoration of village tanks in Lower Uva was continued, and a fair amount of work was done on 32 of these tanks, namely, 16 in Wellassa, 1 in Buttala, 1 in Bintenna, and 14 in Wellawaya. Details are specified below, which give particulars of all village tanks, the restoration of which dates from 1898 :—

Division.	Name of Tank.	Date when Restoration commenced.	Date when sluiced.	Date when completed.	Quantities (in Cubes) of Earth-work done in 1902.
Wellassa ...	Molandeniya	1900	1901	1902	25
Do. ...	Ambagolla	1899	1900	1901	10
Do. ...	Radaliyadda	1898	1900	—	—
Do. ...	Mellagama	1898	1899	—	10
Do. ...	Kolonlanda	1898	1902	—	2
Do. ...	Puwakarawa	1899	1900	1902	232
Do. ...	Uda-arawa	1899	1900	—	99
Do. ...	Bendiyawa	1899	1900	—	72
Do. ...	Dunumewa	1898	1899	1902	15
Do. ...	Udalindapitiya	1899	1901	—	120
Do. ...	Puwakgaha-arawa ...	1898	1900	—	98
Do. ...	Rattanadeniya	1898	1900	—	—
Do. ...	Usgamayawa	1898	1900	—	13
Do. ...	Kohilawewa	1898	1900	1902	125
Do. ..	Asweddumewewa (Galbokka) ...	1900	—	—	8

Division.	Name of Tank.	Date when Restoration commenced.	Date when sluiced.	Date when completed.	Quantities (in Cubes) of Earth-work done in 1902.
Wellassa ...	Asweddumewewa (Magandena) ...	1900	1902	—	100
Do. ...	Migahawewa	1898	1900	—	20
Do. ...	Kossearawa	1900	—	—	—
Do. ...	Polgahagama	1898	—	—	5
Buttala ...	Wattegamawewa... ...	1898	—	—	30
Bintenna ...	Hebarawa	1902	—	—	37
Wellawaya ...	Sittarama	1901	—	—	12
Do. ...	Pahalapewwewa	1902	—	—	38
Do. ...	Tanamalwila	1900	—	—	50
Do. ...	Komaligama	1902	—	—	98
Do. ...	Bodagama	1900	—	—	52
Do. ...	Migaswewa	1900	—	—	142
Do. ...	Nikawewa	1900	—	—	54
Do. ...	Kudawewa	1902	—	—	25
Do. ...	Kaladelgala	1900	—	—	20
Do. ...	Suriya-aar	1900	—	—	25
Do. ...	Niyadagala	1900	—	—	8
Do. ...	Nemeda	1901	—	—	30
Do. ...	Mudadigampelessa ...	1901	—	—	12
Do. ...	Udapewwewa	1902	—	—	18

Crown (abandoned) Tanks.—In Bintenna two of these tanks were selected for restoration under the special conditions authorized by Government, namely, Siyambalakota-pelessewewa and Viharegodawewa. On the former 46 villagers agreed to work, the clearing of the bund and spills was completed, and a certain amount of earthwork was done. On the latter 19 villagers agreed to work, the clearing of the bund and spills was completed, and a survey was undertaken of the irrigable lands to be benefited. In the other divisions of Lower Uva the restoration of Crown (abandoned) tanks under these special conditions was not undertaken, since the people were already occupied with the repair of their own tanks, as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

Etimolewewa.—In the division of Buttala at Etimole there are traces of a large irrigation work, which may on further investigation prove to be worth restoring. The approximate area of the tank bed is 2,880 acres, the length of the bund is about 2,500 feet, and the head of water at present spill level when restored will be (say) 21 feet. The catchment area is over 5,000 acres, and the extent of land irrigable is about 9,000 acres. Further details, together with a sketch of the locality, have been furnished to the Director of Irrigation, accompanied by a suggestion that a survey should be undertaken, and that the scheme should be investigated with a view to its being made a Government work. Labour is available within reach, and it will be possible to dispose of all land capable of being asweddumized.

Accounts.—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,878·60, namely, Rs. 752·58 on works of construction, Rs. 5,952·89 repairs, and Rs. 3,040·72 maintenance, all of which is recoverable. The cost of the staff amounted to Rs. 3,132·41. The recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 2,700·26.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

73. The following is from the report of the Government Agent :—

Mr. Henman visited and reported on all the irrigation works, on some of which masonry works is required. On the Kaltota channel a good deal of scour had occurred, both near the intake and on the recently built trough. This has been put in order. The cultivators under Uggalkaltota passed a set of rules arranging for systematic cultivation of the various ranges, instead of their old practice of cultivating the whole range at one time and so running short of water. I have also asked to have the boundaries of the lots defined, as people are now overstepping their boundaries in various places, having nothing to guide them. The work done here is very considerable and encouraging.

I wish I could say the same of the Kolonna korale works, which make but little advance. The people have plenty of chena, and it is a matter of regret that the Ratemahatmaya has hitherto failed to increase the field cultivation to any appreciable extent. Under Hingura-wewa the land claim is not yet settled, but I hope to settle this soon.

The land under the Malwatta is fully cultivated, but under the Rakwana-ganga scheme no start has been made. The land has been sold under the first 3 miles, but is not yet cleared. A breach near the intake requires attention.

The system of paying coolies to clear the elas of silt is a difficult one to work. It is hard to get the men to do what they ought. It would be better if such work were handed over to the cultivators under their own rules, but as they pay a rate it is perhaps difficult to get them to take over such work now.

The following appendices accompany this report :—

A.—Statement showing Capacity, &c., of Crown Tanks restored or under Construction or Survey.

B.—Statement showing the Expenditure on the Maintenance of Crown Tanks during 1902.

C.—Summary of Expenditure by Provinces during 1902.

D.—List of the Irrigation Staff corrected up to 31st December, 1902.

Irrigation Department,
Colombo, May 4, 1903.

H. T. S. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

APPENDIX.

A.—List of Tanks.

Name of Tank.	Area in Acres.	Head over Low-level Sluice.	Capacity in Million Cubic Feet.	Catchment Area in Square Miles.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Width of Spill in Feet.	Top of Bund above Spill.	Depth of Highest Flood over Spill.
Northern Province.		Ft. in.			Inches.		Ft. in.	Ft. in.
Giant's tank	4,425	10 0	1,046	—	38	200	4 6	0 6½
Iranaimadu tank	4,530	26 0	2,449	227·3	48	450	8 0	—
Dri-aru tank	212	14 0	16·4	—	48	150	4 0	—
*Pavatkulam**	2,029	18 0	779·1	110	50	500	8 0	—
Vavuniya tank	360	12 0	74·4	—	50	—	5 0	—
Mandukkoddai tank	210	10 6	—	—	52	—	—	—
Iratperiyakulam	535	15 0	158·3	13·3	50	—	—	—
Mamadu tank	570	12 0	—	—	50	—	—	—
Maha Irambaikulam	144	10 0	—	—	50	—	—	—
Kanakarayankulam	174	12 0	—	—	50	50	—	—
Periyakulam	119	13 0	—	—	50	—	—	—
Vengalacheddikulam	479	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kannukkeni tank	—	15 0	—	—	—	300	5 0	—
*Vavunikkulam**	1,975	18 0	596·3	95·4	50	710	8 0	—
*Kuray**	324	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Akattimurippu**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.								
Kalawewa	4,425	22 0	1,907·4	325	67	600	11 0	8 0
Tissawewa	396	15 3½	—	—	55	—	—	—
Bassawakkulam	255	16 6	—	—	55	—	—	—
Nuwarawewa	2,100	17 0	—	—	55	—	—	—
Maha Madawachchiya	177	12 0	—	21·6	50	—	—	—
*Maha Galkadawala**	3,011	16 0	894	294	54	882	10 0	—
*Sangili Kanadarawa**	645	18 0	137·5	64·2	51	470	6 0	—
Nachchaduwa	3,900	23 0	1,600	195	58	420	10 0	—
Turiwela	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—
Mananketiya	—	14 0	—	—	—	—	13 0	—
*Hurulu tank.**	1,032	18 0	—	—	60	—	—	—
Maha Iluppallama	—	14 0	—	—	55	—	—	—
Minneri tank	4,500	32 0	—	84·9	65	500	15 0	—
*Maha Kanadarawa**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giritale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Eruwewa**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.								
*Siyambalangamuwa**	1,405	22 0	650	—	—	—	—	—
*Pandawewa**	1,360	15 0	—	—	60	—	—	—
*Nirammulla**	644	22 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batalagoda	635	11 8½	—	5·75		260	8 0	—
Galgamuwa	668	22 0	—	—	55	—	—	—
Mahagallawewa	768	15 0	—	—	57	—	—	—
Kurunegala	112	8 0	—	—	85	—	—	—
Wenoruwewa	202	17 0	—	—	88	—	—	—
Maha Uswewa	328	15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mediyawa	275	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinapitiya	178	5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meddeketiya	85	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Hengamuwa**	246	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Uriyawa**	145	15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kurundulla**	84·5	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.								
Kanthalai	3,486	24 0	—	—	69	—	—	—
Allai tank	2,632	9 0	—	—	68	778	8 0	—
Rugama	2,504	14 11	—	—	75	960	10 0	—
Irakamam	1,200	14 0	—	—	60	—	—	—
*Amparai tank** ...	816	12 0	220	—	73	400	8 0	—
Vakaneri	1,073	17 3½	457·5	—	65	200	7 6	—
*Kondavaddavan tank**	890	19 0	394·7	5·0	76	300	7 0	—
Unichchai tank	2,920	23 0	1,436·9	—	75	500	10 0	—
Periyakulam	200	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andankulam	182	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvelikulam	352	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ilakkantai	105	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pullumalai	45	7 7	—	—	60	—	—	—
Maha-oya tank	18	9 0	—	—	80	—	—	—
Kadukkamunai	564	9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulugannawa	338	20 6	—	—	60	—	—	—
Hakgalawewa	22	8 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kehelulla	1½	8 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divulana	361	19 6	—	—	67	—	—	—
Tumpankeni	145	12 0	—	—	60	—	—	—

Name of Tank.	Area in Acres.	Head over Low-level Sluice.	Capacity in Million Cubic Feet.	Catchment Area in Square Miles.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Width of Spill in Feet.	Top of Bund above Spill.	Depth of Highest Flood over Spill.
Eastern Province—contd.		Ft. in.			Inches.		Ft. in.	
Chadayantalawa	360	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viragoda	296	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sakamam	450	13 0	—	—	58	471	6 0	—
Rotawewa	553	10 0	—	—	60	—	—	—
Lahugala	300	8 0	—	—	60	—	—	—
Panawa	300	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naula	150	10 0	—	—	48	—	—	—
Tembittiya	259	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kalugalbemma**	128	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vammiyaddi	195	12 0	—	—	60	160	6 3½	—
*Helawa**	55	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Waddugamuwa**	193	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Maduvikulam**	140	6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Tumparai**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Velattapatti**	360	10 0	900	9	70	500	4 & 3	—
Western Province.								
Kadurugahawewa	14	6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dikmaga Pahalawewa	9	5 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polgahawewa	4	7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dikmaga Ihalawewa	7	6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boralesgamuwa	30	9 0	—	—	—	100	—	—
Central Province.								
Pelwehera tank	15	8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waluganwewa	6·3	19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eraula	5	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karawilahena	6	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dewahuwa**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kandalama**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.								
Dambagalla	20	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelunwewa	15	6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horaborawewa	30	18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahatalawewa	1	9 0	—	—	—	90	—	—
Udawewa	50	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambagahawewa	251	13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medebeddewewa	4	9 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Makerakatti**	1,830	150 0	4,789	—	85	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Hinguruarawewa	40	21 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embilipitiya	35	3 6	—	—	75	—	—	—
Tunkame Mahawewa	15	5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alutwewa	15	6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epitigodawewa	10	5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hirigalkatuwawewa	15	5 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rambukkanawewa	4	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hinguruwewa	30	18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.								
Ellawela	1,260	30 0	—	—	100	—	—	—
Yodawewa	1,380	10 0	450·3	—	47	150	5 0	—
Denegama	782	13 0	—	—	100	—	—	—
Udukiriwila	650	12 0	—	—	100	—	—	—
Tissawewa	652	13 0	160·6	—	47	100	4 6	—
Hali-ela	240	30 0	—	—	100	—	—	—
Kekanadura	216	26 6	—	—	100	—	—	—
Uyanwewa	29	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirama	200	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dandeniya	47	30 0	—	—	75	—	—	—
Debarawewa	130	7 0	—	—	48	—	5 0	—
Henagahapuwewa and Konawewa ...	80	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutiyamawewa	35	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Oluvila**	140	7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Yodakandiya**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Koggala**	1,053	18 0	507·9	21·6	50	200	8 0	—

NOTE.—Tanks under construction or alteration in italics. Tanks surveyed or being surveyed marked thus * and in italics.

B.—Statement of Expenditure on Maintenance of Irrigation Works during 1902.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

Name of Work.	Expenditure on Maintenance, 1902. Rs. c.
Periyakulam	193 98
Kanukkeni	596 27
Giant's tank	3,299 56
Under the Government Agent.	
Kanakarayankulam	197 65
Iratperiyakulam, Vavuniya, Mamadu, Mandukkoddai, Maha Rambaikkulam	1,199 37
Vengalacheddikulam, Periya Olukkulam	483 22
Sluiced village tanks	482 16

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

Waggalmodara and Timbirimodara outlet	408 26
Dedduwa channel	568 54
Gangaboda Pattu System.	
Hali-ela, Urapola anicut and channel, Sapugoda and head sluices, Elawa anicut and channels, Homeragoda channel, Pettera anicut and channel	3,790 42
Dandeniya tank and channel	838 78
Danegama and Weangwewa	771 0
Kekenadura tank and channel	995 25
Urubokka dam	724 85
Udukiriwila tank and channels	1,330 94
Kiruma System.	
Elpitiya anicut and Arachchi amuna	1,258 60
Kirinde-oya scheme (Tissa)	2,530 0
Walawe-ganga works	4,579 50

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

Pullumalai tank	119 90
Rugama tank	998 99
Kadukkamunai tank, Manalpiddi-aru anicut, Puluganawa tank	1,170 15
Divulanai tank, Tumpankeni tank	1,115 77
Chadayantalavai tank, Viragoda tank	895 91
Panama pattu works	1,759 62
Pattipolai-aru scheme (Amparai, Irakamam, and anicuts)	3,521 83
Sakamam works	1,344 0
Ilakkantai tank, Allai tank, Peruveli tank	1,319 50
Andankulam, Periyakulam	1,030 0
Kantalai	987 79
Under the Government Agent.	
Hakgalawewa	33 0
Maha-oya tank	114 0

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Under the Government Agent.

Polgaha tank, Kadurugaha tank, Dikmaga Ihala tank, Dikmaga Pahala tank	200 0
Attidiya sluice	7 41
Nikatu-ela sluice	105 18

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Under the Government Agent.

Ma-ela	399 56
Waduwawala-ela	335 81
Bodi-ela	398 71
	4 20
Lamasuriyagama-ela	271 15
Barrack Plain reservoir	22 92
Karawilahena tank	42 50
Nadeniya amuna	18 13
Village tank sluice	62 33
Village labour supervision	268 43

Name of Work.	Expenditure on Maintenance, 1902. Rs. c.
Elahera head sluice	25 0
Bowetenna channel	1 20
Wiragahapelessa	6 58
Dambulla tank	0 10
Eraulla tank...	14 45
Nicol-oya upper ela	24 73
Kurukulayage amuna	0 50
Pelwehera tank	0 50
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.	
Under the Director of Irrigation.	
Kalawewa and Balaluwewa tanks and channels, Kalawewa Yoda-ela ...	9,236 16
Maha Iluppallama	
Tissawewa	6,039 89
Bassawakkulam	
Nuwarawewa	
Minneri tank	599 42
Maha Madawachchiya	115 70
Under the Government Agent.	
Talawe-ela anicut	55 65
Village tanks	2,996 25
Five irrigation bungalows	250 0
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.	
Under the Director of Irrigation.	
Kurunegala tank	1,749 91
Wenoruwewa tank	
Bu-ela anicut	
Kospatu-oya anicut	79 85
Mediyawe tank	857 85
Galgomuwa tank	
Deduru-oya channels	4,987 11
Under the Government Agent.	
Paragoda anicut	0 70
Meddekettiya tank	297 14
Magallawewa tank	1,099 66
Maha Uswewa tank	659 58
Tinapitiya tank	364 0
Sluiced village tanks	533 32
Six irrigation bungalows	155 16
PROVINCE OF UVA.	
Under the Government Agent.	
Horaborawewa and Kudawewa tanks	305 16
Sudupanawila anicut	115 0
Hambegamuwa tank	
Okkampitiya Yoda-ela	1,935 93
Gal-oya anicut	120 0
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.	
Under the Government Agent.	
Kolonna korale irrigation works	1,495 6
Batugedara irrigation works...	260 0
Opanake aqueduct	20 0
Kinchigune anicut	180 0
Mulgama tank	49 75
Malwatta irrigation works	164 95
Uggalkaltota irrigation works	479 70
Rakwana-ganga irrigation works	255 0
Four irrigation bungalows	480 0
Total ...	76,806 10

C.—Summary of Expenditure during 1902.

Province.	Amount. Rs. c.
Northern	113,733 61
Southern	69,281 67
Eastern	126,836 87
Western	1,115 38
Central	3,850 14
North-Central	179,429 22
North-Western	52,182 14
Uva	11,228 20
Sabaragamuwa	5,340 89
Miscellaneous	29,289 46
Headquarters (salaries)	187,427 6
Total ...	779,714 64

D.—Irrigation Department, Ceylon.

December 31, 1902

	Station,	Date of First Appointment under Government.	Date of Appointment to Present Rank or Salary.
Headquarters.			
H. T. S. Ward, Director of Irrigation ...	Colombo ...	May 21, 1876	May 15, 1900
H. Parker, Irrigation Assistant (on leave) ...	do.	June 22, 1873	Jan. 1, 1902
F. J. Tothill, Secretary, Central Irrigation Board, and Office Assistant	do.	Oct. 27, 1898	Jan. 1, 1902
Irrigation Engineers.			
G. J. O'Brien	Vakaneri, E. P.	Sept. 26, 1899	Jan. 1, 1901
N. M. Walker	Iranaimadu, N. P. ...	May 20, 1890	July 27, 1900
M. Sanmugam (seconded from Public Works Department)	Kanukkeni, N. P. ...	Dec. 11, 1886	Aug. 5, 1900
R. S. Llewellin	Hambantota, S. P. ...	Feb. 14, 1901	Aug. 1, 1902
J. Halliley	Sakamam, E. P.	Aug. 26, 1901	Oct. 1, 1902
R. F. Morris	Unnichchai, E. P. ...	Feb. 9, 1900	March 12, 1901
J. A. Balfour	Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ...	Aug. 10, 1900	Sept. 1, 1900
L. C. J. Doxat	Mihintale, N.C. P. ...	Aug. 18, 1900	Sept. 12, 1900
G. D. Gordon	Minneri, N.C. P. ...	Nov. 17, 1900	Nov. 17, 1900
J. H. W. Park, Acting Irrigation Assistant ...	Colombo	Nov. 1, 1900	Sept. 15, 1902
J. H. C. Chute	Rugama, E. P.	Nov. 16, 1900	Dec. 16, 1900
W. Brown	Iranaimadu, N. P. ...	Jan. 10, 1901	Feb. 5, 1901
G. T. Bradley	Akattimurippu, N. P. ...	Jan. 10, 1901	Feb. 5, 1901
J. H. Fraser	Makerakatti, Uva ...	Jan. 10, 1901	Feb. 5, 1901
C. F. S. Baker	Vavunikulam, N. P. ...	April 26, 1901	May 22, 1901
O. W. Henman	Colombo	Dec. 19, 1901	Jan. 15, 1901
L. P. Emerson	Ehetuwewa, N.W. P. ...	Feb. 1, 1900	Jan. 1, 1902
Assistant Engineers.			
W. Bowden	Makerakatti, Uva ...	June 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1900
Irrigation Surveyors.			
H. C. Berwick* (temporarily employed)	Colombo	July 1, 1900	July 1, 1901
C. Muttuvelu	Amparai, E. P.	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900
M. A. Vasagam	Wiravilu, S. P.	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900
A. E. Byrde	Minneri, N.C. P. ...	Jan. 20, 1902	Oct. 1, 1902
O. D. Werkmister	Iranamadu, N. P. ...	Aug. 19, 1899	Oct. 1, 1902
Assistant Irrigation Surveyors.			
H. A. E. de Vos	Colombo	Jan. 1, 1901	Jan. 1, 1901
A. Dirckze	Madawachchiya, N.C. P. ...	Aug. 1, 1897	Jan. 15, 1901
L. Misso	Colombo	Aug. 1, 1897	Jan. 15, 1901
P. Murugasoo	Vakaneri, E. P.	July 29, 1901	Jan. 1, 1902
C. A. Leembruggen	Mihintale, N.C. P. ...	July 16, 1902	Sept. 23, 1902
Chief Irrigation Inspectors.			
A. Goonewardene (transferred from Public Works Department)	Kurunegala, N.W. P. ...	Aug. 9, 1877	Feb. 19, 1894
E. R. MacDonnell (transferred from Public Works Department)	Vavuniya, N. P.	Oct. 11, 1884	June 20, 1886
C. Kanakasuriyam	Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ...	March 1, 1892	March 1, 1892
W. Ferguson (transferred from Forest Department) ..	Udukiriwila, S. P. ...	Dec. 6, 1888	April 1, 1899
F. Booth (transferred from Survey Department) ...	Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ...	Nov. 1, 1888	Feb. 1, 1900
Irrigation Inspectors.			
G. Hawkins, Matale District, C. P.	Dambulla	Dec. 1, 1893	April 1, 1899
S. Ramalingam, Kalawewa Yoda-ela, N.C. P. ...	Anuradhapura	Dec. 1, 1875	July 25, 1899
A. C. Buttery, Kanthalai, E. P.	Kanthalai	June 1, 1883	Jan. 1, 1900
M. T. Winslow, Kalagam, Maminiya, and Eppawela korales, N.C. P.	Ipolagama	Jan. 10, 1878	Jan. 1, 1901
A. Nagamuttu, Crown tanks, Batticaloa District, E. P. ...	Kadukkamunai	Jan. 10, 1887	July 3, 1901
G. B. de Zilva, Crown tanks, Matara District, S. P. ...	Matara	Aug. 3, 1901	Oct. 1, 1902
A. C. Rodrigo, Tissa Works, S. P.	Hambantota	Aug. 1, 1888	Jan. 1, 1902
Irrigation Sub-Inspectors.			
FIRST CLASS.			
J. F. Ratnayaka, Irrigation Works, Ratnapura District ...	Balangoda, Sabaragamuwa ...	Feb. 1, 1891	Jan. 1, 1895
V. Vraspillai, Musali and Nanaddan pattus, N. P. ...	Arippu	Jan. 1, 1871	June 1, 1896
H. N. de Hoedt, Manmunai, Eruvil, Porativu, Karaitivu, Chammanturai, and Akkarai pattus, E. P. ...	Batticaloa	Aug. 11, 1898	Aug. 11, 1898
S. A. Weeraperuma, Wanni hatpattu, N.W. P. ...	Nikaweratiya	July 1, 1892	Jan. 1, 1899
J. L. Caspersz, Irrigation Works, Nuwara Eliya District ...	Nuwara Eliya	July 1, 1894	Feb. 10, 1899
G. W. Selvadurai, Hiriyala hatpattu, N.-W. P. ...	Matagomuwa	Feb. 1, 1891	June 15, 1899
E. J. Meurling	Vavuniya, N. P.	April 1, 1894	June 19, 1899
W. Keil	Mihintale, N.C. P. ...	Jan. 23, 1881	April 1, 1900
P. Siriwardene	Ratmalagahawewa, N.C. P. ...	May 20, 1895	Jan. 1, 1902
R. Gunaratnam	Galkulam, N.C. P. ...	July 4, 1898	Jan. 1, 1902
S. Dabre	Kekirawa, N.C. P. ...	Feb. 10, 1899	Feb. 1, 1902

* Mr. Berwick was appointed in the Survey Department on January 24, 1884, and retired on January 1, 1898.

	Station.	Date of First Appointment under Government.	Date of Appointment to Present Rank or Salary.
Irrigation Sub-Inspectors—*contd.*			
SECOND CLASS.			
S. Kartigesu	Vavuniya, N. P.	March 1, 1899	March 1, 1899
N. Outschoorn	Anuradhapura, N.C.P. ...	April 24, 1899	April 24, 1899
V. Thalayasingham	Chilaw, N.W. P. ...	June 1, 1899	June 1, 1899
A. Rajakariar	Nedunkeni, N. P. ...	June 15, 1899	June 15, 1899
W. H. Solomons	Katupota, N.W. P. ...	Feb. 1, 1900	Feb. 1, 1900
C. A. David	Rotawewa, E. P. ...	April 1, 1899	April 1, 1899
V. Nellailingam	Trincomalee, E. P. ...	March 1, 1900	March 1, 1900
A. W. Kirthisinghe	Colombo	March 1, 1900	March 1, 1900
F. S. Muttiah	Rugama, E. P.	Aug. 22, 1900	Aug. 22, 1900
P. B. Weerasinghe	Bibile, P. of U.	Dec. 11, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900
D. G. Attygalle	Ullukkulam, N.C. P. ...	Aug. 1, 1901	Jan. 1, 1902
D. Speldewinde	Anamadu, N.W. P. ...	Sept. 10, 1901	Jan. 1, 1902
V. Pirasudi (acting)	Chettukulam, N. P. ...	Sept. 1, 1895	July 2, 1901
G. C. Bartlett	Tembittiya, E. P. ...	March 1, 1900	June 1, 1902
W. E. Lucas	Kandy, C. P.	May, 1896	March 15, 1902
F. P. Vanhouten	Matara, S. P.	Aug. 1, 1901	July 19, 1902
R. E. Dias (on probation)	Badulla, P. of U. ...	July 16, 1902	Aug. 15, 1902
H. A. Jayawickrama	Akattimurippu, N. P. ...	Aug. 25, 1902	Aug. 25, 1902
C. Schokman	Mediyawa, N.W. P. ...	Oct. 1, 1902	Oct. 1, 1902
Guardians.			
FIRST CLASS.			
P. B. Madahapola (Sub-Inspector, second class), Deduru-oya channels	Muratawa, N.W. P. ...	Jan. 14, 1890	June 1, 1898
T. Y. Doole (Irrigation Sub-Inspector, second class), Walawe-ganga scheme	Mamadola, S. P. ...	Feb. 5, 1900	Feb. 5, 1900
B. de Silva (Sub-Inspector, second class) ...	Tissa, S. P.	May 1, 1900	May 1, 1900
R. H. M. Morgan	Kalawewa, N.C. P. ...	June 15, 1899	March 18, 1902
J. Philips	Giant's tank, N. P. ...	Sept. 1890	June 1, 1902
S. Colandavalu	Anuradhapura, N.C. P ...	Nov. 1, 1869	Feb. 1, 1899
A. Ragel	Irakkamam, E. P. ...	May, 1887	May, 1901
SECOND CLASS.			
W. de Silva	Udukiriwila, S. P. ...	Nov. 18, 1870	May 15, 1881
G. Devasagayam	Kumbukkan-oya, Uva ...	May, 1890	Jan. 1, 1893
K. Chellappa	Kalawewa, N.C. P. ...	Feb. 10, 1894	Oct. 14, 1898
R. Ludekens	Hali-ela, S. P.	Nov. 1, 1890	July 30, 1900
J. Le Febre	Tumpankeni, E. P. ...	Dec. 4, 1886	Feb. 28, 1897
W. T. de Zylva	Mediyawa, N.W. P. ...	Jan. 4, 1896	April 15, 1897
J. Anthonisz	Kantalay, E. P.	March 1, 1898	March 1, 1898
C. M. Lourensz	Urubokka, S. P.	1890	July 30, 1900
D. Roy	Rugama, E. P.	Jan. 1, 1898	Nov. 1900
S. Sinnayah	Allai, E. P.	April, 1891	March 15, 1901
L. B. Herat	Kurunegala, N.W. P. ...	May 31, 1901	May 31, 1901
W. S. Johnpulle	Kirama, S. P.	Nov. 1, 1901	Nov. 1, 1901
D. N. Samarasinghe	Ellawela, S. P.	July 1, 1878	Oct. 7, 1891
(Vacant)	Dandeniya	—	—
P. Augustine	Rotawewa, E. P.	Sept. 1, 1896	Feb. 16, 1902
C. Thambipillai	Potuvil, Sakamam, E. P. ...	Feb. 16, 1902	Feb. 16, 1902
J. Stephen	Kadukkamunai, E. P. ...	June 1, 1901	July 1, 1902
Nagan	Murungan, N. P	May 28, 1902	May 28, 1902
P. Fonseka	Batalagoda, N.W. P. ...	April 1, 1902	April 1, 1902
A. Dissanayaka...	Kosgolla, N.W. P. ...	April 1, 1902	April 1, 1902
P. Chellappa	Amparai, E. P.	Dec. 24, 1899	July 16, 1902
T. Kanapathipulle	Kaliyodai, E. P.	March 16, 1880	May, 1901
T. B. C. Dissanayeke	Dedduwa, S. P.	Oct. 12, 1894	Oct. 12, 1894
V. Naganthirampillai	Periyakulam, E. P. ...	June 1, 1901	June 1, 1901
D. S. Ponnampalam	Chadayantalawa, E. P. ...	May 1, 1900	July 1, 1902
Superayan Wadiwail	Nikaweratiya, N.W. P. ...	April 1, 1902	April 1, 1902.
Clerks.			
G. F. Johnpulle, Chief Clerk	Colombo	Aug. 16, 1880	Jan. 1, 1899
A. Cannappa, Clerk, Head Office	do.	Nov. 1, 1875	Jan. 1, 1902
F. M. Tambayah, do.	do.	April 9, 1893	Jan. 1, 1902
J. N. Saverimutto, do.	do.	Jan. 1, 1897	Nov. 29, 1902
P. P. Hubert do.	do.	June 1, 1899	Nov. 29, 1902
M. Abubakkar, do.	do.	Aug. 1, 1899	Jan. 1, 1902
K. Periyatamby, do.	do.	Jan. 27, 1900	Jan. 1, 1902
H. F. de Fonseka, do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1876	Jan. 1, 1902
J. R. Tamber, do.	do.	July 2, 1900	Jan. 1, 1902
V. Canagasabai, do.	do.	Nov. 1, 1900	Jan. 1, 1902
P. de Silva, do.	do.	Jan. 4, 1902	Jan. 4, 1902
D. M. Stephen, do.	do.	Feb. 25, 1901	Oct. 23, 1902
C. Muttucumaru (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N.W.P.)	Kurunegala	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 1, 1887

	Station.	Date of First Appointment under Government.	Date of Appointment to Present Rank or Salary.
Clerks—*contd.*			
D. Patrick (Clerk to Irrigation Engineer, Anuradhapura)	Anuradhapura	Feb. 9, 1899	Feb. 9, 1899
C. T. Tampoe (Clerk to Government Agent, E. P.) ...	Batticaloa	Feb. 1, 1894	Dec. 15, 1899
M. S. Chellappa (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N.C. P.)	Anuradhapura	Sept. 5, 1900	Sept. 5, 1900
V. Mutturasa (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N. P.)	Vavuniya	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900
A. F. P. Jayawardene (Clerk to Government Agent, Uva)...	Badulla	June 25, 1902	June 25, 1902
J. C. de S. Goonesekera (Clerk to Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa)	Ratnapura	Nov. 15, 1896	Oct. 23, 1902
Draughtsmen.			
J. Perera, Head Office	Colombo	Jan. 6, 1898	Jan. 1, 1902
M. F. Peiris	do.	May 1, 1902	May 1, 1902
Assistant Draughtsmen.			
S. Paramanathan	Colombo	Sept. 16, 1902	Sept. 16, 1902
P. V. Subramaniam	do.	Nov. 15, 1902	Nov. 15, 1902
Anthony J. Fernando	do.	Nov. 15, 1902	Nov. 15, 1902

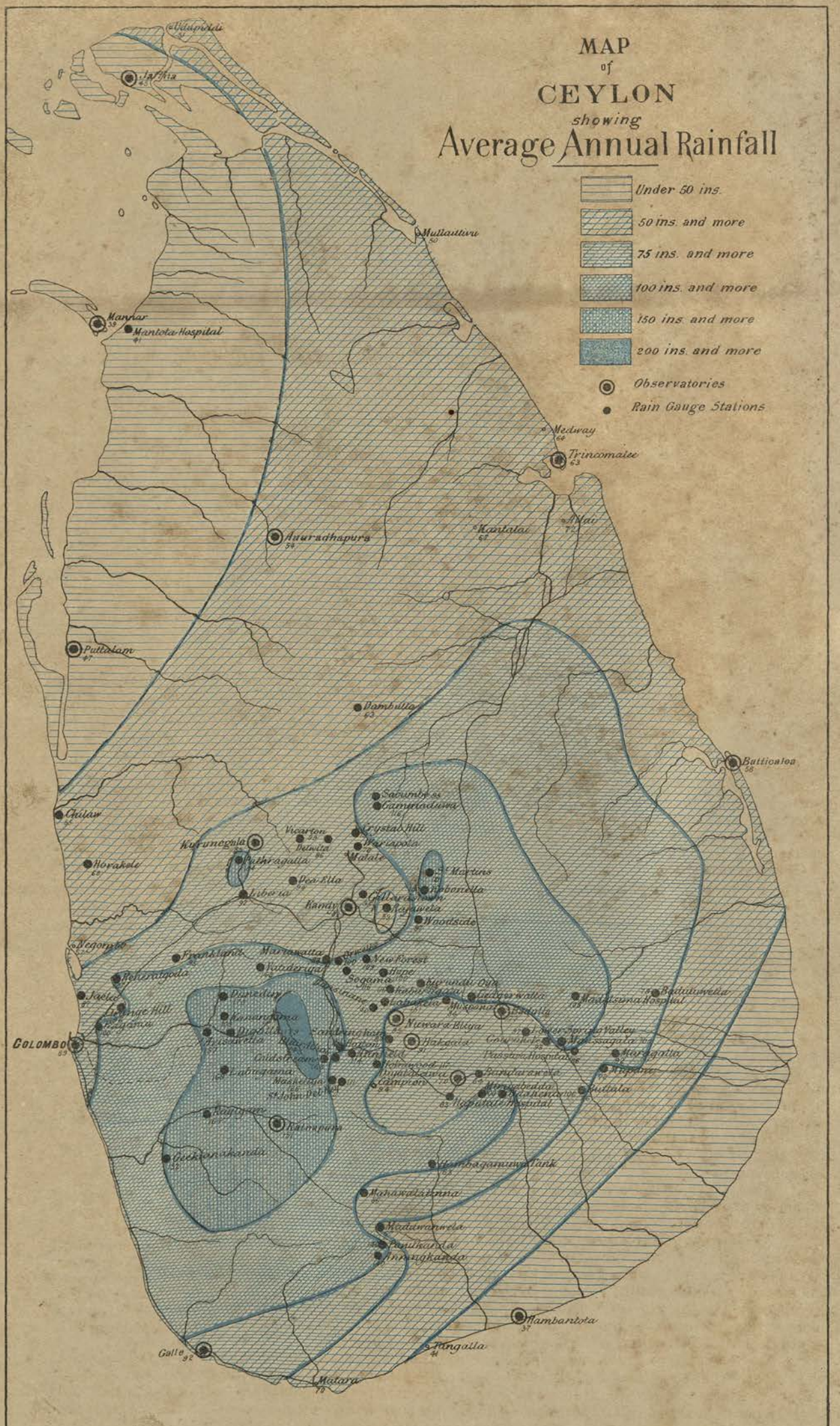


Photo. lith. S. G. O. Colombo. No 146/03.

METEOROLOGY.

REPORT ON THE METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON FOR 1902.

	PAGE
General Remarks ...	D 1
Solar Radiation ...	D 3
Nocturnal Radiation	D 4
Air Temperature ...	D 5
Atmospheric Pressure	D 5
Wind ...	D 6
Hygrometry ...	D 6
Cloud ...	D 8
Rainfall ...	D 8

Diagrams :—
Mean Annual Rainfall—Frontispiece.
1 Level of Colombo Lake, 1902.
2 Monthly Rainfall—Principal Stations.
3 Monthly Rainfall—Planting Districts.
4 Mean Rainfall—S.W. Monsoon.
5 Mean Rainfall—N.E. Monsoon.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Observatories and Instruments.—The confined situation of the Colombo shed continues to cause me grave anxiety regarding the reliability of the thermometrical observations. Its close proximity to the walls of buildings which have been erected around it and the consequent radiation of heat from these walls have necessarily a prejudicial effect upon the readings of the instruments it shelters. I trust that its early removal to a more open situation will have the earnest attention of Government.

In consultation with the Director of the Botanic Gardens, a site on the Experimental Station at Gangaroowa was selected in March for the erection of an observatory, the records of which will, it is anticipated, prove of great value, especially as it is intended that simultaneous observations will be taken at Peradeniya as well. At the request of the Military authorities the Kandy observatory, which had for many years stood upon ground owned by the War Department, was removed in September to the vicinity of the new Survey Office in that town.

The self-registering instruments have given every satisfaction during the year ; and it is a pleasure for me to record that the intensity of rainfall derived from the pluviograms has proved of the greatest utility to the Municipality in connection with the drainage of the town.

2. *Remarkable Phenomena.*—The month of November has been remarkable for the number and violence of its thunderstorms in Colombo. Two casualties by lightning occurred on the 5th in the Cinnamon Gardens ; on the 8th four persons were disabled and slightly scorched at Kotahena ; three more casualties occurred on the 9th at Alutmawata, Mutwal ; and close to the spot where they happened a very narrow fissure, 6 ft. deep, was found, the ground having been violently disturbed within a circle 10 inches in diameter and 9 inches deep.

Hail fell on the 1st and 6th of April at Kandy, the storms beginning about 3 P.M. in each case and lasting about 20 minutes. On the 6th the pieces were about one inch in diameter and 1½ inch long.

A very bright meteor was observed at 8.35 P.M. on 11th March. It was reported by several observers to be of a bright blue colour, of abnormally large size, and leaving a conspicuous trail behind it. It exploded with a loud report. Its direction was approximately north-east to south-west.

3. *Weather Characteristics.*—The deficiency in rainfall reported in 1901 has been more than made up for during 1902. The first three months of the year and the months of October and November have been abnormally wet all over the Island. October and November especially show large excess, the most remarkable being 17 inches in October on the west and over 12 inches in November on the east coast above the average. During the year the whole Island has received from 14 to 30 inches more than the average for the past thirty-three years, the only exception being a small patch in the southern part of Uva with 2½ inches of rain less than the average.

The temperature was lower over the whole of the Island during January, February, October, and November. On the other hand, May, June, and September were considerably hotter than their respective averages. During the year it was cooler generally in the northern half of the Island, and slightly hotter in the southern portions. The air pressure was slightly greater than the average over the whole Island, excepting the Southern Province and in the neighbourhood of Puttalam.

The highest pressures since 1870 at Colombo, Trincomalee, and Batticaloa were recorded on 17th February, and the lowest temperature at Colombo (65·2°) occurred on 24th January.

Thirty-four consecutive days without rain were recorded at Colombo between 9th January and 11th February. Rain fell during eighteen consecutive days between 2nd and 19th October and thirteen days between 22nd October to 3rd November, the total amount registered for these two periods being 32 inches, very nearly at the average rate of 1 inch a day.

4. The following tables show the absolute maxima and minima of the temperature and pressure during the year and since 1870 :—

Temperature.

Station.	Highest reached in 1902.		Highest on record.		Lowest observed in 1902.		Lowest on record.	
	°	Date.	°	Date.	°	Date.	°	Date.
Colombo ...	93·4	March 5 ...	95·8	Feb. 22, 1885	65·2	January 24	65·2	Jan. 24, 1902
Ratnapura ...	99·9	March 7 ...	101·5	March 21, 1900	61·8	December 12	55·3	March 7, 1887
Puttalam ...	—	— ...	98·0	April 22, 1896	62·8	January 30	56·0	Feb. 12, 1888
Anuradhapura	97·2	Sept. 29 ...	103·0	Sept. 30, 1887	72·0	January 1	56·2	Feb. 8, 1887
Mannar ...	98·7	April 25 & 26 ...	99·4	April 22, 1896	67·0	January 22, 23	64·5	Jan. 1890
Jaffna ...	94·1	April 25 ...	101·6	April 22, 1896	65·0	February 22	63·0	Feb. 26, 1884
Trincomalee ...	97·8	April 28 ...	103·7	May 12, 1890	68·8	January 21	58·9	May 30, 1884
Batticaloa ...	99·2	Sept. 11 ...	109·2	July 10, 1893	65·4	January 23	63·8	March 6, 1887
Hambantota ...	97·0	May 2 & 4 ...	99·5	June 4, 1881	65·0	Jan. & Feb.	60·1	June 25, 1895
Galle ...	89·0	April 11 & 20 ...	92·0	April 7, 1878	70·1	November 10	68·6	Dec. 25, 1882
Kandy ...	91·3	March 25 ...	96·2	April 4, 1889	53·0	January 23	49·5	June 25, 1890
Nuwara Eliya	74·6	April 20 ...	81·8	May 16, 1892	30·1	January 17	29·0	June 28, 1876
Hakgala ...	75·0	May 13 ...	79·0	Sept. 30, 1885	39·3	January 7	38·5	Feb. 3, 1893
Badulla ...	91·5	Aug. 2 ...	94·5	July 28, 1896	51·6	Jan. 23 and Feb. 27	48·5	Feb. 1 and Jan. 25, 1894
Diyatalawa ...	85·2	May 16 & June 16	100·5	March 23, 1895	49·0	Jan. 12 & 17	49·0	Jan. 15 & 19, 1902
Ragama ...	94·8	April 20 & 23 ...	94·8	Apr. 20 & 23, 1902	65·0	January 23	65·0	Jan. 25, 1902

*Air Pressure.**

Station.	Highest reached in 1902.		Lowest reached in 1902.		Highest recorded.		Lowest recorded.		Maximum Monthly Range in 1902.		Greatest Monthly Range recorded.	
	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Month.	In.	Month.
Colombo ...	30·076	Feb. 17	29·701	April 23	30·076	Feb. 17, 1902	29·607	June 24, 1892	·134	February	·142	Dec. 1894
Ratnapura ...	29·830	Apr. 1, 2	29·438	Aug. 3	30·003	Mar. 6, 1889	29·314	June 29, 1892	·155	March	·234	Mar. 1891
Puttalam ...	30·070	Feb. 17	29·576	Aug. 22	30·106	Feb. 19, 1884	29·535	July 4, 1892	·146	January	·243	Feb. 1881
Anuradhapura ...	29·798	Feb. 17	29·321	April 17	29·840	Feb. 15, 1887	29·264	Sept. 28, 1882	·151	March	·242	Feb. 1884
Mannar ...	30·061	Feb. 17	29·642	June 12	30·103	Feb. 5, 1888	29·538	May 24, 1886	·111	April	·157	Mar. 1884
Jaffna ...	30·139	Feb. 17	29·636	July 11	30·157	Feb. 15, 1887	29·552	Oct. 16, 1884, & May 23, 1886	·123	April	·144	April, 1881
Trincomalee ...	30·111	Feb. 17, 18	29·651	June 11	30·111	Feb. 17, 1902	29·402	June 14, 1881	·119	April	·139	Dec. 1899
Batticaloa ...	30·176	Feb. 17	29·692	Aug. 2	30·176	Feb. 17, 1902	29·565	June 16, 1896	·175	February	·151	June, 1900
Hambantota ...	29·988	Feb. 2	29·430	Dec. 9	30·034	Jan. 4, 1883	29·430	Dec. 9, 1902	·115	January	·214	Dec. 1886
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	30·081	Dec. 14, 1883	29·621	May 23, 1886	—	—	·130	Mar. 1882
Kandy ...	28·366	Mar. 16	28·992	June 9	28·482	Jan. 23, 1901	27·975	May 24, 1886	—	—	·130	Feb. & Mar. 1899
Nuwara Eliya ...	24·274	Feb. 17	23·966	July 11	24·250	May 17, 1901	29·800	May 19, 1886	·110	December	·151	June, 1884
Hakgala ...	24·724	Feb. 4	24·336	Aug. 20	24·725	Feb. 4, 1896	29·205	July 2, 1892	·112	February	·135	Mar. 1892
Badulla ...	27·878	Feb. 17	27·462	July 11	27·905	Dec. 27, 1883	27·396	Aug. 24, 1892	·115	March	·131	Feb. 1899
Diyatalawa ...	26·108	Feb. 17	25·725	July 11	26·141	Dec. 22. 1901	25·725	July 11. 1903	·108	February	·108	Feb. 1902

* Barometer reduced to 32° F.

5. *Climate of Ceylon.*—The climate varies considerably in different parts of the Island, both as regards temperature and rainfall. In the lowlands the climate is tropical, but in the mountains in the interior the climate is found equal to many parts of Europe.

The mean temperature for the year 1902 was highest at Mannar and lowest at Nuwara Eliya, being 82·3° and 59·7° respectively.

At Colombo and Kandy the mean temperature was 81·8° and 75·4° respectively.

The *mean daily range* of temperature, *i.e.*, the mean of the daily differences between the maximum and minimum temperatures, was highest at Ratnapura, having been 20·2°, and lowest at Galle, 8·7°.

The differences recorded at Colombo and Kandy were 12·7° and 15·8° respectively.

The *absolute range* or differences between the highest and lowest temperature of the air recorded during the year was greatest at Nuwara Eliya and lowest at Galle, having been 30·7° and 12·5° respectively.

The absolute difference at Kandy was 24·3° and at Colombo 19·0°.

The hottest station, taking the mean temperature of night and day all the year round into account, was Mannar (82·3°). The coolest, Nuwara Eliya (59·7°). Colombo and Kandy were 81·0° and 75·4° respectively.

6. *Meteorological Observatories.*—The sixteen meteorological observatories are distinguished in Table I., which also shows the latitude, longitude, and elevation of the different barometer cisterns above sea-level.

TABLE I.—Latitudes, Longitudes, and Elevations of the Meteorological Observatories.

Province.	Station.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Elevation.	Level determined.	How determined.	Name of Observer.
		° ′	° ′	Feet.			
Western	... Colombo ...	6 56	79 51	40	Bar. cistern	Levelled	W. M. de Silva
Sabaragamuwa	... Ratnapura ...	6 42	80 24	84	do.	do.	J. S. de Silva (from April, D. J. Perera)
North-Western	... Puttalam ...	8 20	79 50	27	do.	do.	F. W. Darius
North-Central	... Anuradhapura ...	8 22	80 23	295	do.	do.	T. Edirimanasinghe
Northern	... Mannar ...	8 59	79 55	12	do.	Bar.readings	J. A. Figuerado
Do.	... Jaffna ...	9 40	79 56	9	do.	Levelled	C. Visuvalinkam
Eastern	... Trincomalee ...	8 33	81 15	12	do.	do.	S. Ampigaisagar
Do.	... Batticaloa ...	7 43	81 44	26	do.	do.	E. C. Vanderput
Southern	... Hambantota ...	6 7	81 7	50	do.	Approximate	C. Ratnayaka
Do.	... Galle ...	6 1	80 14	48	do.	Levelled	W. Poulier (from July, A. T. Weerasinghe)
Central	... Kandy ...	7 18	80 40	1,654	do.	do.	H. Young (from June, A. E. Weeraperumal)
Do.	... Nuwara Eliya ...	6 59	80 47	6,188	do.	do.	C. D. Werasuriya
Do.	... Hakgala ...	6 55	80 48	5,581	do.	Bar. readings	W. Nock
Uva	... Badulla ...	6 59	81 5	2,225	do.	Levelled	J. H. de Alwis
Central	... Diyatalawa ...	6 56	80 59	4,140		—	Dr. Keyt
Western	... Ragama ...	7 0	79 55	—		—	J. P. Swaminatha

All stations (with the exception of Ragama, where no barometer has been established) are supplied with the following instruments :—Standard barometer, maximum air thermometer, minimum air thermometer, maximum wet-bulb thermometer, minimum wet-bulb thermometer, solar radiation thermometer *in vacuo*, terrestrial radiation thermometer, anemometer, and rain-gauge.

Besides the above-mentioned stations there are 74 rain-gauge stations reporting their observations monthly to this office; of these 70 are in the wet and 4 in the dry zone.*

The map facing page 1 shows the distribution of these observatories and rain-gauge stations, and by varying depths of colour the mean annual rainfall over different parts of the Island.

SOLAR RADIATION.

The instrument employed at the observatories for determining the equilibrium temperature of solar radiation consists of a sensitive mercurial maximum thermometer, having the bulb and part of the stem covered with dull lamp-black. It is enclosed in a larger glass jacket, from which the greater part of the air has been exhausted. These instruments, which were previously placed on stands about one foot above ground, were in 1885 mounted on stands four feet from the ground, the height now generally employed in meteorological observatories. The effect of this change is that the difference between the solar radiation readings and the maximum in shade has been below the average obtained in previous years at almost all the stations. This is due to the fact that the radiation from the ground and surrounding objects has been diminished by the increased height of the instrument. At the same time the readings are probably much nearer their true values.

The relative amount of solar radiation, or intensity of the sun's rays, is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this instrument and that registered by the maximum air thermometer in the shade. For various reasons, however, the temperature indicated by this instrument affords only an approximate measure of the amount of solar radiation that penetrates the atmosphere.

Table II. shows the mean monthly excess of the maximum temperature in the sun over the maximum temperature in the shade, deduced from the observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE II.—Average Excess of Insolation over the corresponding Maximum Shade Temperature.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	33	57·3	57·0	56·6	55·8	54·7	54·7	55·9	57·6	59·0	58·1	57·7	57·8	56·8
Ratnapura ...	24	53·1	55·3	51·8	54·2	51·2	47·6	49·7	51·4	52 3	52·0	54·2	53·6	52·2
Puttalam ...	33	55·6	54·5	55·1	52·8	51·2	48·7	49·5	52·1	52.1	50·5	50·2	51·2	52·0
Anuradhapura ...	30	58·4	59·7	59·4	59·5	57·7	56·2	57·6	61·0	58.8	58·8	58·4	56·4	58·5
Mannar ...	26	55·9	58·4	59·9	58·3	56·1	56·9	57·2	57·6	58.3	57·3	55·2	53·6	57·1
Jaffna ...	30	55·7	57·3	59·3	58·0	54·0	53·0	55·3	56·3	52.4	54·1	52·8	51·0	54·9
Trincomalee ...	26	59·6	61·7	61·1	54·4	53·8	51·1	47·2	52·2	53.8	55·2	56·2	55·9	55·2
Batticaloa ...	35	55·5	60·1	59·2	57·2	55·1	53·6	54·5	55·1	55.7	52·7	53·4	53·1	55·4
Hambantota ...	31	53·7	56·8	57·1	56·6	53·2	51·2	48·4	52·3	53 3	53·9	52·2	53·2	53·5
Galle ...	33	57·2	59·8	58·1	54·8	55·4	53·7	57·0	56·7	54·8	55·0	55·5	56·5	56·2
Kandy ...	32	56·7	59·1	60·3	61·0	57·8	53·2	53·3	55·0	56·5	58 9	58·9	55·6	57·1
Nuwara Eliya ...	29	64·5	67·9	71·3	68·5	63·2	52·5	53·4	58·4	59·7	63·2	66·0	64·4	62·8
Hakgala ...	19	49·0	55·0	56·6	57·6	55·6	51·9	51·9	53·0	52·1	53·6	51·9	50·6	53·2
Badulla ...	19	59·2	63·6	62·5	62·7	60·3	59·9	60·3	60·8	61·3	62·7	59·4	61·9	61·2
Diyatalawa ...	2	61·1	63·1	60·3	64·6	63·2	62·6	61·3	63·2	58·5	66·2	64·9	63·1	62·7
Ragama ...	2	61 7	59·4	53·1	58·4	53·3	53·7	54·9	57·3	54·3	56·0	48·4	59·9	55·9

Table III. (in appendix) shows the equilibrium temperatures of solar radiation for each month of the year 1902 for all stations, giving the monthly mean of the daily readings, the highest and lowest reading for the month, with the dates on which they occurred, and also the excess of the sun over the shade temperatures.

* The "wet zone" is where the rainfall is over 60 in. in the year; the "dry zone" where the rainfall is less than 60 in.

Table IV., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table II. of the mean monthly excess temperatures of sun over shade in 1902, deduced from Table III.

TABLE IV.—Comparison of Excess Sun (over Shade) Temperature in 1902, with the Averages of Table II.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 1·5	+ 1·5	— 2·4	— 4·6	— 2·6	— 4·8	— 4·0	— 4·4	— 2·8	— 2·7	+ 0·7	— 1·8	— 2·2
Ratnapura ...	—16·5	—13·9	—10·3	—18·0	—15·9	—15·2	—18·5	—18·2	—18·3	—14·7	—16·5	—20·9	—16·4
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—20·6	—20·8	—15·4	+ 1·4	—10·2	—13·4	—30·8	—14·3	—
Anuradhapura ...	— 1·0	— 0·7	— 0·4	+ 1·1	+ 6·4	— 2·0	— 4·0	— 4·6	— 2·7	— 0·4	— 0·6	+ 5·2	— 0·3
Mannar ...	+ 4·2	— 0·8	— 1·7	— 1·6	+ 1·1	+ 1·5	+ 1·8	+ 1·5	+ 0·8	+ 0·9	+ 4·2	— 1·9	+ 0·8
Jaffna ...	— 0·7	+ 0·6	+ 2·6	+ 1·6	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 0·8	— 0·4	+ 4·0	+ 2·7	— 2·8	— 4·6	+ 0·9
Trincomalee ...	— 4·3	— 6·7	— 1·7	+ 3·1	+ 1·5	+ 2·1	+ 4·4	— 0·3	— 1·4	—10·1	—11·1	— 5·9	— 2·5
Batticaloa ...	+ 4·5	— 0·4	— 2·6	— 4·0	— 4·0	— 2·7	— 2·9	— 3·3	— 5·6	— 0·2	+ 0·1	+ 6·6	— 1·2
Hambantota ...	+ 1·1	— 0·3	+ 0·3	— 2·7	— 1·9	+ 2·3	+ 3·2	— 1·5	— 0·7	— 7·7	— 7·3	—	—
Galle ...	— 1·5	+ 2·2	+ 2·2	+ 5·8	+ 3·3	+ 3·7	— 7·8	— 0·6	— 1·6	—14·7	—13·4	—	—
Kandy ...	— 2·4	+ 5·1	+ 1·1	+ 2·7	+ 4·0	+ 8·2	+ 4·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ 7·9	+ 5·5	+ 2·4	+ 8·1	+13·7	+18·7	+ 4·1	+10·9	+ 5·1	+ 1·8	+ 3·3	+ 9·6	+ 7·6
Hakgala ...	—10·0	—13·4	—12·4	— 8·5	— 4·9	—16·0	—20·8	—12·5	—16·9	— 7·3	—25·0	—24·9	—14·4
Badulla ...	+ 0·7	— 1·6	— 2·7	— 1·6	— 4·2	— 4·7	— 2·5	— 3·1	— 1·6	— 0·9	— 2·8	— 8·1	— 2·7
Diyatalawa ...	—	— 1·5	+ 0·5	+ 1·4	+ 0·9	+ 1·5	+ 2·1	+ 2·8	+ 8·0	+ 1·6	+ 2·2	+ 1·4	—
Ragama ...	—	— 0·7	+ 6·3	+ 2·2	+ 2·1	+ 4·1	+ 2·2	+ 1·0	— 0·3	—	—	—	—

NOCTURNAL RADIATION.

The thermometer employed for registering the cooling of the stratum of air in contact with the earth, as the result of radiation towards the sky at night, is a sensitive spirit minimum thermometer. It is placed on a pad of non-conducting material (blanket) resting on the ground.

The relative amount of radiation from the earth is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this thermometer and that registered by the minimum air thermometer.

Table V., below, shows the mean monthly depression of the minimum thermometer on the ground level below the minimum in shade four feet above the ground, deduced from eight to twenty years' observations in Ceylon.

TABLE V.—Average Depression of Monthly Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperature.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	21	4·6	5·1	5·1	4·5	5·0	4·2	4·8	5·0	4·3	3·9	3·8	4·3	4·5
Ratnapura ...	13	6·9	8·8	7·0	10·1	8·1	7·8	8·0	8·6	7·7	8·4	8·4	8·4	8·2
Puttalam ...	18	10·8	12·4	11·1	12·2	13·3	13·2	10·7	11·6	11·7	12·2	11·5	10·5	11·9
Anuradhapura ...	19	4·7	6·0	5·9	5·1	4·8	4·4	3·8	3·7	3·7	4·1	5·0	6·2	4·7
Mannar ...	13	8·7	10·1	9·5	8·5	7·9	6·3	5·8	5·8	6·0	6·3	6·9	7·3	7·4
Jaffna ...	21	5·5	5·5	4·8	3·7	2·4	2·0	2·2	2·0	2·4	3·2	4·2	4·2	3·5
Trincomalee ...	19	6·8	8·2	7·3	6·8	6·9	6·7	7·6	7·5	7·9	6·8	7·0	7·2	7·2
Batticaloa ...	17	3·7	4·3	5·2	4·6	4·6	3·5	4·5	4·5	4·8	4·2	3·3	3·4	4·2
Hambantota ...	17	4·7	5·9	5·5	5·1	6·9	7·0	6·9	7·2	5·5	6·3	6·2	7·0	6·2
Galle ...	18	7·5	8·2	7·7	7·3	6·4	5·4	5·3	5·9	5·8	5·2	5·9	6·9	6·4
Kandy ...	19	8·6	9·7	9·4	7·9	7·7	7·3	7·6	8·3	8·2	7·6	7·7	7·9	8·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	17	6·4	7·6	7·1	6·7	6·6	5·6	5·5	5·2	5·3	6·1	6·1	5·7	6·2
Hakgala ...	19	4·1	4·9	4·4	3·5	3·0	2·3	2·6	2·7	3·5	3·1	3·4	3·0	3·4
Badulla ...	18	5·8	7·8	6·7	6·7	7·1	6·6	6·5	6·7	6·6	5·7	5·9	5·3	6·5
Diyatalawa ...	2	5·5	5·7	7·9	4·7	6·0	5·3	7·3	6·3	4·0	4·4	5·2	6·0	5·7

Table VI. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the nightly readings, the maximum and minimum readings with the dates on which they occurred, and also the depression below the minimum shade temperature.

Table VII., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table V. of the mean monthly depressions of the terrestrial radiation thermometer below the minimum shade thermometer for 1902, deduced from Table VI.

TABLE VII.—Comparison of the Depression of Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperatures in 1902, with the Averages of Table VI.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 0·8	— 1·5	— 2·3	— 1·4	— 0·8	— 0·8	— 2·0	— 2·0	— 2·0	— 2·3	— 2·3	— 2·6	— 1·7
Ratnapura ...	— 3·7	— 5·7	— 1·1	—	— 4·9	— 7·4	— 7·3	— 7·8	— 7·2	—	— 6·4	— 5·8	—
Puttalam ...	— 5·9	+ 6·1	+11·3	+13·7	+17·3	+19·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anuradhapura ...	—	+16·3	+10·1	+15·9	+15·0	+ 5·6	+ 2·5	+ 2·6	+ 2·6	+ 5·0	+ 4·5	+ 3·1	—
Mannar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna ...	+ 0·1	+ 0·1	— 0·6	0	+ 1·4	+ 0·5	+ 0·2	+ 0·3	+ 0·2	+ 1·3	+ 1·1	+ 2·2	+ 0·6
Trincomalee ...	— 2·5	— 3·9	— 3·6	— 3·5	— 3·2	— 2·8	— 3·9	— 4·3	— 5·0	— 4·8	— 4·7	— 3·7	— 3·8
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	— 0·6	— 2·2	— 2·4	— 1·8	— 5·8	— 3·6	— 3·2	— 3·0	— 0·4	— 3·4	— 2·7	— 4·6	— 2·8
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...	+ 6·9	+ 6·2	+ 6·6	— 4·3	— 3·4	— 1·2	— 3·8	— 1·4	— 3·1	— 3·1	— 3·4	— 3·0	— 0·6
Nuwara Eliya ...	— 4·5	— 5·7	— 5·2	— 3·3	— 3·1	— 1·9	— 3·1	— 2·5	— 1·6	— 3·3	— 3·7	— 2·7	— 3·4
Hakgala ...	+ 2·2	— 1·5	— 1·1	0	+ 1·2	+ 2·8	+ 2·8	+ 3·6	+ 2·9	— 1·1	— 2·0	— 1·1	+ 0·7
Badulla ...	— 1·0	— 2·8	— 1·1	— 1·7	— 2·9	— 1·4	— 1·0	— 1·3	— 2·8	— 2·7	— 2·8	— 2·2	— 2·0
Diyatalawa ...	—	+ 0·9	+ 2·0	— 0·1	— 1·8	+ 0·5	— 0·7	— 0·7	+ 1·1	— 1·1	— 1·7	— 1·3	—

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Table VIII., below, gives the average monthly mean temperatures of stations in Ceylon. The data for the deduction of the mean temperature are obtained from the means of the air temperatures at 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*., and minimum thermometer readings during the twenty-four hours.

TABLE VIII.—Average Monthly Mean Temperature of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	34	79·1	80·3	82·0	82·5	82·5	81·0	80·6	80·7	80·8	80·2	79·8	79·2	80·7
Ratnapura ...	34	77·2	79·3	80·4	80·4	80·5	79·3	79·4	79·2	79·0	79·1	78·0	80·4	79·1
Puttalam ...	33	78·8	80·4	83·2	84·5	85·0	83·5	82·8	82·9	82·9	79·7	78·4	76·5	81·6
Anuradhapura ...	33	76·2	78·3	81·5	82·5	82·8	79·7	82·3	82·5	82·4	80·2	78·1	76·4	80·2
Mannar ...	33	78·5	79·7	82·2	84·8	85·3	84·1	82·7	82·6	82·5	81·7	79·6	78·1	81·8
Jaffna ...	32	77·9	79·6	86·2	85·6	85·0	83·5	82·6	82·4	83·8	81·3	79·0	77·5	82·0
Trincomalee ...	32	77·5	81·6	81·2	83·2	84·2	83·7	82·8	82·6	82·2	80·5	78·6	77·5	81·3
Batticaloa ...	34	76·5	77·7	79·8	81·9	82·7	83·1	82·6	82·1	81·5	80·0	78·1	76·5	80·2
Hambantota ...	35	78·0	79·0	80·4	81·5	81·1	80·2	80·1	80·0	79·8	79·7	78·8	78·4	79·8
Galle ...	34	78·0	79·3	81·1	81·7	81·4	80·4	79·9	80·1	80·1	79·4	79·0	78·2	80·0
Kandy ...	34	73·2	75·0	77·3	77·5	78·6	75·5	74·9	74·9	74·9	75·2	75·3	73·4	75·5
Nuwara Eliya ...	34	56·5	57·6	58·8	60·0	60·7	58·0	57·2	57·5	57·8	58·0	57·6	57·2	58·1
Hakgala ...	19	57·5	58·7	60·9	62·5	63·4	60·8	60·4	62·0	60·8	60·4	59·4	57·4	60·3
Badulla ...	30	69·3	71·0	73·0	74·8	75·4	75·2	74·6	74·8	74·4	73·6	72·0	70·6	73·2
Diyatalawa ...	2	63·7	66·1	68·1	69·1	71·0	70·3	70·4	70·7	69·4	67·7	66·3	65·1	68·1
Ragama ...	2	77·1	79·4	80·6	81·4	81·2	79·8	79·8	80·9	80·0	77·9	77·4	78·2	79·5

Table IX. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*.; the monthly and yearly means of the maximum and minimum temperatures with the mean daily range; the highest and lowest temperatures, the date on which they occurred, and the yearly means; and the absolute range of temperature for each month and for the year.

Table X., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table VIII. of the monthly and yearly means for the year 1902.

TABLE X.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Temperatures in 1902 with the Averages.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	−0·6	+0·1	+0·4	+0·9	+0·2	+1·8	0	+1·3	+0·1	−0·9	+0·1	+0·3	+0·3
Ratnapura ...	+1·2	−2·4	+2·0	+1·0	−2·1	+0·4	+0·4	+0·6	+0·3	−1·1	+0·5	−2·4	+0·1
Puttalam ...	−2·9	−2·9	−2·0	−2·3	−1·5	−0·7	−1·8	−0·7	−1·7	−0·9	−0·4	+1·3	−1·4
Anuradhapura ...	+5·5	+3·1	+1·4	+1·7	+2·9	+4·3	+1·2	+1·5	+1·8	0	—	—	—
Mannar ...	−0·9	−0·6	+1·2	+1·0	+1·5	+1·3	+0·6	+1·3	+0·6	−0·5	−0·9	+1·1	+0·5
Jaffna ...	−0·6	0	−2·9	+0·1	+0·2	+0·5	0	+0·4	−1·2	−0·4	+0·2	+0·8	−0·2
Trincomalee ...	−1·2	−1·9	0	+1·1	+1·6	+1·1	−1·7	+0·5	+1·0	−0·4	−0·4	+0·6	0
Batticaloa ...	−2·0	−1·6	−1·7	+0·1	+0·8	−0·5	−0·5	−0·5	+0·4	−1·2	−0·8	−0·7	−0·7
Hambantota ...	+0·8	+0·7	+0·1	−0·4	+0·8	+0·8	+1·0	+0·3	+0·1	−1·2	+0·5	+0·6	+0·3
Galle ...	+0·7	+0·4	+1·5	+1·2	+0·8	+1·6	+0·9	+0·5	−0·2	−1·0	0	−0·3	+0·5
Kandy ...	−0·5	−0·4	−0·3	−0·5	−0·4	+0·8	−0·6	+0·5	+0·5	−0·4	−0·7	+1·1	−0·1
Nuwara Eliya ...	+0·6	+0·9	+1·5	+0·6	+2·5	+3·5	+2·2	+2·5	+1·7	+1·7	+1·3	+2·2	+1·6
Hakgala ...	−1·2	−1·6	−0·8	−0·9	+0·3	+0·9	−1·0	−0·8	−0·8	−0·6	−0·4	+0·6	−0·5
Badulla ...	−0·4	−0·3	+0·6	+0·6	+1·3	+0·6	+1·3	+0·9	+0·7	+0·2	0	+0·2	+0·5
Diyatalawa ...	—	−0·5	+0·5	0	−0·1	+0·6	−0·1	−0·7	−0·1	−0·8	−0·3	+0·5	—
Ragama ...	—	−1·4	−0·7	−0·8	−1·1	−0·3	−0·3	−0·1	−0·5	—	—	—	—

TABLE XI.—Average daily Range of Temperature during each Month.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	33	14·4	14·8	13·9	12·5	9·8	8·1	7·9	8·1	8·9	9·9	11·7	12·8	11·1
Ratnapura ...	33	13·8	16·0	16·4	15·5	13·8	10·9	10·8	10·7	11·6	12·5	13·4	10·0	12·9
Puttalam ...	33	16·0	18·5	17·1	15·3	11·1	9·0	9·2	9·7	10·4	12·3	13·2	13·8	12·9
Anuradhapura ...	33	15·5	18·1	20·1	17·5	14·6	13·7	14·5	16·2	16·2	15·3	13·9	12·6	15·6
Mannar ...	33	18·9	18·7	17·0	15·5	11·2	9·1	9·6	9·7	10·4	12·6	13·2	13·6	13·2
Jaffna ...	32	11·5	14·0	13·4	10·5	7·5	6·3	6·6	7·2	7·1	8·0	9·3	9·2	9·2
Trincomalee ...	32	9·0	11·2	13·5	12·5	16·2	15·9	16·3	17·0	16·8	14·5	11·7	9·4	13·1
Batticaloa ...	33	10·2	12·1	13·7	14·8	15·9	16·9	17·3	14·1	16·2	14·6	12·7	10·8	14·1
Hambantota ...	32	13·6	14·5	14·8	13·7	11·7	12·0	12·5	12·4	12·0	12·5	12·9	12·8	13·0
Galle ...	31	8·1	8·9	8·8	7·3	5·5	4·9	4·7	4·6	5·0	6·0	7·5	7·7	6·6
Kandy ...	32	13·6	16·1	17·3	15·2	13·0	10·0	9·7	10·7	12·0	12·9	13·3	12·5	13·0
Nuwara Eliya ...	31	19·7	23·8	24·1	21·5	18·7	11·2	10·9	12·5	13·4	15·7	17·0	17·6	17·2
Hakgala ...	20	11·3	14·9	17·5	16·4	14·1	10·0	10·2	11·4	11·5	11·5	10·6	8·1	12·3
Badulla ...	25	12·2	15·2	17·4	17·6	18·9	19·1	20·9	21·3	21·1	17·6	16·0	13·5	17·6
Diyatalawa ...	2	17·4	18·2	20·0	18·2	19·2	18·3	18·4	19·6	18·3	16·6	15·1	15·0	17·8
Ragama ...	2	19·0	19·7	18·4	18·0	16·1	14·7	13·3	14·4	15·7	13·4	14·3	16·8	16·2

Table XII. (in appendix) gives the sea-level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures in Table IX., omitting hill stations. The reduction to sea-level temperature has been made by adding one degree of temperature for every 450 ft. of elevation.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The barometer used at the Colombo Observatory is a standard, by Negretti & Zambra, which has been compared with the Kew standard. All the barometers at outstations are on Fortin's principle (constructed some by Casella, others by Negretti & Zambra), and have been

compared with the Colombo instrument. At all the stations the instruments are placed in buildings and are preserved, as far as possible, from extremes of temperature.

Table XIII., below, gives the monthly mean barometric readings deduced from observations in Ceylon extending over a series of years.

TABLE XIII.—Average Monthly Mean Pressure of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	In.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	34	29+	·873	·874	·853	·842	·804	·809	·799	·827	·845	·843	·851	·864	·840
Ratnapura ...	33	29+	·781	·780	·795	·729	·719	·759	·736	·739	·762	·793	·761	·766	·760
Puttalam ...	34	29+	·887	·885	·856	·802	·783	·779	·794	·798	·823	·840	·824	·879	·829
Anuradhapura ...	32	29+	·612	·599	·564	·551	·490	·461	·474	·491	·512	·533	·560	·589	·536
Mannar ...	29	29+	·904	·894	·853	·796	·754	·752	·762	·759	·793	·819	·847	·887	·818
Jaffna ...	32	29+	·922	·938	·898	·827	·809	·760	·769	·783	·816	·845	·875	·935	·849
Trincomalee ...	34	29+	·879	·875	·836	·770	·715	·697	·714	·724	·752	·785	·825	·856	·786
Batticaloa ...	32	29+	·921	·923	·888	·831	·782	·770	·822	·790	·813	·804	·846	·904	·841
Hambantota ...	31	29+	·846	·835	·831	·804	·778	·773	·779	·782	·801	·806	·824	·828	·807
Galle ...	31	29+	·893	·860	·843	·803	·789	·792	·807	·813	·834	·837	·837	·848	·830
Kandy ...	34	27+	·224	·223	·202	·196	·150	·190	·162	·165	·183	·186	·196	·212	·191
Nuwara Eliya ...	32	23+	1·053	1·057	1·064	1·044	1·035	1·019	1·019	1·019	1·031	1·041	1·053	1·056	1·041
Hakgala ...	19	24+	·562	·566	·562	·533	·515	·480	·484	·492	·515	·526	·579	·551	·531
Badulla ...	26	27+	·796	·730	·715	·676	·639	·629	·636	·633	·652	673	·701	·707	·682
Diyatalawa ...	2	25+	·903	·952	·910	·875	·845	·843	·826	·831	·868	885	·886	·905	·877

Table XIV. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and annual range; the highest and lowest monthly and yearly readings, with the dates on which they occurred; the yearly means of the maximum and minimum readings; and the absolute monthly and yearly range. Table XV., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XII. of the monthly and yearly means for 1902.

TABLE XV.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Pressure in 1902 with the Averages of Table XIII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+·046	+·068	—·008	—·027	—·012	+·017	+·032	—·013	+·017	+·072	+·017	0	+·014
Ratnapura ...	—·146	—·096	—·197	—·163	—·074	—·193	—·147	—·161	—·163	—·141	—·132	—·236	—·146
Puttalam ...	—·042	+·038	—·050	—·036	—·026	—·037	—·037	—·052	—·021	+·010	+·022	—·023	—·021
Anuradhapura ...	—·008	+·055	—·006	—·081	+·069	+·039	+·022	—·016	—·007	+·015	—·008	—·035	+·003
Mannar ...	—·019	+·059	—·016	—·012	—·014	—·004	—·013	—·008	—·012	+·037	+·016	—·011	+·001
Jaffna ...	+·023	+·076	—·009	+·011	—·021	+·024	+·021	—·001	+·004	+·057	+·044	—·007	+·018
Trincomalee ...	+·068	+·126	+·053	+·075	+·074	+·082	+·067	+·055	+·077	+·127	+·152	+·057	+·087
Batticaloa ...	—·002	+·060	+·026	+·019	+·051	+·050	+·002	+·009	+·052	+·131	+·137	+·052	+·049
Hambantota ...	—·027	—·153	—·139	—·133	—·115	—·114	—·094	—·247	—·235	—·227	—·250	—·276	—·167
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...	—	—	+·080	+·010	+·057	—·054	—·018	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	+·051	+·115	+·058	+·097	+·079	+·075	+·051	+·042	+·061	+·082	+·065	+·031	+·068
Hakgala ...	—·002	+·036	+·003	—·002	+·021	+·030	+·019	—·012	+·024	+·031	—·013	—·014	+·010
Badulla ...	—·111	+·021	—·062	—·048	—·058	—·035	—·049	—·064	—·012	—·002	—·033	—·032	—·039
Diyatalawa ...	—	+·020	— 021	—·005	+·005	0	+·005	—·005	—·002	+·023	+·018	—·007	+·003

Table XVI. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of pressure in 1902, according to the tables printed in the "Instructions to Observers at Ceylon Meteorological Stations."

WIND.

The instrument employed at the Colombo Observatory is a self-registering Beckley anemograph. It records the direction and velocity of the wind, continuously, on a revolving drum driven by clockwork. At outstations the instruments employed consist of the ordinary wind-vane for direction, and a Robinson anemometer for registering on a dial the distance travelled by the wind.

Table XVII. (in appendix) gives the number of times that each of eight wind-directions and calms were observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.* by the ordinary wind-vane at outstations; the trigonometrical resultant of these observations, computed by Lambert's formula; and the mean diurnal movement of the air; also the average monthly values of the last two data, computed from as many years as have furnished anemometric registers.

The Colombo anemograph records the number of miles travelled in each of sixteen directions.

HYGROMETRY.

The humidity of the air, the elastic force of aqueous vapour, and the temperature of the dew point are inferred from the relative temperatures of identical dry and wet-bulb thermometers, when exposed to the same conditions. In order that the evaporation of the water from the wet-bulb may take place freely, the instruments are kept in outside sheds: if kept in rooms, the reading of the wet-bulb will not give a true indication, owing to restrained evaporation.

Table XVIII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the readings of the wet-bulb at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and yearly means of the minimum wet-bulb; the mean range and the adopted wet-bulb temperature of each month (the mean of the minimum, 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.* readings); also the difference of these several values and the corresponding air temperature.

Table XIX. (in appendix) gives the mean vapour tensions of the several months of 1902, and of those observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the reading of the minimum dry and wet-bulb thermometers.

Table XX., below, shows the average monthly and yearly mean vapour tension for different stations, deduced from observations extending over a number of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XX.—Average Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in Decimals of an Inch.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	34	·757	·775	·828	·879	·892	·860	·837	·837	·832	·855	·815	·786	·829
Ratnapura ...	34	·773	·769	·808	·857	·869	·857	·841	·835	·797	·854	·795	·766	·819
Puttalam ...	34	·775	·758	·839	·897	·914	·851	·857	·830	·864	·843	·847	·781	·838
Anuradhapura ...	32	·748	·747	·795	·869	·894	·888	·880	·832	·813	·835	·820	·781	·825
Mannar ...	32	·810	·824	·894	·978	·999	·968	·933	·921	·923	·919	·895	·801	·905
Jaffna ...	31	·777	·784	·885	·990	1·026	·997	·967	·977	·963	·935	·885	·801	·916
Trincomalee ...	31	·800	·823	·879	·931	·924	·887	·902	·868	·853	·871	·860	·836	·869
Batticaloa ...	34	·836	·825	·880	·937	·952	·918	·897	·913	·882	·810	·882	·824	·881
Hambantota ...	33	·775	·795	·844	·868	·888	·869	·834	·831	·809	·815	·775	·809	·826
Galle ...	34	·856	·874	·906	·948	·968	·952	·933	·933	·919	·912	·898	·864	·914
Kandy ...	34	·623	·613	·647	·725	·734	·717	·699	·720	·689	·698	·689	·662	·685
Nuwara Eliya ...	31	·384	·354	·382	·433	·452	·420	·427	·429	·436	·404	·403	·419	·412
Hakgala ...	18	·423	·409	·435	·491	·521	·490	·474	·486	·465	·479	·465	·449	·466
Badulla ...	28	·602	·600	·639	·733	·701	·676	·631	·647	·633	·655	·662	·607	·469
Diyatalawa ...	2	·432	·477	·509	·552	·581	·482	·449	·481	·501	·518	·522	·545	·504
Ragama ...	2	·773	·821	·861	·896	·894	·861	·878	·908	·872	·847	·793	·826	·853

Table XXI., below, shows the variation from the means of Table XIX. of the monthly mean vapour tension for 1902.

TABLE XXI.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in 1902 with the Averages of Table XX.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	—·034	—·004	+·017	+·038	+·038	+·045	+·032	+·050	+·044	—·007	+·028	+·028	+·023
Ratnapura ...	—·041	+·028	—·008	—·007	—·137	—·050	—·014	+·002	—·018	—·033	+·024	+·032	—·019
Puttalam ...	—·131	—·125	—·143	—·173	—·103	—·074	—·112	—·042	—·081	—·067	—·102	—·103	—·105
Anuradhapura ...	—·090	+·178	+·178	+·130	+·079	+·283	+·178	+·258	+·264	+·065	—	—	—
Mannar ...	—·054	—·039	—·026	—·033	—·044	—·016	—·058	—·053	—·071	—·057	—·004	+·035	—·035
Jaffna ...	—·042	—·021	—·029	—·043	—·027	—·042	—·025	—·058	—·053	—·071	—·029	+·022	—·035
Trincomalee ...	—·027	+·010	—·011	+·105	+·132	+·068	+·084	+·102	+·126	+·019	—·002	+·015	+·052
Batticaloa ...	—·053	—·005	—·010	+·016	+·136	+·111	+·086	+·053	+·052	+·078	—·019	—·021	+·031
Hambantota ...	+·024	+·032	—·006	—·016	+·015	+·014	+·045	+·006	+·066	—·044	+·064	+·038	+·020
Galle ...	—·023	—·022	—·008	+·002	—·007	+·016	—·021	+·002	—·008	—·058	—·054	—·043	—·019
Kandy ...	—·020	+·006	+·017	+·017	+·026	—·016	—·009	+·004	—·004	+·030	+·027	+·026	+·008
Nuwara Eliya ...	+·042	+·008	—·023	—·004	+·001	+·024	+·002	+·024	+·016	+·051	+·050	—·016	+·014
Hakgala ...	—·027	+·004	—·016	+·004	—·008	—·025	—·026	—·026	+·001	—·005	—·029	—·002	—·013
Badulla ...	—·078	—·048	—·018	—·038	+·003	—·049	—·075	—·019	+·018	+·011	+·006	+·015	—·022
Diyatalawa ...	·000	—·028	—·045	+·002	—·021	+·017	—·002	+·016	—·003	+·019	+·017	—·030	—·005
Ragama ...	·000	—·014	+·004	+·002	—·009	—·009	—·021	—·007	—·026	—	—	—	—

Table XXII., below, gives the average mean monthly humidity derived from observations made in Ceylon extending over a number of years.

TABLE XXII.—Average Mean Monthly Relative Humidity.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Colombo ...	34	76	76	76	76	80	81	80	80	79	81	81	79	79
Ratnapura ...	34	81	80	78	82	84	85	84	83	83	85	84	84	83
Puttalam ...	33	79	80	80	82	88	83	84	83	83	83	82	82	82
Anuradhapura ...	33	80	76	73	80	78	78	78	73	75	80	83	83	78
Mannar ...	33	82	77	79	82	83	81	81	81	81	82	86	86	82
Jaffna ...	32	80	79	77	80	83	85	84	85	85	84	84	85	83
Trincomalee ...	32	80	81	80	80	76	75	75	74	73	81	85	86	79
Batticaloa ...	34	88	85	84	84	82	79	79	81	82	86	91	85	84
Hambantota ...	33	84	82	81	82	84	84	81	82	82	84	84	84	83
Galle ...	34	89	87	83	87	89	91	91	91	91	91	83	80	88
Kandy ...	35	77	71	71	77	78	81	81	81	80	82	79	81	78
Nuwara Eliya ...	31	82	78	76	82	85	92	90	90	90	89	80	87	85
Hakgala ...	18	87	79	79	86	87	91	89	87	86	89	91	92	87
Badulla ...	28	87	83	79	80	79	74	75	75	75	80	80	81	79
Diyatalawa ...	2	75	74	71	79	71	64	61	65	74	76	86	79	73
Ragama ...	2	83	82	82	83	83	84	85	85	83	83	83	85	83

Table XXIII. (in appendix) gives the mean relative humidities of the several months in 1902 and of those observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the readings of the minimum dry and wet-bulb.

TABLE XXIV.—Comparison of Mean Monthly Relative Humidity of 1902 with the Averages of Table XXII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 1	— 1	+ 1	+ 4	+ 3	— 1	+ 3	+ 1	+ 4	+ 4	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1
Ratnapura ...	— 7	+ 6	— 5	— 2	—10	—10	— 1	— 1	— 5	+ 1	0	— 1	— 3
Puttalam ...	— 6	—13	—13	—15	—14	—14	—13	—12	—11	— 5	— 4	—11	—11
Anuradhapura ...	—21	+ 7	+12	+ 7	0	+15	+13	+18	+16	+ 8	—	—	—
Mannar ...	— 2	+ 1	— 2	— 4	— 7	— 3	— 4	— 3	— 6	— 1	+ 1	— 2	— 3
Jaffna ...	— 1	— 1	+ 2	— 2	— 1	— 4	+ 1	— 3	— 4	— 1	+ 2	0	— 1
Trincomalee ...	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2	+ 9	+ 8	+ 5	+ 8	+11	+13	+ 6	+ 4	+ 2	+ 6
Batticaloa ...	+ 3	+ 6	+10	+ 3	+10	+12	+10	+ 8	+ 2	+ 4	— 2	+ 5	+ 6
Hambantota ...	— 3	— 1	0	— 2	— 1	0	+ 2	0	+ 5	— 4	0	+ 2	0
Galle ...	— 5	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 1	— 2	— 5	— 5	— 2	— 4	+ 3	+ 6	— 2
Kandy ...	— 1	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	— 3	+ 1	+ 2	— 2	+ 2	+ 4	0	+ 1
Nuwara Eliya ...	— 6	— 5	— 8	— 2	— 7	—11	— 2	— 4	— 3	— 1	+10	— 9	— 4
Hakgala ...	0	+ 8	+ 1	+ 3	— 7	— 8	— 2	— 2	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2	0	0
Badulla ...	—12	— 9	— 5	— 1	— 3	— 3	—10	— 4	0	+ 1	+ 5	+ 1	— 3
Diyatalawa ...	0	— 3	— 4	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 3	+ 6	— 2	+ 1	+ 1
Ragama ...	0	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	0	— 1	0	+ 2	—	—	—	—

CLOUD PROPORTION.

The relative proportion of cloud is determined in the usual manner by estimating the average amount of sky covered, 10 denoting a sky entirely and continuously overcast, and zero a cloudless sky.

Table XXV., below, shows the average proportion of clouded sky in each month, deduced from the registers of past years.

TABLE XXV.—Average Proportion of Clouded Sky in each Month, deduced from the Registers of past Years.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	34	4·5	3·4	4·0	5·5	6·6	7·3	6·5	6·2	6·8	6·4	6·1	5·5	5·7
Ratnapura ...	34	5·8	5·2	5·3	6·3	7·0	7·5	7·2	7·0	6·9	6·9	6·3	6·3	6·5
Puttalam ...	34	6·7	6·3	6·0	6·9	7·0	8·9	6·9	6·8	6·6	7·3	7·2	6·9	7·0
Anuradhapura ...	33	4·3	3·8	3·3	4·2	4·0	4·1	4·0	4·9	4·3	5·3	5·4	5·6	4·4
Mannar ...	33	4·6	3·4	3·5	4·5	5·0	5·6	5·5	5·2	5·2	5·9	6·2	6·2	5·1
Jaffna ...	32	4·6	3·3	2·9	6·8	4·1	5·0	5·2	5·4	4·8	5·5	6·1	6·1	5·0
Trincomalee ...	34	5·0	4·0	3·5	3·9	4·4	5·2	5·0	4·9	4·8	6·8	5·6	5·9	4·9
Batticaloa ...	34	6·0	5·4	4·7	5·3	5·3	5·8	5·8	5·7	5·6	6·0	6·2	6·3	5·7
Hambantota ...	35	5·6	5·3	5·2	5·3	6·1	6·8	6·2	6·2	6·2	6·2	6·1	5·8	5·9
Galle ...	34	4·5	4·0	4·0	5·2	5·5	5·7	5·2	5·3	5·3	5·7	5·6	4·8	5·0
Kandy ...	34	5·0	4·0	4·7	5·6	5·9	7·1	6·7	7·2	6·6	6·5	6·0	6·0	5·9
Nuwara Eliya ...	34	4·5	3·5	3·8	5·1	5·6	7·5	7·0	6·6	6·6	6·3	5·7	5·4	5·6
Hakgala ...	20	7·1	5·1	5·1	6·2	5·8	7·0	6·9	6·7	6·7	7·5	7·9	8·1	6·7
Dadulla ...	29	6·0	4·0	4·4	5·4	5·1	5·4	5·0	5·5	5·6	8·3	6·4	6·9	5·7
Diyatalawa ...	2	4·0	4·8	4·6	5·8	4·3	4·2	4·2	4·2	5·4	5·9	6·7	5·8	5·0

Table XXVI. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the observations and the means of the daily averages at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*

Table XXVII., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XXV. of the values for 1902.

TABLE XXVII.—Comparison of the Mean Cloud Proportion in 1902 with the Averages of Table XXV.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	—0·8	—0·6	—0·2	—2·5	+0·7	—0·1	+0·7	+0·7	+0·1	+0·9	+1·3	+0·1	+0·1
Ratnapura ...	—2·1	—1·6	—2·3	—1·1	—3·3	—2·8	—1·9	—1·7	—0·9	—1·1	—1·5	—2·2	—1·9
Puttalam ...	—3·0	—2·5	—3·1	0	—0·5	—2·1	+0·1	—0·9	+0·1	—0·1	+0·3	—2·5	—1·2
Anuradhapura ...	+0·1	+0·7	—0·6	+0·5	+0·5	+1·3	+1·2	+0·3	+0·3	+1·1	+1·3	+0·1	+0·6
Mannar ...	—0·1	+0·1	+0·2	+0·6	+0·8	+0·4	+0·3	—0·4	+0·6	+1·0	+1·3	+1·0	+0·4
Jaffna ...	—0·1	+1·2	+0·6	—3·3	+0·7	+0·3	—0·1	—1·2	—0·6	—0·6	+0·2	—0·1	—0·3
Trincomalee ...	—1·9	—1·4	—0·8	—1·3	—1·5	—2·0	—1·4	—1·7	—1·5	—3·4	—0·5	—1·9	—1·6
Batticaloa ...	—1·2	—0·4	+0·4	—0·5	—0·4	—0·8	—1·3	—0·9	—0·6	—1·3	—1·2	—1·2	—0·8
Hambantota ...	—1·6	—2·1	—1·9	—0·3	—2·6	—2·7	—3·0	—3·2	—1·5	—0·8	—0·5	—1·3	—1·8
Galle ...	—3·5	—3·0	—2·5	—3·4	—4·3	—3·9	—2·7	—2·3	—1·7	—1·9	—2·3	—1·7	—2·7
Kandy ...	—0·6	—0·3	—0·8	—0·4	—0·5	—1·3	—2·7	—4·2	+0·1	—0·3	0	—1·1	—0·9
Nuwara Eliya ...	+0·2	+1·5	+0·8	+1·7	+0·1	—1·8	+1·8	+0·7	+1·6	+1·8	+2·3	+0·2	+0·9
Hakgala ...	—1·7	+0·9	+0·1	+0·5	—1·1	—1·0	+0·6	—0·1	+0·7	+0·6	+0·8	—1·0	—0·1
Badulla ...	—1·2	+1·0	—0·3	+0·6	—0·1	—1·3	+0·5	—0·4	+0·5	—1·1	+1·2	—0·1	—0·2
Diyatalawa ...	0	—0·2	—0·1	+0·2	+0·2	—0·7	+0·3	+0·3	+0·2	+0·7	+0·7	+0·2	+0·1

Table XXVIII., below, gives the mean monthly and yearly rainfall, deduced from observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XXVIII.—Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall of sixteen Principal Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	33	3·46	2·02	4·82	11·30	11·86	8·32	4·46	3·67	5·04	14·56	13·00	6·26	88·77
Ratnapura ...	33	4·96	4·44	8·12	13·04	18·47	20·74	11·94	12·69	14·66	18·60	14·81	8·92	151·39
Puttalam ...	33	2·41	1·46	3·17	6·08	3·48	1·74	0·42	0·85	0·94	8·77	11·11	6·55	46·98
Anuradhapura ...	33	3·04	1·42	2·78	7·56	3·70	1·51	1·01	1·76	3·00	8·46	11·04	9·13	54·41
Mannar ...	33	2·27	1·16	1·56	2·70	2·12	0·66	0·22	0·46	0·99	8·16	10·36	7·93	38·59
Jaffna ...	32	2·14	1·30	0·98	2·36	1·93	0·80	0·75	1·43	2·52	6·71	13·68	10·87	45·47
Trincomalee ...	33	5·73	2·20	1·65	2·08	2·30	1·38	2·02	4·32	4·64	7·92	14·04	15·17	63·45
Batticaloa ...	33	8·04	3·90	3·31	1·83	1·71	1·00	1·20	2·22	2·69	6·41	12·51	13·35	58·17
Hambantota ...	33	3·39	1·51	2·08	2·70	3·07	2·44	1·31	1·36	2·50	4·29	6·97	5·49	37·11
Galle ...	33	4·52	3·16	4·39	10·30	11·24	8·34	5·38	5·32	7·65	13·13	12·01	6·28	91.72
Kandy ...	33	4·75	2·37	3·48	7·59	5·95	9·11	6·85	5·74	5·69	10·99	10·69	8·95	82.16
Nuwara Eliya ...	33	5·19	2·06	3·11	6·12	7·55	13·54	11·80	8·33	8·30	10·71	9·02	8·71	94.44
Hakgala ...	20	8·10	2·67	4·64	7·68	7·25	8·06	5·95	4·68	5·96	10·94	11·47	13·76	91.16
Badulla ...	28	9·34	3·31	4·24	8 34	5·41	2·74	1·40	3·35	3·17	10·02	12·04	13·57	76·93
Diyatalawa ...	2	8·78	2·39	2·67	8·68	5·39	2·57	0·42	2·08	4·67	13·13	14·08	5·22	70·08
Ragama ...	2	1·38	5·17	6·63	11·12	9·27	9·98	9·52	2·09	9·95	7·30	25·66	2·23	100·30

Table XXIX., below, shows the variations from the means in Table XXVIII. of the rainfall for 1902.

TABLE XXIX.—Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in 1902 with the Averages of Table XXVIII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	—1·51	+ 2·55	+2·03	— 1·29	+ 0·03	+1·52	+ 0·17	—0·89	+ 3·14	+16·91	+ 7·10	+ 0·17	+29·93
Ratnapura ...	—2·66	— 2·16	+0·57	+ 9·91	— 3·69	—5·54	+ 5·16	+1·77	+ 9·89	+ 4·24	— 1·88	+ 0·29	+15·90
Puttalam ...	+6·74	— 0·07	+0·89	— 0·78	— 0·94	—1·44	+ 0·22	+0·48	— 0·59	+ 3·53	+ 1·57	+ 1·50	+12·99
Anuradhapura ...	+4·79	+ 1·96	+0·02	— 1·65	— 1·08	+0·54	— 1·01	-1·16	+ 3·00	— 3·92	+ 2·06	+ 2·75	+ 6·30
Mannar ...	+4·95	+ 0·84	+1·63	— 1·42	— 1·03	+2·79	— 0·22	—0·46	— 0·99	+ 5·96	+ 6·01	— 1·44	+16·62
Jaffna ...	+5·41	+ 3·12	+1·60	— 1·80	— 1·68	+3·12	— 0·75	—0·59	— 2·52	+ 7·98	+ 5·94	— 3·65	+16·18
Trincomalee ...	+5·33	+ 1·25	+1·54	— 1·90	— 1·94	+0·67	— 1·72	—2·41	— 2·60	+ 2·90	+12·63	+ 0·11	+13·86
Batticaloa ...	+2·64	— 0·97	+0·31	— 1·74	— 1·38	+0·03	— 0·05	—1·36	— 0·83	+ 1·34	+ 9·32	— 3·94	+ 3·37
Hambantota ...	+2·03	+ 0·03	—0·49	+ 0·99	— 3·04	—1·06	— 0·33	—0·53	+ 5·93	+ 4·70	+ 5·88	— 0·32	+13·79
Galle ...	+1·37	+ 0·29	—2·57	— 4·29	+ 4·28	+5·69	+ 0·40	—1·95	+ 7·34	+ 4·99	— 2·36	+ 3·04	+16·23
Kandy ...	—1·19	— 0·08	+3·49	+ 7·59	— 2·35	—6·29	+ 3·94	—3·92	+ 0·72	+10·10	+ 2·59	— 0·57	+14·03
Nuwara Eliya ...	+0·74	+ 0·08	—1·15	— 0·30	— 3·92	—9·10	+ 5·64	—2·42	+ 2·40	+ 3·56	+ 4·33	— 2·48	— 2·26
Hakgala ...	+0·51	+ 1·81	—2·99	+ 1·17	— 3·02	—3·44	+ 4·01	+0·23	+ 1·42	+ 8·72	+ 8·57	— 6·90	+10·09
Badulla ...	—2·04	+ 0·87	—1·35	— 1·54	— 1·92	+0·88	— 1·81	+1·00	+ 0·54	+ 2·73	+ 3·51	— 4·51	— 2·64
Diyatalawa ...	—	— 1·17	—0·84	— 0·53	+ 0·29	+0·16	+ 0·42	+1·87	— 0·71	+ 8·41	+ 0·39	+ 1·03	+ 9·32
Ragama ...	—	—	+1·04	+ 0·98	+ 2·82	—0·54	+ 0·69	+1·10	+ 4·87	—	—	—	—

Tables XXX. and XXXI. (in appendix) give respectively the amount of rainfall and the number of days on which it was measured at the sixteen principal stations.

APPENDIX.

TABLE III.—Equilibrium Temperatures of Solar Radiation for 1902.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.	°					°	°	°
January	146·7	19th	157·7	7th	140·5	58·8	70·1	36·3
February	148·1	23rd	158·0	27th & 28th	143·0	58·5	65·4	54·0
March	145·1	7th	153·3	8th	126·5	54·2	60·3	35·8
April	142·2	13th	149·2	24th	138·8	51·2	57·5	14·1
May	140·4	8th	148·8	24th	135·0	52·1	59·1	27·8
June	138·3	16th	147·0	10th & 13th	133·0	49·8	56·0	43·8
July	137·9	18th	154·3	16th	125·8	51·9	69·1	41·5
August	140·7	8th	150·0	15th	126·0	53·2	61·3	38·0
September	143·0	26th	150·0	10th	123·0	56·2	65·1	40·5
October	141·9	30th	152·0	8th	119·0	55·4	63·8	33·6
November	145·7	4th	152·0	8th	138·0	58·4	66·2	46·8
December	142·9	18th	151·5	9th	119·0	56·0	62·1	30·0
Year	142·7	February 23rd	158·0	Oct. 8 & Dec. 9	119·0	54·6	70·1	14·1
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·0	—	130·6	—	63·0	36·9
2.—RATNAPURA.								
January	129·1	25th	138·0	2nd	108·5	36·6	45·0	16·6
February	136·6	17th	141·8	9th	125·0	41·4	44·9	33·8
March	137·5	28th	142·5	8th	105·0	41·5	45·9	12·5
April	131·3	10th	139·4	1st	101·2	36·2	43·4	15·8
May	129·1	25th	138·0	19th	108·5	36·6	45·0	16·6
June	122·8	2nd	135·2	5th	101·5	32·4	38·9	12·2
July	120·1	23rd	132·0	10th	99·0	31·2	39·0	14·2
August	123·0	30th	131·0	—	101·6	33·2	38·9	15·9
September	123·2	10th	149·0	8th	101·0	34·0	57·5	14·0
October	128·0	1st	136·8	25th	98·2	37·3	44·9	15·4
November	129·1	5th	137·5	6th	113·5	37·7	44·4	29·2
December	123·2	15th	134·2	—	91·0	32·7	38·7	2·5
Year	127·6	Sept. 10th	149·0	December 6th	91·0	35·8	57·5	2·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	137·7	—	104·7	—	43·5	16·4
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	115·7	25th	135·0	3rd	96·0	—	—	—
February	109·6	20th	142·0	3rd	93·0	—	—	—
March	125·4	16th	150·0	8th	95·0	—	—	—
April	104·0	18th	135·0	1st	104·0	—	—	—
May	116·8	2nd	135·0	3rd	88·0	30·6	48·5	8·0
June	114·3	28th	142·0	11th	96·0	27·9	57·0	9·0
July	119·2	27th & 28th	140·0	5th	102·0	34·1	55·0	16·0
August	140·4	20th	150·0	21st	136·0	53·5	63·5	48·0
September	130·0	2nd & 8th	142·0	15th	90·0	41·9	55·5	3·5
October	112·0	5th	135·0	24th	85·2	37·1	47·5	6·0
November	104·3	7th & 18th	125·0	5th	93·0	19·4	40·5	7·0
December	121·0	25th	126·0	30th	97·0	36·9	37·5	12·0
Year	117·7	Mar. 16 & Aug. 26	150·0	October 24th	85·2	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	138·1	—	97·9	—	—	—
4.—ANURADHAPURA.								
January	142·5	28th & 29th	151·6	7th	130·6	57·4	65·4	45·8
February	145·0	24th & 25th	152·0	10th	130·6	59·0	64·2	43·4
March	151·4	29th	156·2	7th	141·0	59·0	63·4	53·0
April	153·3	9th & 13th	160·4	4th & 18th	148·8	60·6	70·2	53·4
May	156·0	24th	170·4	1st & 3rd	148·8	64·1	79·9	48·6
June	146·0	2nd	150·6	24th	139·2	54·2	56·4	48·7
July	144·6	29th	151·5	14th	126·4	53·6	62·0	37·9
August	149·8	11th	162·8	19th	139·5	56·4	72·6	49·3
September	149·2	7th	157·0	3rd	142·2	56·1	63·8	46·2
October	147·5	15th	157·0	23rd	137·2	58·4	71·0	49·7
November	143·8	7th & 11th	158·5	23rd	133·0	57·8	73·5	50·4
December	147·4	16th, 25th, & 28th	152·2	3rd	135·5	61·6	62·7	48·5
Year	148·0	May 24th	170·4	July 14th	126·4	58·2	79·9	37·9
Means of extremes ...	—	—	156·7	—	137·7	—	68·7	47·9
5.—MANNAR.								
January	144·1	27th	149·0	2nd	124·0	60·1	64·0	43·6
February	143·8	19th	151·5	11th	132·0	57·6	64·7	47·2
March	150·6	7th	156·5	1st	145·0	58·2	67·3	52·5
April	151·9	1st	158·0	4th	147·0	56·7	63·0	53·5
May	150·7	2nd	155·0	4th	145·0	57·2	61·6	53·0
June	149·8	11th	158·6	20th	140·0	58·4	66·1	51·8
July	148·3	25th & 27th	150·0	15th & 18th	142·0	59·0	64·0	53·0
August	149·6	26th	155·0	19th	143·0	59·1	63·8	55·0
September	148·4	27th	154·0	5th	142·0	59·1	62·8	35·7
October	147·3	5th	158·0	27th	110·0	58·2	67·8	28·5
November	145·0	9th	151·5	11th	132·0	59·4	63·5	49·7
December	135·7	20th	148·5	1st	124·0	51·9	61·8	35·4
Year	147·1	June 11th	158·6	Jan. 2nd & Dec. 1	124·0	57·9	67·8	28·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	153·8	—	136·6	—	64·2	46·6

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°					°	°	°
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	139·0	14th	148·0	3rd	94·0	55·4	64·7	12·0
February	143·9	26th	153·0	12th	117·0	57·9	65·0	38·5
March	152·4	4th	158·0	15th	146·0	61·9	68·0	55·5
April	151·4	15th & 25th	156·0	8th	146·0	59·6	63·0	55·5
May	147·2	3rd	154·0	29th	142·0	58·0	63·0	53·5
June	144·3	2nd	149·0	7th	140·0	55·6	59·0	52·0
July	143·0	10th	150·0	15th & 18th	136·0	56·1	60·0	51·0
August	145·8	2nd & 9th	149·0	28th & 30th	138·0	55·9	59·7	51·0
September	143·5	27th	152 0	5th	132·0	56·4	60·5	44·0
October	143·8	1st	153·0	27th	116·0	56·8	61·0	41·7
November	134·4	6th	149·5	25th	97·0	50·0	61·5	16·5
December	129·3	25th	144·0	8th	107·0	46·4	60·0	27·0
Year	143·0	March 4th	158·0	January 3rd	94·0	55·9	68·0	12·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	151·3	—	126·0	—	62·2	41·5
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	137·1	13th	142·0	3rd	90·0	55·3	59·2	12·8
February	139·4	8th, 12th, & 13th	144·0	18th	132·0	55·0	59·0	48·0
March	146·5	21st	153·0	27th	130·0	59·4	64·0	44·4
April	148·9	21st	154·0	5th	142·0	57·5	61·3	53·2
May	149·5	19th	155·0	21st	140·0	55·3	58·8	47·9
June	146·1	18th	151·0	14th	133·0	53·2	57·0	43·8
July	142·4	20th	151·0	3rd & 22nd	128·0	51·6	55·4	38·8
August	143·9	20th	152·0	17th	138·0	51·9	57·0	49·2
September	144·0	27th	155·0	4th	125·0	51·8	60·8	46·6
October	139·7	1st	148·0	27th	101·0	52·4	60·2	42·6
November	129·1	1st	138·0	24th	110·0	45·1	55·8	19·8
December	133·1	28th	144·0	7th	110·0	50·0	60·0	19·5
Year	—	July 19th	155·0	January 3rd	90·0	52·7	64·0	12·8
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	59·0	30·5
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January	140·7	24th	142·0	6th	139·0	60·0	61·3	59·4
February	142·0	1st	143·0	11th	140·0	59·7	61·9	59·1
March	142·5	23rd	144·0	6th	141·5	56·6	58·1	52·1
April	143·6	2nd	144·8	2nd	142·0	53·2	52·8	50·8
May	144·6	18th & 24th	145·8	4th	143·5	51·1	53·1	50·4
June	144·6	20th	146·0	20th	146·0	50·9	53·6	44·8
July	144·7	16th	145·8	19th & 20th	144·2	51·6	53·4	49·1
August	142·8	8th	147·4	15th	138·4	51·8	58·5	47·9
September	141·6	10th	145·8	22nd	136·5	49·1	46·9	47·0
October	139·0	3rd	144·5	13th	134·2	52·5	56·6	46·6
November	138·1	15th	148·0	24th	132·2	53·5	60·9	49·2
December	134·2	30th	145·0	6th	112·0	59·7	60·2	37·6
Year	141·5	November 15th	148·0	December 6th	112·0	—	61·9	37·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	145·9	—	138·2	—	56·4	49·5
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
nuary	149·6	22nd & 23rd	151·8	3rd & 19th	147·8	54·8	56·3	52·8
February	148·6	1st	153·3	20th	137·3	56·5	64·3	46·8
March	149·8	16th & 26th	152·0	4th	146·8	57·4	61·3	53·8
April	144·9	13th	149·3	3rd	139·3	53·9	55·8	56·3
May	146·4	23rd	151·3	7th	143·3	51·3	56·3	47·8
June	146·7	23rd	149·3	4th	142·8	53·5	55·8	49·8
July	145·7	30th	150·8	4th	139·8	51·6	54·8	47·3
August	143·4	2nd & 15th	149·3	22nd	139·3	50·7	54·3	49·8
September	147·7	21st	145·3	30th	129·3	52·6	56·8	50·3
October	135·4	13th	141·0	3rd	131·3	46·2	51·3	38·3
November	132·5	3rd	139·3	15th	127·8	44·9	52·3	40·8
December	—	Thermometer	broken	—	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—GALLE.								
January	141·9	8th	156·0	2nd	100·5	55·7	69·8	14·0
February	148·5	23rd	154·0	3rd	140·2	62·0	68·4	53·7
March	148·0	15th & 22nd	154·2	8th	132·5	60·3	66·4	45·3
April	148·0	20th	153·4	29th	110·2	60·6	64·4	32·7
May	145·5	13th	154·2	13th	115·6	58·7	67·2	28·6
June	145·2	2nd	151·4	19th	89·5	57·4	64·9	52·0
July	135·0	22nd	147·0	2nd	99·0	49·2	61·7	11·8
August	140·7	22nd	145·7	20th	126·3	56·1	61·5	42·5
September	137·0	27th & 28th	149·2	4th	93·2	53·2	65·0	6·9
October	122·9	2nd	149·2	8th	92·0	40·3	64·4	13·1
November	116·1	4th	126·5	3rd	100·0	32·1	42·1	16·8
December	—	Thermometer	broken	—	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°					°	°	°
11.—KANDY.								
January	136·0	27th	154·0	3rd	110·0	54·3	69·8	31·2
February	148·0	14th	156·0	5th	142·0	64·2	74·0	57·2
March	148·0	4th	157·0	6th	143·0	61·4	69·1	57·8
April	151·8	18th	156·0	3rd	131·0	63·7	71·7	58·8
May	148·0	24th	157·0	2nd & 4th	152·0	61·8	71·4	49·6
June	145·4	8th, 17th, & 21st	150·0	25th	135·5	61·4	66·0	57·2
July	137·2	17th	146·0	6th	112·0	57·6	62·0	46·7
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	Thermometer broken		—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	139·7	28th	151·1	6th	129·0	72·4	84·1	65·1
February	142·0	13th	150·0	26th	136·5	73·4	85·0	68·5
March	144·9	10th	156·7	8th	134·0	73·7	89·4	67·5
April	148·4	19th	158·0	2nd	139·4	76·6	85·0	67·8
May	148·0	21st	156·1	5th	132·0	76·9	88·1	60·0
June	139·7	4th	151·0	5th	126·7	71·2	80·6	58·7
July	120·7	19th	150·2	10th	88·0	57·5	82·5	31·3
August	135·1	2nd	149·0	14th	104·0	69·3	70·0	39·2
September	130·2	26th	150·0	6th	104·0	64·8	81·0	39·9
October	132·2	19th	150·0	24th	118·0	65·0	84·0	51·4
November	136·7	14th & 15th	150·0	10th	119·2	69·3	83·0	47·6
December	144·1	20th	152·0	8th	139·0	74·0	87·9	70·6
Year	138·5	April 19th	158·0	July 10th	88·0	70·4	88·1	31·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·0	—	122·5	70·4	83·4	55·6
13.—HAKGALA.								
January	101·1	10th	117·0	6th	70·0	39·0	54·0	19·5
February	102·4	7th & 19th	118·0	8th	77·0	41·6	64·5	18·0
March	109·0	14th	125·0	8th	79·0	44·2	61·0	18·0
April	116·1	27th	125·5	—	99·0	49·1	56·0	33·5
May	110·2	30th	130·5	2nd	82·5	50·7	66·5	19·5
June	104·7	11th	122·0	25th	84·0	35·9	52·5	20·0
July	95·3	30th	113·0	4th	72·0	31·1	47·0	11·0
August	106·7	1st & 17th	126·0	27th	77·5	40·5	58·5	9·5
September	98·5	24th	120·0	6th	64·0	35·2	54·0	2·5
October	101·3	2nd	127·0	3rd	72·0	46·3	64·0	10·0
November	89·8	8th & 14th	114·0	16th	50·0	26·9	49·5	0·5
December	99·4	14th	118·0	6th	64·0	25·7	52·0	5·5
Year	102·9	May 30th	130·5	November 16th	50·0	38·8	66·5	0·5
Means of extremes ...	102·9	—	121·3	—	74·3	—	56·6	14·0
14.—BADULLA.								
January	136·0	14th	146·0	2nd	121·0	59·9	70·7	38·0
February	140·5	12th	153·1	10th	135·0	62·0	74·2	55·3
March	142·5	10th	149·0	7th	121·0	59·8	66·3	36·7
April	146·2	15th	153·0	25th	138·0	61·1	68·6	59·9
May	142·8	3rd	154·4	2nd	133·8	56·1	71·6	49·0
June	142·5	2nd	148·8	5th	133·0	55·2	61·3	47·2
July	144·7	7th	153·0	5th	117·0	57·8	67·7	24·8
August	145·8	9th	154·0	21st	135·2	57·7	68·1	49·0
September	146·1	14th	152·2	7th	135·3	59·7	65·4	50·2
October	143·2	4th	150·8	7th & 22nd	130·1	61·8	67·0	48·9
November	136·3	6th	149·0	24th	91·0	56·6	69·1	12·6
December	132·0	2nd	144·0	5th	80·2	53·8	63·7	3·1
Year	141·6	May 3rd	154·4	December 5th	80·2	58·5	74·2	3·1
Means of extremes ...	—	—	150·6	—	122·6	—	67·8	39·1
15.—DIYATALAWA.								
January	134·0	28th & 29th	143·0	1st	113·0	61·1	66·6	39·0
February	137·0	10th	151·0	9th	112·0	61·6	74·7	40·0
March	140·0	3rd & 10th	146·0	8th	120·0	60·8	66·8	45·4
April	145·4	17th	156·0	3rd	133·0	66·0	74·8	63·6
May	145·2	4th	157·0	3rd	138·2	64·1	71·2	56·0
June	144·6	13th & 16th	152·2	23rd	134·8	64·1	72·8	56·2
July	140·7	10th & 15th	151·2	20th	127·0	60·4	72·8	36·0
August	145·6	10th	151·0	31st	136·6	66·0	71·4	59·2
September	145·9	20th	155·2	8th	135·8	66·5	74·2	57·0
October	143·4	25th	155·0	24th	134·8	67·8	77·8	56·0
November	142·5	11th	157·8	1st	130·4	67·1	77·0	43·2
December	138·6	22nd	154·4	30th	110·2	64·5	71·6	45·0
Year	141·9	November 11th	157·8	December 30th	110·2	64·2	77·8	36·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·5	—	127·1	—	72·6	50·0

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
16.—RAGAMA.	°					°	°	°
January	150·5	29th	157·4	3rd & 4th	142·0	61·7	69·0	54·0
February	150·5	6th	157·4	18th	110·8	58·7	64·6	17·8
March	150·6	24th	156·0	8th	128·0	59·4	65·0	40·0
April	153·1	22nd	158·0	29th	141·0	60·6	64·0	51·0
May	146·7	3rd	154·0	20th	127·0	55·4	63·0	41.0
June	148·1	3rd & 4th	152·0	7th	133·0	57·8	60·6	32·8
July	146·4	7th & 19th	149·0	1st	142·0	57·1	60·6	51·6
August	147·9	3rd	150·0	21st	143·0	58·3	61·6	53·2
September	143·6	22nd & 29th	150·0	1st	130·0	54·0	60·3	39·2
October	—	Observatory	discontinued		—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI.—Temperature of Nocturnal Radiation in 1902.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.	°					°	°	°
January	66·8	3rd	72·5	15th	61·3	3·8	7·6	1·0
February	68·9	3rd & 10th	72·0	27th	64·4	3·6	6·1	0·4
March	72·2	21st	75·2	6th	69·0	2·8	5·2	1·2
April	72·7	24th	75·0	5th	70·0	3·1	5·3	1·3
May	74·4	20th	77·5	4th & 22nd	70·0	4·2	5·9	0·8
June	75·0	17th	77·5	20th	71·0	3·4	7·0	0·9
July	74·0	7th & 8th	76·0	22nd & 29th	71·8	2·8	4·5	1·5
August	75·1	24th	77·0	17th	72·0	3·0	9·3	1·0
September	74·1	1st	76·0	4th	71·0	2·3	4·5	0·6
October	72·5	2nd & 29th	74·0	15th & 26th	71·0	1·6	3·0	0·5
November	72·5	—	74·0	6th	70·2	1·5	3·5	0·5
December	72·2	8th & 9th	74·5	21st	69·0	1·7	3·0	0·0
Year	72·5	May 20th	77·5	January 15th	61·3	2·8	9·3	0·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	75·1	—	69·2	—	5·4	0·8
2.—RATNAPURA.								
January	65·5	21st	71·0	3rd	59·4	3·2	11·5	0·7
February	66·8	14th	70·0	27th & 28th	63·0	3·1	11·4	1·0
March	68·2	27th	70·1	1st	65·8	5·9	14·8	1·7
April	72·6	29th	76·1	1st	67·5	—	—	—
May	65·5	10th	69·8	3rd	59·4	3·2	11·5	0·7
June	73·1	6th	75·8	14th	70·0	0·4	1·0	0·0
July	72·4	9th	74·5	21st	69·1	0·7	1·4	0·5
August	73·4	2nd	75·3	12th	71·8	0·8	1·7	0·0
September	72·8	25th	74·8	28th	68·3	0·5	3·5	0·0
October	72·8	3rd	75·8	18th	71·0	—	—	—
November	72·6	13th	74·8	1st	70·8	2·0	7·6	1·1
December	67·5	9th	73·8	30th	67·8	2·6	2·4	0·8
Year	71·0	April 29th	76·1	Jan.3rd& May 3rd	59·4	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	74·1	—	68·0	—	?	?
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	51·5	5th	59·5	30th	41·0	10·7	22·3	12·8
February	51·0	18th	56·0	28th	42·0	18·5	26·8	13·3
March	50·5	8th	56·0	1st	43·0	22·4	24·8	13·3
April	48·7	13th	54·0	26th	42·0	25·9	28·0	19·3
May	48·4	15th	55·0	5th	41·0	30·6	37·8	25·8
June	46·0	5th & 7th	49·0	14th & 15th	40·0	32·5	38·3	31·8
July	—	Thermometer	broken	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—ANURADHAPURA			No	Instrument				
5.—MANNAR.								
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	53·9	7th & 8th	63·2	27th	46·2	22·3	30·5	12·9
March	60·4	4th	68·2	22nd	54·6	16·0	20·4	8·1
April	56·6	29th	62·4	22nd	46·3	21·0	30·0	17·5
May	58·5	8th	62·8	5th	52·8	19·8	24·1	15·3
June	68·1	14th	76·5	6th	54·6	10·0	23·4	1·2
July	71·8	4th	75·0	2nd	68·4	6·3	10·9	2·9
August	71·9	30th	73·5	13th	69·4	6·3	9·1	4·2
September	71·7	4th	74·0	3rd	67·2	6·3	10·7	3·0
October	68·7	4th	70·2	21st	66·4	9·1	11·4	6·1
November	68·8	15th	78·5	11th	66·2	9·5	11·9	7·3
December	68·8	11th	71·2	30th	65·0	9·3	15·5	6·3
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°					°	°	°
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	65·0	1st, 2nd, 4th, &c.	70·0	22nd	58·0	5·6	11·0	1·5
February	66·1	18th	72·0	2nd & 20th	60·0	5·6	9·5	2·5
March	71·5	24th	78·0	2nd	65·0	4·2	6·5	1·5
April	76·5	28th	80·0	5th	72·0	3·7	6·0	3·0
May	78·5	7th	80·0	5th	73·0	3·8	5·0	2·0
June	78·4	4th	80·0	20th	69·0	2·5	4·0	1·5
July	77·8	1st, 3rd, &c.	79·0	14th & 26th	76·5	2·4	4·5	1·0
August	77·5	10th & 11th	79·0	28th	70·0	2·3	4·0	0·0
September	77·2	—	78·0	1st	75·0	2·6	5·0	1·8
October	71·9	3rd	76·0	20th	66·0	4·5	6·0	2·5
November	69·9	—	72·0	16th	67·0	5·3	8·0	3·5
December	67·7	3th, 5th, &c.	71·0	30th	61·0	6·4	9·0	4·0
Year	73·2	Apr. 28th, May 7th	80·0	January 22nd	58·0	4·1	11·0	0·0
Means of extremes ...	—	— [&c.	76·3	—	67·7	—	6·5	2·1
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	68·5	1st	73·0	21st	64·0	4·3	6·4	2·0
February	70·5	3rd & 12th	73·0	1st	65·0	4·3	6·1	2·0
March ...	72·4	26th	76·0	19th	67·0	3·7	5·0	1·8
April	75·1	23rd & 24th	77·0	3rd, 4th, & 5th	73·0	3·3	4·8	2·0
May	75·7	11th	78·0	21st	71·0	3·7	6·4	1·6
June	74·5	6th, 12th, & 13th	76·0	15th	72·0	3·9	5·6	3·0
July	74·4	4th & 9th	76·0	23rd	71·0	3·7	4·7	2·6
August	77·5	10th & 11th	79·0	28th	70·0	3·2	3·8	2·5
September	74·8	6th, 8th, & 9th	76·0	28th & 29th	73·0	2·9	3·8	2·0
October	73·5	3rd & 15th	75·0	28th	72·0	2·0	3·6	1·0
November	72·0	4th & 5th	75·0	—	71·0	2·3	4·2	1·3
December	71·9	2nd & 4th	73·0	15th	67·5	3·4	7·1	1·6
Year	73·3	Aug. 10th & 11th	79·0	January 21st	64·0	3·4	7·1	1·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	75·6	—	69·7	—	5·1	1·9
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July		No Instrument						
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Year								
Means of extremes ...								
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January	63·7	2nd & 12th	65·0	3rd & 8th	62·0	4·1	8·0	1·5
February	61·0	18th	73·0	2nd	60·5	3·7	9·0	2·0
March	69·4	3rd	72·0	6th	67·0	3·1	5·5	2·0
April	70·3	11th & 22nd	72·0	19th	68·0	3·3	5·0	2·0
May	73·4	30th & 31st	72·0	16th	67·5	1·1	6·5	2·5
June	70·4	10th	72·0	17th & 19th	69·5	3·4	5·5	2·0
July	70·8	17th & 26th	72·0	14th	68·0	3·7	5·0	2·0
August	69·4	10th & 30th	72·0	23rd	65·5	4·2	7·0	2·0
September	69·3	8th & 19th	72·0	29th	66·0	5·1	8·0	2·5
October	68·9	19th	71·5	4th	67·0	2·9	4·5	1·5
November	69·7	30th	71·5	2nd, 4th, & 21st	68·0	3·5	5·5	2·0
December	70·2	9th & 10th	72·0	30th	67·0	2·4	5·0	1·0
Year	68·9	February 18th	73·0	February 2nd	60·5	3·4	9·0	1·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	71·4	—	66·3	—	6·2	1·9
10.—GALLE.								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July		No Instrument						
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Year								
Means of extremes ...								

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°					°	°	°
11.—KANDY.								
January	48·4	20th	58·0	23rd	36·3	15·5	17·7	5·2
February	49·6	11th	58·7	27th	37·0	15·9	24·2	9·7
March	51·1	7th	58·8	14th	45·5	16·0	21·2	12·4
April	64·7	3rd	67·3	7th	58·2	3·6	9·8	1·2
May	66·1	6th	69·0	30th	61·1	4·3	13·0	1·8
June	62·5	28th & 29th	67·0	10th	57·0	6·1	10·0	2·0
July	65·0	8th & 9th	68·0	23rd	58·0	3·8	7·0	2·0
August	61·5	2nd, 7th, &c.	67·0	10th	59·0	6·9	8·5	2·0
September	62·3	17th	67·0	23rd	58·0	5·1	7·5	2·5
October	63·7	3rd & 4th	66·0	9th	59·0	4·5	8·0	3·0
November	64·6	17th & 29th	67·0	2nd & 4th	62·0	4·3	6·2	3·0
December	66·6	3rd & 17th	67·0	23rd	60·0	4·9	7·0	1·0
Year	60·5	May 6th	69·0	January 23rd	36·3	7·6	24·2	1·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	65·1	—	54·2	—	11·7	3·8
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	42·8	5th	55·3	24th	28·6	1·9	9·0	0·1
February	44·5	11th	54·8	1st & 5th	34·2	1·9	10·1	0·1
March	43·0	7th	54·2	1st	31·5	1·9	8·2	0·2
April	45·0	3rd	52·3	11th	41·0	3·4	9·3	0·0
May	50·4	15th	57·8	6th	42·8	3·5	12·3	0·8
June	50·4	27th	54·6	7th	47·6	3·7	8·4	0·2
July	50·8	7th	54·9	22nd	40·2	2·4	6·2	0·1
August	51·2	19th	54·4	13th	42·2	2·7	4·8	0·5
September	50·7	21st	53·4	27th	44·2	3·7	6·3	0·6
October	49·7	25th	53·4	21st	42·2	2·8	5·0	1·4
November	49·4	28th	53·3	17th	42·5	2·4	5·2	0·9
December	46·6	4th	52·6	18th	40·2	3·0	10·6	1·3
Year	47·9	May 15th	57·8	January 24th	28·6	2·8	12·3	0·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	54·2	—	39·8	—	8·0	0·5
13.—HAKGALA.								
January	42·9	4th	53·5	14th	28·5	6·3	14·3	0·3
February	46·7	9th	55·5	4th	39·0	3·4	10·8	1·3
March	47·7	8th	54·5	19th	38·0	3·3	5·8	1·3
April	50·7	10th	54·0	5th	47·0	3·5	6·8	1·8
May	53·4	7th, 16th, & 17th	56·0	9th	42·0	4·2	15·8	2·3
June	51·5	20th	55·5	15th	46·0	5·1	14·8	2·8
July	50·1	—	53·0	22nd	42·0	5·4	8·3	3·0
August	50·2	20th	56·0	13th	44·0	6·3	8·7	4·8
September	49·7	—	51·0	27th	45·0	6·4	9·8	3·8
October	53·0	25th	56·0	21st	47·0	2·0	2·8	1·3
November	53·4	23rd	56·5	16th	50·0	1·4	2·8	0·8
December	50·9	5th	55·5	25th	45·0	1·9	3·8	0·8
Year	50·0	November 23rd	56·5	January 14th	28·5	4·1	15·8	0·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	54·8	—	42·8	—	8·7	2·0
14.—BADULLA.								
January	57·0	3rd	65·0	23rd	43·7	4·8	8·1	1·8
February	58·6	6th	64·9	27th	48·7	5·0	10·0	2·0
March	59·2	8th	66·3	1st	48·7	5·6	9·1	1·7
April	61·8	30th	64·6	5th	56·1	5·0	6·8	3·7
May	62·9	3rd	65·9	14th	58·3	4·2	6·9	2·1
June	58·9	2nd	63·7	9th	54·4	5·2	8·0	3·1
July	58·9	5th	65·7	24th	48·6	5·5	7·0	3·5
August	60·5	24th	64·7	29th	55·7	5·4	9·9	1·1
September	62·0	8th	67·7	1st	55·5	3·8	8 9	0·9
October	64·1	4th	67·7	6th	61·7	3·0	6·1	0·9
November	63·9	23rd	67·7	2nd	61·0	3·1	5·7	1·4
December	62·6	14th	69·7	16th	57·2	3·1	5·9	0·9
Year	60·8	December 14th	69·7	January 23rd	43·7	4·5	10·0	0·9
Means of extremes ...	—	—	66·1	—	54·1	—	7·7	1·9
15.—DIYATALAWA.								
January	50·0	5th	58·6	24th	36·6	5·5	12·7	1·0
February	50·9	11th	59·8	26th	36·2	6·6	17·3	2·6
March	47·8	3rd, 7th, & 8th	58·0	19th	32·0	9·9	17·8	4·0
April	56·2	27th	60·6	5th	48·6	4·6	7·0	1·0
May	57·4	29th	63·0	8th	51·0	4·2	8·0	1·4
June	55·3	5th & 7th	60·0	16th	50·2	5·8	9·8	1·5
July	54·0	5th.	60·4	23rd	41·2	6·6	15·0	1·6
August	55·9	19th & 20th	60·0	13th	52·0	5·6	8·5	3·2
September	56·0	13th	61·6	24th	47·2	5·1	9·2	2·4
October	57·3	5th	62·0	21st	52·0	3·3	6·5	1·4
November	57·2	29th	61·2	28th	50·4	3·5	8·6	1·6
December	544	6th	61·0	26th	45·2	4·7	12·0	3·5
Year	54·4	May 29th	63·0	March 19th	32·0	5·5	17·8	1·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	60·5	—	45·2	—	11·0	2·1
16.—RAGAMA		No Instrument						

TABLE IX.—Mean and Extreme Air Temperature in the Shade for 1902.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum.		Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum.	
							Date.	°		Date.	°
	°	°	°	°	°	°			°		
1.—COLOMBO.											
January ...	78·5	80·2	84·7	87·9	17·3	70·6	25th	91·8	26·2	24th	65·2
February ...	80·4	82·5	86·1	89·6	17·1	72·5	23rd	92·6	22·8	7th	69·8
March ...	82·4	84·7	87·7	90·7	15·7	75·0	5th	93·4	21·2	6th	72·2
April ...	83·4	86·2	88·3	91·0	15·2	75·8	10th	93·2	20·4	7th	72·8
May ...	82·7	84·1	85·4	88·3	9·7	78·6	12th	90·5	17·7	21st	72·8
June ...	82·8	85·1	85·0	88·5	10·1	78·4	5th	91·7	18·7	20th	73·0
July ...	80·6	82·4	82·6	86·0	9·2	76·8	18th	88·2	13·7	5th	74·5
August ...	82·0	84·0	83·9	87·5	9·4	78·1	27th	89·2	14·2	17th	75·0
September ...	80·9	83·3	83·1	86·8	10·4	76·4	25th	90·0	18·0	4th	72·0
October ...	79·3	81·5	82·4	86·5	12·4	74·1	9, 11, & 25th	90·7	18·0	25th & 28th	72·7
November ...	79·9	82·1	83·5	87·4	13·4	74·0	28th	90·7	19·2	6th	71·5
December ...	79·5	81·0	83·7	86·9	13·0	73·9	18th	89·4	17·8	30th	71·6
Year ...	81·0	83·1	84·7	88·1	12·7	75·4	March 5th	93·4	28·2	January 24th	65·2
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90·8	19·0	—	71·8
2.—RATNAPURA.											
January ...	78·4	79·0	86·6	92·5	23·8	68·7	29th	97·1	34·6	17th	62·5
February ...	76·9	81·4	79·4	95·2	25·3	69·9	2nd	99·4	35·2	27th	64·2
March ...	82·4	83·3	89·7	96·0	21·9	74·1	7th	99·9	32·4	1st	67·5
April ...	81·4	84·4	88·4	95·1	24·2	70·9	18th	98·8	33·7	13th	65·1
May ...	78·4	79·0	86·6	92·5	23·8	68·7	29th	97·1	34·6	17th	62·5
June ...	80·7	83·8	84·8	90·4	16·9	73·5	2nd	96·3	25·8	14th	70·5
July ...	79·8	81·5	83·6	88·9	15·8	73·1	23rd	94·3	24·3	23rd	70·0
August ...	79·8	82·3	82·9	89·2	15·0	74·2	4th	92·3	20·3	12th	72·0
September ...	79·3	82·6	82·1	89·0	15·7	73·3	29th	96·6	27·6	28th	69·0
October ...	78·0	82·5	80·1	90·7	19·3	71·4	1st	96·7	27·2	21st & 29th	69·5
November ...	78·5	83·0	81·8	91·4	20·8	70·6	28th	94·8	25·8	8th	69·0
December ...	78·0	80·6	83·4	90·5	20·4	70·1	15th	95·5	33·7	12th	61·8
Year ...	79·2	82·1	84·1	91·7	20·2	71·5	March 7th	99·9	38·1	Dec. 12th	61·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96·5	29·6	—	66·9
3.—PUTTALAM.											
January ...	75·9	78·2	81·4	—	—	68·2	—	—	—	30th	62·8
February ...	77·5	80·2	82·9	—	—	69·5	—	—	—	1st	63·8
March ...	81·2	84·2	86·7	—	—	72·9	—	—	—	1st	66·8
April ...	82·2	85·5	86·7	86·5	11·9	74·6	22nd	89·0	18·7	5th & 6th	70·3
May ...	83·5	85·2	86·3	86·2	7·2	79·0	10th & 12th	88·0	16·2	5th	71·8
June ...	82·8	84·6	85·3	86·4	7·9	78·5	18th	88·5	14·7	14th & 20th	73·8
July ...	81·0	82·6	83·1	85·1	7·7	77·4	23rd	86·5	13·7	14th	72·8
August ...	82·2	83·9	84·8	86·9	8·6	78·3	2nd	90·5	15·2	17th	75·3
September ...	81·2	83·1	83·5	88·4	11·3	77·1	29th	89·0	15·2	1st	73·8
October ...	78·8	81·7	81·3	84·9	11·6	73·3	2nd & 16th	88·0	16·2	20th	71·8
November ...	78·0	80·3	80·6	84·9	11·8	73·1	5th	88·0	16·2	4th & 6th	71·8
December ...	77·8	80·3	81·1	84·1	12·0	72·1	18th	89·0	23·2	30th	65·8
Year ...	80·2	82·5	83·6	85·9	10·0	74·5	—	—	—	January 30th	62·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70·1
4.—ANURADHAPURA.											
January ...	81·7	84·1	84·7	85·1	8·9	76·2	28th	87·6	15·6	1st	72·0
February ...	81·4	82·3	85·8	86·8	10·6	76·2	27th	89·8	13·9	3rd & 14th	75·9
March ...	82·9	85·0	87·3	92·4	16·0	76·4	24th	96·2	20·5	30th	75·7
April ...	84·2	85·9	88·7	92·8	14·6	78·2	16th	95·2	19·5	5th & 9th	75·7
May ...	85·7	87·5	90·3	92·0	12·8	79·2	30th	94·0	16·9	21st	77·1
June ...	84·0	86·7	87·2	91·8	13·7	78·1	1st & 16th	95·2	18·2	19th & 27th	77·0
July ...	83·5	85·5	86·9	91·0	12·9	78·1	18th	93·6	16·1	9th & 20th	77·5
August ...	84·0	85·5	88·3	93·4	15·2	78·2	9th	96·5	19·2	16th	77·3
September ...	84·2	85·7	88·9	93·1	15·1	78·0	29th	97·2	20·2	23rd & 27th	77·0
October ...	80·2	80·1	82·8	89·1	11·3	77·8	1st	94·0	17·7	24th	76·3
November ...	—	—	—	86·0	7·7	78·3	4th	90·5	13·5	4th	77·0
December ...	—	—	—	85·8	7·7	78·1	16th	89·2	12·2	22, 25, & 27th	77·0
Year ...	—	—	—	89·9	12·2	77·7	Sept. 29th	97·2	17·0	January 1st	72·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93·2	17·0	—	76·2
5.—MANNAR.											
January ...	77·6	79·2	81·3	84·0	11·7	72·3	7th	88·0	21·0	22nd & 23rd	67·0
February ...	79·1	80·9	83·6	86·2	13·2	73·0	27th	91·3	23·5	1st & 26th	67·8
March ...	83·4	85·9	89·3	89·7	14·7	75·0	15th	95·6	25·1	1st & 18th	70·5
April ...	85·8	88·6	91·7	95·2	18·2	77·0	25th & 26th	98·7	25·7	2nd & 3rd	73·0
May ...	86·8	89·1	90·1	90·5	12·1	81·4	2nd	98·0	23·5	4th	74·5
June ...	85·4	87·4	88·4	91·4	11·0	80·4	1st	97·0	25·0	20th	72·0
July ...	83·3	85·1	85·8	84·3	10·4	78·9	2nd	91·0	13·2	13th	77·8
August ...	83·9	85·8	87·1	90·5	11·5	79·0	8th	96·0	18·8	3rd	77·2
September ...	83·1	84·9	85·9	89·3	10·7	78·6	26th & 27th	92·0	16·0	29th	76·0
October ...	81·2	83·9	84·2	89·1	13·5	75·6	2nd & 3rd	96·0	24·0	28th	72·0
November ...	78·7	80·7	80·4	85·6	10·7	74·9	1st	91·0	18·0	25th	73·0
December ...	79·2	80·6	81·8	84·0	8·8	75·2	18th	88·8	15·8	11th	73·0
Year ...	82·3	84·3	85·8	88·9	13·0	75·9	April 25 & 26	98·7	31·7	Jan. 22 & 23	67·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93·6	20·8	—	72·8

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	°	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	°
6.—JAFFNA.	°	°	°	°	°	°			°		
January ...	77·3	80·6	80·8	83·6	13·0	70·6	23, 29, & 30	86·0	21·0	22nd	65·0
February ...	79·6	81·8	82·1	84·4	9·6	74·8	24th	86·2	15·8	1st & 6th	70·4
March ...	83·3	85·4	88·6	90·5	14·7	75·8	14th & 16th	93·0	23·0	1st	70·0
April ...	85·7	86·9	90·1	91·8	11·6	80·2	25th	94·1	18·1	5th & 8th	76·0
May ...	85·2	86·6	86·9	89·2	7·0	82·2	2nd	94·0	19·0	5th	75·0
June ...	84·0	84·9	86·3	88·7	7·8	80·9	2nd	92·5	19·5	20th	73·0
July ...	82·6	83·5	84·0	86·9	6·7	80·2	10th	90·0	11·4	19th	78·6
August ...	82·8	83·6	85·1	87·9	8·1	79·8	10th	91·0	17·0	28th	74·0
September ...	82·6	83·3	84·6	87·1	7·3	79·8	27th	91·5	12·5	2, 11, 12, & 13	79·0
October ...	80·9	82·9	83·4	87·0	10·6	76·4	2nd	92·5	21·2	20th	71·3
November ...	79·2	80·8	81·8	84·4	9·2	75·2	4th	89·5	16·5	11th	72·5
December ...	78·3	80·3	80·5	82·9	8·8	74·1	18th & 19th	86·0	16·0	30th	70·0
Year ...	81·8	83·3	84·5	87·3	9·5	77·5	April 25th	94·1	29·1	Jan. 22nd	65·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90·8	17·6	—	72·0
7.—TRINCOMALEE.											
January ...	76·3	78·6	77·7	81·8	9·0	72·8	25th	83·5	14·7	21st	68·8
February ...	79·7	82·7	75·6	84·4	9·6	74·8	24th	86·2	15·8	1st & 6th	70·4
March ...	81·2	82·4	85·1	87·1	11·0	76·1	21st & 22nd	91·0	19·0	9th	72·0
April ...	84·3	85·3	89·0	91·4	13·0	78·4	28th	97·8	21·4	30th	76·4
May ...	85·8	87·0	91·1	94·2	14·8	79·4	11th & 12th	97·0	20·2	1st	76·8
June ...	84·8	85·8	90·1	92·9	14·5	78·4	16th	95·8	19·8	20th	76·0
July ...	81·1	82·5	86·7	90·8	12·7	78·1	1st & 2nd	93·0	18·3	23rd	74·7
August ...	83·1	84·0	87·5	92·0	14·3	77·7	22nd	95·0	19·5	9th	75·5
September ...	83·2	84·0	88·0	92·2	14·5	77·7	23rd	96·7	21·7	28th	75·0
October ...	80·1	82·0	82·9	87·3	11·8	75·5	8th	91·0	18·2	11th	72·8
November ...	78·2	80·4	79·8	84·0	9·7	74·3	2nd	88·0	15·8	12th	72·2
December ...	78·1	80·1	80·8	83·1	8·7	74·4	15th & 18th	85·0	13·4	15th	71·6
Year ...	81·3	82·9	84·5	88·4	11·9	76·5	April 28th	97·8	29·0	Jan. 21st	68·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91·7	18·2	—	73·5
8.—BATTICALOA.											
January ...	74·5	76·6	77·5	80·7	11·3	69·4	7th, 17th, &c.	81·4	16·0	23rd	65·4
February ...	76·1	78·8	78·3	82·3	11·0	71·3	26th	83·7	17·3	1st	66·4
March ...	78·1	81·5	80·6	85·9	13·5	72·4	24th	89·9	21·9	1st	68·0
April ...	82·0	85·7	85·1	90·4	15·3	75·1	15th & 21st	92·4	20·7	5th	71·7
May ...	83·5	87·8	86·3	93·5	17·0	76·5	19th	96·4	22·4	5th	74·0
June ...	82·6	86·8	85·6	93·7	18·4	75·3	23rd	96·7	24·0	9th	72·7
July ...	82·1	85·6	85·1	93·1	17·4	75·7	21st	95·7	23·7	23rd	72·0
August ...	81·6	84·7	84·9	91·0	15·9	75·1	31st	95·9	23·4	18th	72·5
September ...	81·9	84·9	85·0	92·5	16·6	75·9	11th	99·2	25·1	28th	74·1
October ...	78·8	81·2	81·7	86·5	13·1	73·4	8th	92·4	21·4	11th	71·0
November ...	77·3	78·2	80·8	84·7	11·8	72·9	2nd	88·7	17·0	10th	71·7
December ...	75·8	77·8	77·4	84·5	12·1	72·4	18th & 19th	85·8	16·6	30th	69·2
Year ...	79·5	82·4	82·4	88·2	14·4	73·8	Sept. 11th	99·2	33·8	Jan. 23rd	65·4
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91·5	20·8	—	70·7
9.—HAMBANTOTA.											
January ...	78·8	82·8	85·9	94·8	27·0	67·8	23rd & 25th	96·0	31·0	18th & 20th	65·0
February ...	79·7	82·7	85·6	92·1	21·4	70·7	1st, 2nd, & 7th	95·0	30·0	2, 3, & 4	65·0
March ...	80·5	82·8	86·2	92·4	19·9	72·5	23, 24, & 25	95·5	25·5	6th	70·0
April ...	81·1	83·9	85·9	91·3	17·7	73·6	—	95·5	25·0	25th	70·5
May ...	81·9	84·2	87·0	95·1	20·6	74·5	2nd	97·0	24·0	—	73·0
June ...	81·0	82·4	86·9	93·2	19·4	73·8	20th	94·5	22·0	19th	72·5
July ...	81·1	82·5	86·7	94·1	20·0	74·1	29th	96·0	23·0	4th & 7th	73·0
August ...	80·3	82·0	85·2	92·7	19·1	73·6	2nd & 3rd	96·5	24·5	17th	72·2
September ...	79·9	81·0	84·3	89·1	14·7	74·4	27th	91·5	20·0	5th & 13th	71·5
October ...	78·5	80·2	83·6	89·3	17·5	71·8	15th	92·0	21·0	17th	71·0
November ...	79·3	81·0	83·8	87·6	14·3	73·3	9th	90·5	19·0	2, 3, & 4	71·5
December ...	79·0	80·7	83·8	86·2	13·6	72·6	30th	87·5	17·5	25th & 31st	70·0
Year ...	80·1	82·2	85·4	91·5	18·8	72·7	May 2nd & 4th	97·0	32·0	Jan. & Feb.	65·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93·9	23·5	—	70·4
10.—GALLE.											
January ...	78·7	78·6	81·7	86·2	10·2	76·0	1st, 3rd, & 4th	86·6	12·0	4th & 5th	74·6
February ...	79·7	80·0	81·9	86·5	9·3	77·2	6, 7, 10, &c.	86·8	11·4	2nd & 12th	75·4
March ...	82·6	83·2	85·0	87·7	8·2	79·5	30th	88·4	12·9	28th	75·5
April ...	82·9	83·6	85·2	88·2	8·3	79·9	11th & 20th	89·0	11·5	6th	77·5
May ...	82·2	82·9	83·6	86·9	6·8	80·1	19th	87·8	10·3	21st	77·5
June ...	82·0	82·7	83·6	87·8	8·2	79·6	—	88·0	12·0	19th	76·0
July ...	80·8	81·4	82·6	88·3	7·5	78·3	8th	88·3	13·3	3rd	75·0
August ...	81·6	81·9	83·5	84·6	5·0	79·6	30th	86·4	9·4	27th	77·0
September ...	79·9	80·2	81·7	83·8	6·0	77·8	20th	88·2	13·2	9th & 10th	75·0
October. ...	78·4	80·5	80·7	82·6	8·5	74·1	2nd	84·8	12·8	13th & 16th	72·0
November ...	79·0	81·3	82·1	84·0	15·4	73·6	25th	85·9	15·8	10th	70·1
December ...	77·9	80·0	81·2	83·7	11·1	72·6	4th	85·5	15·0	31st	70·5
Year ...	80·5	81·3	82·7	86·1	8·7	77·4	April 11 & 20	89·0	18·9	Nov. 10th	70·1
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87·1	12·5	—	74·7

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
11.—KANDY.	°	°	°	°	°	°			°		
January ...	72·7	74·8	79·5	81·7	17·8	69·3	23rd	84·8	31·8	23rd	53·0
February ...	74·6	77·4	80·8	83·8	18·0	65·5	27th	86·8	28·1	1st	58·7
March ...	77·0	80·2	83·9	86·6	19·5	67·1	25th	91·3	30·1	1st	61·2
April ...	77·0	81·3	80·8	86·3	18·0	68·8	16th	89·3	25·9	5th	63·4
May ...	78·2	81·8	81·9	86·2	15·3	70·9	17th	89·8	21·8	6th & 17th	68·0
June ...	76·3	80·1	80·0	84·0	15·4	68·6	1st	87·8	23·8	14th	64·0
July ...	74·3	76·7	77·5	80·6	11·8	68·8	28th	84·8	22·8	25th	62·0
August ...	75·4	78·9	78·9	82·9	14·5	68·4	8th	85·8	19·8	21st	66·0
September ...	75·4	79·6	79·1	83·6	15·6	67·4	29th	86·8	24·3	27th	62·5
October ...	74·8	79·3	76·8	83·4	15·2	68·2	5th	86·6	21·6	21st	65·0
November ...	74·6	78·4	76·5	83·3	14·4	68·9	18th	86·8	20·3	3rd	66·5
December ...	74·5	76·8	78·4	82·5	14·1	68·4	1st & 17th	85·6	20·6	22nd	65·0
Year ...	75·4	78·8	79·5	83·7	15·8	68·4	March 25th	91·3	24·3	Jan. 23rd	53·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87·2	24·3	—	62·9
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.											
January ...	57·1	63·2	63·5	67·3	22·6	44·7	22nd	72·7	42·6	17th	30·1
February ...	58·5	64·1	64·9	68·6	22·2	46·4	2nd	73·0	38·0	1st & 5th	35·0
March ...	60·3	67·2	68·7	71·2	26·3	44·9	27th	74·5	42·4	1st	31·2
April ...	60·6	68·3	65·2	71·8	23·4	48·4	20th	74·6	29·8	24th	44·8
May ...	63·2	68·0	67·7	71·2	17·4	53·9	18th	74·2	27·5	2nd	47·7
June ...	61·3	65·0	64·8	68·5	14·6	54·1	2nd	74·0	25·8	3rd	48·2
July ...	58·2	61·1	60·5	63·2	10·0	53·2	22nd	71·0	29·2	22nd	41·8
August ...	60·0	62·9	63·2	65·8	11·9	53·9	3rd	70·5	27·8	13th	42·7
September ...	59·5	62·7	61·5	65·4	11·0	54·4	27th	70·7	23·7	27th	47·0
October ...	59·7	64·5	62·0	67·2	14·7	52·5	1st	73·0	28·9	21st	44·1
November ...	58·9	62·3	62·7	67·4	15·6	51·7	23rd	70·5	24·5	17th	46·0
December ...	59·4	64·3	64·4	67·1	17·5	49·6	23rd	70·0	28·0	21st	42·0
Year ...	59·7	64·5	64·1	67·9	17·3	50·6	April 20th	74·6	44·5	Jan. 17th	30·1
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72·4	30·7	—	41·7
13.—HAKGALA.											
January ...	56·0	58·3	60·4	62·1	12·9	49·2	8th	67·0	27·7	17th	39·3
February ...	57·1	59·7	61·6	60·8	10·7	50·1	26th	63·5	22·2	5th	41·3
March ...	60·1	63·7	65·5	64·8	13·8	51·0	16th	69·5	26·7	20th	42·8
April ...	61·6	65·8	64·8	67·0	12·8	54·2	27th	70·0	21·2	5th	48·8
May ...	63·7	67·2	66·2	69·5	11·9	57·6	13th	75·0	20·7	2nd & 5th	54·3
June ...	61·7	64·5	64·1	68·8	12·2	56·6	1st	72·0	18·7	3rd	53·3
July ...	59·4	61·2	61·5	64·2	8·7	55·5	20th	72·5	24·2	22nd	48·3
August ...	61·2	63·6	63·6	66·2	9·7	56·5	6th & 23rd	70·0	18·2	13th	51·8
September ...	60·0	62·3	61·8	63·3	7·2	56·1	26th & 27th	68·0	15·7	27th	52·3
October ...	59·8	62·9	61·4	63·5	8·5	55·0	10th	66·0	17·2	21st	48·8
November ...	59·0	61·3	60·8	62·9	8·1	54·8	18th	67·0	15·7	16th	51·3
December ...	58·0	60·7	60·6	63·7	10·9	52·8	26th	68·0	20·7	20th	47·3
Year ...	59·8	62·6	62·7	64·7	10·6	54·1	May 13th	75·0	35·7	Jan. 17th	39·3
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69·0	20·7	—	48·3
14.—BADULLA.											
January ...	68·9	71·8	73·0	76·6	15·3	61·8	27th	79·8	28·2	23rd	51·6
February ...	70·7	73·5	75·0	78·5	14·9	63·6	26th	81·0	29·4	27th	51·6
March ...	73·6	77·5	78·6	82·9	17·9	64·8	23rd	86·4	28·6	1st	57·8
April ...	75·4	80·2	79·1	85·1	18·3	66·8	28th	87·7	27·6	5th	60·1
May ...	76·7	81·9	81·1	86·7	19·6	67·1	29th	90·0	25·4	8th & 15th	64·6
June ...	75·8	81·6	81·8	87·3	23·2	64·1	21st	90·1	30·5	9th	59·6
July ...	75·9	81·1	82·6	86·9	22·8	64·1	21st	90·4	34·7	24th	55·7
August ...	75·7	80·4	80·8	87·1	21·2	65·9	2nd	91·5	30·9	29th	60·6
September ...	75·1	80·0	79·5	86·4	20·6	65·8	24th	89·2	28·6	23rd	60·6
October ...	73·4	77·6	75·5	81·4	14·3	67·1	2nd	86·0	21·0	9th	65·0
November ...	72·0	75·2	73·8	79·7	12·7	67·0	4th	82·0	17·4	14th	64·6
December ...	70·8	73·3	73·5	78·2	12·5	65·7	3rd	82·7	20·1	20th	62·6
Year ...	73·7	77·0	77·9	83·0	17·7	65·3	August 2nd	91·5	39·9	Jan.23&Feb.27	51·6
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86·4	27·0	—	59·4
15.—DIYATALAWA.											
January ...	63·7	66·6	69·2	72·9	17·4	55·5	30th	77·8	28·8	12th & 17th	49·0
February ...	65·6	68·2	71·3	75·4	17·9	57·5	1st	79·2	28·4	1st	50·8
March ...	68·6	73·5	74·6	79·2	21·5	57·7	20th & 25th	83·0	33·2	19th	49·8
April ...	69·1	74·4	72·0	79·4	18·6	60·8	23rd	83·0	27·6	5th	55·4
May ...	70·9	77·4	73·6	81·7	19·5	61·6	16th	85·2	26·2	8th	59·0
June ...	70·9	75·9	75·6	80·5	19·4	61·1	16th	85·2	27·4	10th	57·8
July ...	70·3	75·0	74·7	79·3	17·9	61·4	21st	83·2	29·2	23rd	54·0
August ...	70·0	74·8	73·6	79·6	18·1	61·5	20th	84·0	25·0	7th & 12th	59·0
September ...	69·3	74·7	72·1	79·6	18·5	61·1	24th	83·2	27·2	24th	56·0
October ...	66·9	72·0	68·1	75·6	15·0	60·6	29th	79·0	22·5	21st	56·5
November ...	66·0	69·3	68·1	75·4	14·7	60·7	11th	79·0	21·0	10th & 14th	58·0
December ...	65·6	68·0	69·5	74·1	15·0	59·1	22nd	78·0	24·0	21st & 26th	54·0
Year ...	68·1	72·5	71·9	77·6	17·7	59·9	May 16 & June 16	85·2	36·2	Jan. 12 & 17	49·0
Means of extremes								81·6	26·7		54·9

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
16.—RAGAMA.	°	°	°	°	°	°			°		
January ...	77·1	80·2	81·4	88·8	19·0	69·8	29th	93·2	28·2	23rd	65·0
February ...	78·0	81·6	82·2	91·8	21·5	70·3	23rd	93·8	26·8	19th	67·0
March ...	79·9	83·4	84·1	91·2	19·0	72·2	5th	93·4	23·4	1, 6, & 11	70·0
April ...	80·6	84·7	84·5	92·5	19·3	72·7	20th & 23rd	94·8	25·0	4th	69·8
May ...	80·1	83·1	83·7	90·3	17·7	73·6	3rd	91·8	22·8	21st	69·0
June ...	79·5	82·7	83·2	92·0	17·6	72·7	3rd	92·0	23·8	29th	68·2
July ...	79·5	82·3	83·0	89·3	16·0	73·3	7th	91·4	24·4	29th	67·0
August ...	80·8	84·2	84·5	89·6	15·9	73·7	7th	90·8	18·8	22nd	72·0
September ...	79·1	82·3	82·5	89·6	17·2	72·4	22nd	90·8	21·6	15th	69·2
October ...	—	—	—	Observatory discontinued					—	—	—
November ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XII.—Sea Level Equivalents of Monthly Mean Temperature for 1902.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	78·6	80·5	82·5	83·5	82·8	82·9	80·7	82·1	81·0	79·4	80·0	79·6	81·1
Ratnapura ...	78·6	77·1	82·6	81·6	78·6	80·9	80·0	80·0	79·5	78·2	78·7	78·2	79·4
Puttalam ...	76·0	77·6	81·3	82·3	83·6	82·9	81·1	82·3	81·3	78·9	78·1	77·9	80·3
Anuradhapura ...	82·3	82·0	83·5	84·8	86·3	84·6	84·1	84·6	84·8	80·8	—	—	—
Mannar ...	77·6	79·1	83·4	85·8	86·8	85·4	83·3	83·9	83·1	81·2	78·7	79·2	82·3
Jaffna ...	77·3	79·6	83·3	85·7	85·2	84·0	82·6	82·8	82·6	80·9	79·2	78·3	81·8
Trincomalee ...	76·3	79·7	81·2	84·3	85·8	84·8	81·1	83·1	83·2	80·1	78·2	78·1	81·3
Batticaloa ...	74·6	76·2	78·2	82·1	83·6	82·7	82·2	81·7	82·0	78·9	77·4	75·9	79·6
Hambantota ...	78·9	79·8	80·6	81·2	82·0	81·1	81·2	80·4	80·0	78·6	79·4	79·1	80·2
Galle ...	78·8	79·8	82·7	83·0	82·3	82·1	80·9	81·7	80·0	78·5	79·0	78·0	80·6

TABLE XIV.—Monthly Means and Extremes of Pressure for 1902.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
1.—COLOMBO ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·879	·942	·817	·125	1·008	13th	·750	2nd	·258
February ...	·942	·009	·875	·134	1·076	17th	·797	2nd	·279
March ...	·845	·909	·782	·127	·961	16th	·706	6th	·255
April ...	·815	·875	·756	·119	·946	1st	·701	23rd	·245
May ...	·816	·862	·770	·092	·918	15th	·732	25th & 26th	·186
June ...	·820	·860	·781	·079	·934	20th & 22nd	·705	11th	·229
July ...	·831	·874	·788	·086	·987	22nd	·721	11th	·266
August ...	·814	·859	·769	·090	·929	31st	·709	8th	·220
September ...	·862	·912	·813	·099	·940	9th	·771	23rd	·169
October ...	·890	·945	·831	·118	1·053	7th	·748	26th	·305
November ...	·868	·925	·812	·113	·993	3rd	·735	30th	·258
December ...	·864	·925	·804	·121	1·006	18th	·722	5th	·284
Year ...	·854	·909	·800	·109	1·076	February 17th	·701	April 23rd	·375
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·979	—	·733	—	·246
2.—RATNAPURA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·635	·709	·561	·148	·758	14th	·507	29th	·251
February ...	·684	·761	·608	·153	·805	18th	·514	2nd	·291
March ...	·593	·676	·521	·155	·780	22nd	·456	7th	·324
April ...	·559	·623	·495	·128	·830	1st & 2nd	·550	26th	·280
May ...	·635	·709	·561	·148	·758	14th	·507	29th	·251
June ...	·566	·604	·528	·076	·721	22nd	·438	10th	·283
July ...	·589	·634	·544	·090	·780	22nd	·451	10th	·329
August ...	·573	·625	·522	·103	·713	30th	·410	3rd	·303
September ...	·615	·667	·563	·104	·756	5th	·518	28th	·238
October ...	·650	·710	·590	·116	·813	8th	·510	29th	·303
November ...	·629	·679	·580	·099	·762	21st	·491	1st	·271
December ...	·630	·680	·580	·100	·745	19th	·475	5th	·270
Year ...	·614	·673	·555	·118	·830	April 1st & 2nd	·438	August 3rd	·392
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·768	—	·485	—	·283
3.—PUTTALAM ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·845	·918	·772	·146	·981	13th & 26th	·733	28th	·248
February ...	·923	·991	·856	·135	1·070	17th	·791	28th	·279
March ...	·806	·873	·739	·134	·923	1st	·672	22nd	·251
April ...	·766	·826	·706	·120	·894	7th	·636	18th	·258
May ...	·757	·799	·715	·084	·840	11th & 14th	·662	26th	·178
June ...	·742	·785	·700	·085	·887	22nd	·628	29th	·259
July ...	·757	·802	·712	·090	·926	22nd	·625	7th	·301
August ...	·746	·796	·697	·099	·877	31st	·576	22nd	·301
September ...	·802	·851	·753	·097	·900	4th	·643	18th	·257
October ...	·850	·903	·797	·106	1·095	7th	·689	31st	·316
November ...	·846	·895	·798	·097	1·002	21st	·709	11th	·293
December ...	·856	·913	·800	·113	1·003	30th	·731	25th	·272
Year ...	·808	·863	·754	·109	1·070	February 17th	·576	August 22nd	·494
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·942	—	·675	—	·267

TABLE XIV. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M	3½ P.M	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
4.—ANURADHAPURA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·604	·654	·554	·100	·718	10th	·490	6th	·228
February ...	·654	·719	·590	·129	·798	11th, 17th, & 24th	·507	3rd	·291
March ...	·558	·634	·483	·151	·688	1st	·414	3rd	·274
April ...	·502	·575	·430	·145	·646	3rd	·321	17th	·325
May ...	·470	·520	·420	·100	·582	11th	·378	28th	·204
June ...	·500	·542	·458	·084	·628	20th	·400	7th	·228
July ...	·496	·541	·452	·089	·674	22nd	·383	10th	·291
August ...	·475	·528	·422	·106	·598	28th	·380	22nd	·218
September ...	·505	·558	·442	·116	·630	4th	·378	25th	·252
October ...	·548	·605	·491	·114	·695	7th	·401	30th	·292
November ...	·552	·602	·502	·100	·660	8th	·353	2nd	·307
December ...	·554	·613	·495	·118	·680	31st	·409	5th	·271
Year ...	·539	·591	·478	·113	·798	Feb. 11, 17, & 24	·321	April 17th	·477
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·666	—	·401	—	·265
5.—MANNAR ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·885	·940	·831	·109	·977	10th & 13th	·761	2nd	·216
February ...	·953	1·008	·899	·109	1·061	17th	·824	28th	·237
March ...	·837	·892	·782	·110	·934	1st	·726	23rd	·208
April ...	·784	·840	·729	·111	·909	3rd	·684	22nd	·225
May ...	·740	·791	·689	·102	·843	5th	·650	6th	·193
June ...	·748	·799	·697	·102	·865	20th	·642	12th	·223
July ...	·749	·799	·700	·099	·904	23rd	·650	11th & 12th	·254
August ...	·751	·802	·701	·101	·837	27th	·669	7th	·168
September ...	·781	·832	·730	·102	·852	6th, 20th, & 30th	·700	24th	·152
October ...	·856	·909	·804	·105	1·007	21st	·700	27th	·307
November ...	·863	·915	·812	·103	·985	22nd	·743	1st	·242
December ...	·876	·925	·827	·098	1·023	31st	·751	5th	·272
Year ...	·819	·871	·767	·104	1·061	February 17th	·642	June 12th	·319
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·933	—	·708	—	·225
6.—JAFFNA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	945	·999	·892	·107	1·058	10th	·824	2nd	·234
February ...	1·014	1·072	·957	·115	1·139	17th	·864	27th	·275
March ...	·887	·949	·826	·123	·988	16th	·781	22nd	·207
April ...	·838	·900	·777	·123	·984	2nd	·713	18th	·271
May ...	·788	·839	·738	·101	·900	4th	·674	26th	·226
June ...	·784	·834	·734	·100	·919	20th	·669	11th	·250
July ...	·781	·827	·736	·091	·955	23rd	·636	11th	·319
August ...	·782	·834	·731	·103	·915	28th	·684	7th	·226
September ...	·830	·885	·775	·110	·938	30th	·724	23rd	·214
October ...	·908	·965	·852	·113	1·054	7th	·731	29th	·323
November ...	·919	·974	·864	·110	1·052	21st	·770	1st	·282
December ...	·928	·984	·872	·112	1·083	28th	·777	5th	·306
Year ...	·867	·922	·813	·109	1·139	February 17th	·636	July 11th	·503
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·998	—	·737	—	·261
7.—TRINCOMALEE ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·947	·990	·895	·104	1·049	9th	·783	3rd	·266
February ...	1·001	1·055	·948	·107	1·117	17th & 18th	·858	27th	·259
March ...	·889	·947	·831	·116	·991	5th	·762	20th	·229
April ...	·845	·905	·786	·119	·981	2nd	·713	22nd	·268
May ...	·789	·848	·731	·117	·908	14th	·661	26th	·247
June ...	·779	·837	·722	·115	·928	20th	·651	11th & 12th	·277
July ...	·791	·837	·725	·112	·965	23rd	·659	11th	·306
August ...	·779	·837	·722	·115	·906	28th	·653	7th	·253
September ...	·829	·888	·771	·117	·928	28th & 29th	·710	23rd	·218
October ...	·912	·968	·857	·111	1·035	7th & 12th	·775	29th	·260
November ...	·977	·980	·875	·106	1·049	22nd	·767	1st	·282
December ...	·913	·967	·859	·108	1·043	28th	·806	24th	·237
Year ...	·870	·922	·818	·104	1·111	Feb. 17th & 18th	·651	June 11th & 12th	·460
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·992	—	·733	—	·259
8.—BATTICALOA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·919	·995	·843	·152	1·055	21st	·770	4th	·285
February ...	·983	1·071	·896	·175	1·176	17th	·864	1st & 2nd	·312
March ...	·914	·976	·858	·112	·994	15th	·772	21st	·222
April ...	·850	·908	·793	·115	·979	3rd	·711	25th	·268
May ...	·833	·883	·784	·099	·926	14th	·711	3rd	·215
June ...	·820	·872	·768	·104	·977	20th	·708	25th	·269
July ...	·824	·880	·769	·111	·996	22nd	·724	21st	·272
August ...	·799	·846	·753	·093	·919	12th & 13th	·692	2nd	·227
September ...	·865	·914	·816	·098	·992	6th	·721	19th	·271
October ...	·935	1·006	·865	·141	1·091	12th & 17th	·754	31st	·337
November ...	·983	1·004	·923	·121	1·134	22nd	·827	12th	·307
December ...	·956	1·028	·885	·143	1·084	18th	·811	3rd	·273
Year ...	·890	·951	·829	·122	1·176	February 17th	·692	August 2nd	·484
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	1·027	—	·755	—	·272

TABLE XIV. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
9.—HAMBANTOTA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·819	·877	·762	·115	·902	26th & 27th	·606	9th	·296
February ...	·682	·736	·629	·107	·988	2nd	·492	13th	·497
March ...	·692	·744	·640	·104	·808	30th	·570	4th	·238
April ...	·671	·725	·618	·107	·775	14th	·531	1st	·244
May ...	·663	·711	·615	·096	·851	15th	·593	29th	·258
June ...	·659	·711	·607	·104	·745	23rd	·526	3rd	·219
July ...	·685	·742	·629	·113	·762	30th	·599	3rd	·163
August ...	·535	·590	·480	·110	·688	10th	·515	24th	·173
September ...	·566	·622	·510	·112	·636	7th	·492	3rd	·144
October ...	·579	·631	·528	·103	·656	1st	·492	19th	·162
November ...	·574	·626	·522	·104	·708	28th	·440	14th	·268
December ...	·552	·606	·498	·108	·791	21st	·430	9th	·361
Year ...	·640	·693	·587	·106	·988	February 2nd	·430	December 9th	·558
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·776	—	·524	—	·252
10.—GALLE ...	—	—	No Barometer		—	—		—	—
11.—KANDY ...	28+	28+	28+	—	28+	—	28+	—	—
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	·282	·374	·170	·224	·366	16th	·050	21st	·316
April ...	·206	·264	·148	·116	·326	1st	·093	22nd	·233
May ...	·207	·259	·156	·103	·308	11th	·108	22nd & 25th	·200
June ...	·136	·173	·099	·084	·245	21st	·032	11th	·213
July ...	·144	·183	·106	·077	·271	23rd	·992	9th	·279
August ...	—	—	Barometer out of order			—	—	—	—
September ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—NUWARA ELIYA ...	24+	24+	24+	—	24+	—	24+	—	—
January ...	·104	·135	·073	·062	·212	13th	·022	5th	·190
February ...	·172	·206	·138	·068	·274	17th	·060	1st	·214
March ...	·122	·145	·099	·046	·184	16th	·024	21st	·160
April ...	·141	·175	·108	·067	·244	14th	·050	6th & 17th	·194
May ...	·114	·135	·093	·042	·182	5th	·020	22nd	·162
June ...	·094	·115	·074	·041	·206	29th	·106	11th	·100
July ...	·070	·103	·038	·065	·192	22nd	·966	11th	·226
August ...	·061	·094	·028	·066	·160	31st & 23rd	·974	24th	·186
September ...	·092	·137	·057	·080	·168	20th	·010	12th & 20th	·158
October ...	·123	·158	·089	·069	·262	13th	·012	29th	·250
November ...	·118	·148	·089	·059	·216	21st	·000	30th	·216
December ...	·087	·142	·032	·110	·218	—	·042	15th	·176
Year ...	·109	·141	·077	·064	·274	February 17th	·966	August 24th	·308
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·210	—	·024	—	·186
13.—HAKGALA ...	24+	24+	24+	—	24+	—	24+	—	—
January ...	·560	·601	·520	·081	·661	9th	·409	28th	·252
February ...	·602	·658	·546	·112	·724	4th	·438	18th	·286
March ...	·565	·606	·524	·082	·663	16th	·437	7th	·226
April ...	·531	·583	·480	·103	·648	1st	·427	22nd	·221
May ...	·536	·577	·496	·081	·618	15th	·428	28th	·190
June ...	·510	·547	·474	·073	·620	20th	·401	11th	·219
July ...	·503	·537	·470	·067	·651	22nd	·390	4th	·261
August ...	·480	·525	·435	·090	·591	30th	·336	20th	·255
September ...	·539	·580	·499	·081	·619	28th	·442	7th	·177
October ...	·557	·606	·509	·097	·685	11th & 12th	·404	27th	·281
November ...	·566	·612	·521	·091	·688	3rd	·429	2nd & 5th	·259
December ...	·537	·586	·488	·098	·639	26th	·400	4th	·239
Year ...	·541	·585	·497	·088	·724	February 4th	·336	August 20th	·388
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·651	—	·412	—	·239
14.—BADULLA ...	27+	27+	27+	—	27+	—	27+	—	—
January ...	·685	·735	·636	·099	·777	9th	·573	4th	·204
February ...	·751	·805	·697	·108	·878	17th	·619	1st	·259
March ...	·653	·711	·596	·115	·772	16th	·547	29th	·225
April ...	·628	·679	·577	·102	·727	6th	·504	22nd	·223
May ...	·581	·611	·551	·060	·686	11th	·482	26th	·204
June ...	·594	·638	·550	·088	·736	21st	·474	11th	·262
July ...	·587	·633	·542	·091	·739	22nd	·462	11th	·277
August ...	·579	·628	·531	·097	·678	24th & 26th	·488	2nd	·190
September ...	·640	·687	·593	·094	·736	12th	·518	24th	·218
October ...	·671	·724	·618	·106	·791	12th	·551	29th	·240
November ...	·668	·715	·622	·093	·788	21st	·558	1st	·230
December ...	·675	·732	·619	·113	·794	18th	·533	5th	·261
Year ...	·643	·692	·594	·096	·878	February 17th	·462	July 11th	·416
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	·096	·758	—	·526	—	·232

TABLE XIV. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
15.—DIYATALAWA ...	25+	25+	25+	—	25+	—	25+	—	·183
January ...	·903	·952	·854	·098	1·000	13th	·817	5th	·269
February ...	·972	1·026	·918	·108	1·108	17th	·839	1st	·194
March ...	·889	·938	·841	·097	·981	16th	·787	6th	·188
April ...	·870	·920	·820	·100	·964	2nd	·776	18th	·172
May ...	·850	·891	·810	·081	·930	11th & 14th	·758	26th	·194
June ...	·843	·878	·808	·070	·944	19th	·750	10th	·253
July ...	·831	·866	·796	·070	·978	23rd	·725	11th	·199
August ...	·826	·864	·788	·076	·931	31st	·732	7th	·173
September ...	·866	·908	·825	·083	·944	30th	·771	24th	·272
October ...	·908	·953	·864	·089	1·054	18th	·782	29th & 30th	·236
November ...	·904	·953	·856	·097	1·018	3rd	·782	12th	·244
December ...	·894	·948	·848	·100	1·021	18th	·777	5th	·383
Year ...	·880	·925	836	·089	1·108	February 17th	·725	July 11th	·215
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·989	—	·774	—	—

TABLE XVI.—Monthly Means of Pressure in 1902, reduced to their Sea-level Values.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+
Colombo	·919	·982	·885	·855	·856	·860	·871	·854	·902	·930	·908	·904	·894
Ratnapura ...	·719	·768	·682	·643	·719	·650	·673	·662	·699	·736	·713	·714	·698
Puttalam	·872	·950	·833	·739	·784	·769	·784	·773	·829	·877	·873	·883	·830
Anuradhapura ...	·905	955	·859	·799	·768	·801	·797	·776	·799	·852	·856	·856	·835
Mannar	·897	·965	·849	·796	·752	·760	·761	·763	·793	·868	·875	·888	·831
Jaffna	·954	1·023	·896	·847	·792	·793	·790	·791	·839	·917	·928	·937	·876
Trincomalee ...	·959	1·013	·901	·857	·801	·791	·733	·791	·841	·924	·989	·925	·882
Batticaloa	·995	1·059	·990	·927	·859	·846	·850	·825	·891	·961	1·009	·992	·916
Hambantota ...	·869	·732	·742	·721	·713	·709	·735	·585	·616	·629	·624	·602	·690
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	—	—	·926	·853	·847	·763	·796	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	·977	·987	·880	·973	·888	·885	·909	·862	·920	·909	·933	·896	·918
Hakgala	·913	·941	·848	·789	·788	·785	·856	·768	·847	·868	·891	·862	·846
Badulla	·935	·974	·850	·816	·766	·770	·760	·759	·722	·808	·883	·896	·828
Diyatalawa ...	·921	·990	·856	·838	·849	·739	·906	·779	·832	·909	·916	·907	·870

TABLE XVII.—Direction and Mean Movement of Wind for 1902.

1.—COLOMBO.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
N.	960	290	51	—	—	5	—	—	4	92	972	1,871
N.N.E.	1,489	885	127	77	25	—	—	—	—	86	448	485
N.E.	273	392	24	25	30	—	—	—	—	133	256	211
E.N.E.	129	148	319	363	39	21	—	—	—	236	464	262
E.	105	126	514	701	245	83	—	13	16	567	174	163
E.S.E.	—	51	422	746	204	112	32	34	123	169	216	154
S.E.	55	24	74	234	166	28	114	16	183	142	96	66
S.S.E.	—	—	11	106	88	66	86	10	33	74	6	62
S.	35	—	24	91	233	261	624	64	170	344	25	—
S.S.W.	40	160	174	838	4,060	2,259	2,800	4,145	2,906	297	276	288
S.W.	38	83	298	383	1,750	2,349	1,417	1,221	1,950	335	117	63
W.S.W.	16	102	588	504	203	979	1,543	534	563	360	192	190
W.	83	128	494	78	—	106	68	65	—	270	150	107
W.N.W.	225	347	235	67	—	—	—	—	—	390	166	208
N.W.	311	612	143	21	—	—	—	—	3	240	140	568
N.N.W.	2,515	1,064	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	395	1,105
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Miles ...	5,100	2,650	427	1,790	5,980	5,580	6,070	5,641	5,410	533	1,710	3,550
Resultant { Direction	N 6° W	N 12° W	S 57° W	S 25½° E	S 22½° W	S 36½° W	S 34 W	S 30° W	S 30° W	S 46° W	N 10° E	N 8° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	203	156	117	143	227	210	217	197	199	126	138	187
Average Resultant { Miles ...	5,952	2,279	1,334	2,190	5,500	6,600	4,660	7,190	5,250	3,350	1,287	5,217
Average Resultant { Direction	N 9° E	N 7° W	S 68° W	S 8½° W	S 41° W	S 50½° W	S 54° W	S 52° W	S 77° W	S 54½° W	N 34½° W	N 7° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	89	156	131	118	214	249	224	224	292	176	145	205

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2.—RATNAPURA.												
N.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3		12	5
N.E.	10	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		22	17
E.	21	31	7	1	21	—	—	—	—		3	9
S.E.	6	4	—	1	6	—	—	—	2		1	1
S.	1	2	—	3	1	—	2	—	4		—	—
S.W.	5	2	—	26	5	—	5	17	4		1	1
W.	—	—	—	5	—	10	25	27	43		5	16
N.W.	1	—	—	1	1	5	10	13	4		16	2
Calm	18	4	48	23	18	45	20	1	—		—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Resultant { Percentage	37	55	32	2	2	23	58	77	80	—	63	38
Resultant { Direction	N 79° E	N 86° E	N 55° E	N 69° E	N 1° W	N 75° W	N 87° W	S 86½° W	S 87° W	—	N 3° E	N 7° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	88	76	9·0	103	9·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	5	9	9	16	37	59	68	78	75	51	12	17
Average Resultant { Direction	N 13° E	S 13° E	S 5½° W	N 68½° W	N 41° W	N 44° W	N 46° W	N 39½° W	N 43½° W	N 37° W	N 43° E	S 50° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	20·7	23·0	21·7	27·9	47·6	49·0	34·9	25·9	29·5	22·0	19·4	21·3
3.—PUTTALAM.												
N.	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2
N.E.	52	52	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	26	31
E.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1
S.E.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
S.	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—
S.W.	2	—	15	26	59	59	62	62	60	18	2	—
W.	—	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	4
N.W.	3	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	8
Calm	—	—	12	23	3	—	—	—	—	32	9	16
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	82	94	12	65	95	98	100	100	100	30	45	47
Resultant { Direction	N 38° E	N 40½° E	N 40° E	S 47° W	S 59° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 61° W	N 30½° E	N 29° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	140	127	110	103	132	254	325	264	324	101	113	108
Average Resultant { Percentage	67	50	12	65	94	97	96	96	96	71	15	71
Average Resultant { Direction	N 36° E	N 27½° E	S 79½° W	S 44° W	S 43° W	S 45½° W	S 45° W	S 46° W	S 45° W	S 48° W	S 37° W	N 33½° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	139	169	131	136	252	337	329	302	296	289	111	117
4.—ANURADHAPURA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	21	34	25	22	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	—	—	—	19	31	55	42	55	8	4	—
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	10
Calm	41	22	37	19	27	29	7	20	5	49	56	52
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	56	61	40	37	68	52	89	68	92	16	6	16
Resultant { Direction	N 45° E	N 45° E	N 45° E	N 45° E	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 66½° W	S 45° W	N 45° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	66	54	66	63	109	136	124	—	109	35	36	37
Average Resultant { Percentage	73	55	32	7	66	82	86	85	83	43	20	51
Average Resultant { Direction	N 22° E	N 34° E	N 48° E	S 20° W	S 37° W	S 37° W	S 37° W	S 34° W	S 33° W	S 39° W	N 21° E	N 19½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	29	28	26	33	72	94	103	94	89	46	25	36
5.—MANNAR.												
N.	4	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	10	14	8
N.E.	51	46	13	3	1	—	—	—	—	14	39	49
E.	4	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
S.E.	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
S.	—	—	3	10	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	2
S.W.	—	—	9	32	58	60	62	60	60	27	3	1
W.	—	—	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
N.W.	3	5	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	90	89	3	63	93	100	100	100	100	16	78	85
Resultant { Direction	N 42° E	N 42° E	N	S 29° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 61 W	N 35° W	N 40½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	82	43	24	53	85	92	94	94	95	67	63	81
Average Resultant { Direction	N 32° E	N 28° E	N 5° E	S 35½° W	S 39° W	S 42° W	S 37½° W	S 37½° W	S 43° W	S 44° W	N 27° E	N 29° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	207	180	139	150	216	248	294	243	242	179	122	209

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
6.—JAFFNA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3
NE.	45	52	24	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	22	30
E.	1	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
SE.	—	—	15	32	6	1	—	—	—	14	4	—
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—
SW.	3	—	10	21	55	58	62	62	57	15	3	—
W.	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	2
NW.	13	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	18	20	20
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	64	93	45	58	89	93	100	100	100	21	5	64
Resultant { Direction	N 38° E	N 40½° E	S 87° E	S 17⅛° E	S 39½° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	N 15⅓° E	N 9½° W	N 15° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	77	87	45	48	80	91	92	91	92	50	33	68
Average Resultant { Direction	N 40° E	N 50° E	S 80½° E	S 6½° E	S 28° W	S 40° W	S 43½° W	S 35° W	S 41° W	S 42½° W	N 24½° E	N 29½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	86	92	127	189	348	372	350	347	331	210	92	129
7.—TRINCOMALEE.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
N.E.	30	36	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	24
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	—	6	21	3	1	—	—	2	19	8	11
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	2	—	18	26	56	57	62	62	58	16	4	5
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	4
Calm	30	20	32	12	3	2	—	—	—	16	16	16
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	45	60	24	63	92	92	100	100	97	26	26	35
Resultant { Direction	N 45° E	N 45° E	S	S 5° W	S 45° W	S 42° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 43½° W	S 10½° E	N 26 W	S 60½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	21	24	14	31	258	339	323	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	76	62	51	45	65	83	83	69	66	58	35	57
Average Resultant { Direction	N 32° E	N 35½° E	S 80° E	S 46° E	S 34° W	S 48⅜ W	S 49° W	S 49° W	S 49° W	S 49° W	N 21½° E	N 26° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	218	200	177	155	231	375	362	314	286	194	131	186
8.—BATTICALOA.												
N.	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	—	—
N.E.	8	20	23	27	26	14	20	24	11	9	15	12
E.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	6	—	—
S.E.	12	6	8	1	2	21	7	6	7	19	17	25
S.	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	1	—	—	—
S.W.	32	11	9	2	7	8	10	8	9	9	7	7
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
N.W.	9	16	16	12	22	15	20	17	15	12	8	6
Calm	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	6	13	10
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	59	26	31	60	67	15	26	56	12	19	25	31
Resultant { Direction	S 38° W	N 7° E	N 14° E	N 6° W	N 4½° W	N 89° E	N 20° W	N 15½° E	N 11½° E	S 70° E	N 93½° E	N 45° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	26	—	—	135	112	104	101	116	109	90	85	80
Average Resultant { Percentage	65	58	52	38	41	12	8	28	28	22	32	49
Average Resultant { Direction	N 19½° E	N 32° E	N 68° E	N 80° E	N 75° E	N 44° E	S 22½° W	S 71½° E	S 65½° E	N 86° E	N 30° E	N 21½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	175	188	100	121	118	113	115	116	110	106	109	148
9.—HAMBANTOTA.												
N.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	54	51	59	26	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	52
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	—	—	22	62	59	62	61	60	38	26	—
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calm	8	4	3	12	—	1	—	—	—	19	16	10
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	87	91	95	6	100	98	100	98	100	53	13	84
Resultant { Direction	N 45° E	N 45° E	N 45° E	N 45° E	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	N 45° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	268	351	292	376	113	138	184
Average Resultant { Percentage	81	65	44	31	84	94	99	99	96	82	21	56
Average Resultant { Direction	N 52° E	N 59½° E	N 78° E	S 25° W	S 46° W	S 49° W	S 50° W	S 50° W	S 47° W	S 48° W	S 2° E	N 61° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	193	189	139	169	246	252	266	259	195	200	125	148

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
10.—GALLE.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	9	6	2	2
N.E.	34	36	31	28	1	—	4	2	—	2	7	6
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	1	5	8
S.E.	—	—	4	14	11	—	—	2	—	1	13	12
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	4	4	6
S.W.	—	—	6	2	46	48	37	7	15	6	5	3
W.	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	9	19	6	13
N.W.	3	—	1	2	1	—	4	10	16	19	9	8
Calm	20	20	20	14	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	45	64	63	49	75	90	58	31	50	56	9	7
Resultant { Direction	N 44° E	N 45° E	N 50½° E	N 60½° E	S 31° W	S 45° W	S 69° W	S 77° W	S 87° W	N 70½° W	S 34½° W	S 81½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	20	11	8	26	62	79	78	80	38	63	28	28
Average Resultant { Direction	N 25½° W	N	N 33° W	N 68½° W	N 66° W	N 60½° W	N 61° W	N 60° W	N 60° W	N 58° W	N 47½° W	N 41° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	66	64	74	99	158	239	210	221	206	189	98	77
11.—KANDY.												
N.	6	3	12	10	7	11	3	2		—	—	—
N.E.	14	9	6	19	2	—	2	4		—	—	—
E.	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1		—	6	7
S.E.	23	38	14	5	7	4	4	10		—	—	—
S.	3	1	3	2	9	11	2	2		—	—	—
S.W.	2	—	3	3	4	7	5	6		—	—	—
W.	5	1	4	1	7	1	4	1		—	1	—
N.W.	7	1	12	9	22	7	26	11		3	—	—
Calm	—	2	5	10	2	16	11	17	Incomplete	59	52	55
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	32	65	17	61	40	13	53	5		5	8	11
Resultant { Direction	N 88° E	S 60° E	S 14¼° E	N 20° E	N 68° W	S 62½° W	N 55°½ W	S 69° W		Calm	Calm	E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	34	42	30	22	41	41	40	30	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	47	51	32	19	52	50	51	31	43	44	13	30
Average Resultant { Direction	S 80°½ E	S 62° E	S 59° E	S 54° W	S 62° W	S 70½° W	S 76° W	S 82° W	S 76° W	S 75° W	S 14½° E	S 64° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	55	57	34	26	41	44	54	77	44	40	32	37
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.												
N.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	9	14	13	5	1	2	—	3	3	4	5	4
E.	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
S.E.	27	35	38	27	9	2	1	1	1	22	41	23
S.	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	4	2	2	11	32	18	20	18	10	12	3	10
W.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
N.W.	18	4	3	3	18	36	33	36	26	22	7	19
Calm	3	—	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Variable ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Resultant { Percentage	12	52	60	53	51	68	60	61	65	12	58	11
Resultant { Direction	N 70½° E	S 67½° E	S 59° E	S 32° E	S 61° W	N 70½° W	S 77° W	N 68° W	N 66° W	S 45° W	S 50° E	S 3° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	72	94	67	47	59	81	103	74	82	36	46	49
Average Resultant { Percentage	41	37	38	29	37	67	73	62	65	39	6	43
Average Resultant { Direction	S 50½° E	S 50° E	S 54° E	S 16½° W	N 81° W	N 77° W	N 78° W	N 78° W	N 70° W	N 77½° W	S 70 W	S 72½° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	76	81	74	73	89	152	138	124	110	93	70	73
13.—HAKGALA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	1
N.E.	4	4	34	4	1	2	1	—	1	—	3	4
E.	19	17	0	16	14	3	2	3	2	8	6	16
S.E.	21	31	23	30	7	1	1	3	3	21	28	23
S.	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	2
S.W.	2	2	—	—	16	21	25	23	24	8	5	7
W.	—	—	—	1	15	19	15	12	16	6	1	1
N.W.	2	—	—	1	4	12	13	17	13	3	15	1
Calm	11	1	3	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	61	61	84	63	29	67	62	61	63	50	55	55
Resultant { Direction	S 68° E	S 69½° E	S 72½° E	S 65½° E	S 39° W	S 34½° W	S 82°½ W	S 86° W	S 76° W	S 11½ E	S 46° E	S 60½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	30	31	37	20	73	116	177	128	140	30	19	19
Average Resultant { Percentage	68	80	79	57	58	51	78	71	65	14	30	61
Average Resultant { Direction	S 71½° E	S 75½° E	S 75½° E	S 78° E	N 50½° W	S 71° E	N 65½° W	N 69½° W	N 68° W	N 52° W	N 86° E	S 78° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	51	64	62	67	135	261	103	217	197	118	116	66

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
14.—BADULLA.												
N.	10	26	23	6	12	29	18	24	25	20	11	26
N.E.	43	27	31	35	36	23	32	26	19	30	42	35
E.	3	2	1	8	2	—	2	1	5	3	—	—
S.E.	1	1	3	7	7	2	2	1	1	4	2	1
S.	3	—	2	2	3	4	2	6	4	3	3	—
S.W.	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
W.	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
N.W.	—	—	2	3	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	87	89	78	70	70	69	68	62	65	72	88	90
Resultant { Direction	N 33½° E	N 27° E	N 30° E	N 47° E	N 46° E	N 23½° E	N 22½° E	N 23½° E	N 23½° E	N 38° E	N 38° W	S 26½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	49	47	75	36	25	94	26	31	29	25	22	34
Average Resultant { Percentage	79	83	68	61	58	66	63	60	51	62	73	72
Average Resultant { Direction	N 34° E	N 35° E	N 36° E	N 41° E	N 29½° E	N 26° E	N 26½° E	N 28½° E	N 26½° E	N 36° E	N 39° E	N 42° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	53	53	49	41	44	46	44	43	41	38	46	50
15.—DIYATALAWA.												
N.	9	12	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	8
N.E.	19	17	24	22	6	2	1	1	—	6	9	10
E.	4	1	5	1	4	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
S.E.	2	1	4	6	3	1	8	1	3	5	4	1
S.	2	4	9	8	21	22	8	18	17	2	1	4
S.W.	2	—	2	—	2	4	7	4	2	—	1	1
W.	1	—	1	—	—	6	7	2	—	1	1	—
N.W.	14	16	6	3	6	7	29	7	15	2	11	4
Calm	9	5	8	15	20	18	8	26	22	45	28	34
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	37	48	35	36	21	18	53	7	22	10	17	20
Resultant { Direction	N 13° E	N 5° E	N 57° E	N 60° E	S 15° E	N 75° W	S 77½° W	S 23½° W	S 20½° W	S 88° E	N	N 12¾° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	70·1	91·9	70·5	59·1	71·4	93·7	111·8	91·7	80·9	47·0	38·9	41·8
Average Resultant { Percentage	37	42	38	41	20	26	43	30	16	13	17	33
Average Resultant { Direction	N 13° E	N 14½° E	N 30° E	N 65 E°	S 62° E	N 89° W	S 60° E	S 38° W	S 50° W	S 56½° E	N 27½° E	N 23½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	70·7	89·7	68·4	62·7	78·7	105·6	115·0	92·5	74·9	65·8	44·8	59·7
16.—RAGAMA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
N.E.	46	4	—	9	4	—	9	6	—		—	—
E.	—	22	4	33	—	—	6	—	—		—	—
S.E.	—	22	24	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
S.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
S.W.	—	—	20	4	—	8	21	20	27		—	—
W.	10	—	12	14	56	44	17	34	31		—	—
N.W.	—	—	—	—	6	2	5	—	2		—	—
Calm	6	4	2	—	2	4	—	—	—		—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—		—	—
Resultant { Percentage	71	69	49	48	80	70	38	72	11	—	—	—
Resultant { Direction	N 36½° E	S 68° E	S 9° W	N 34½° E	S 56° W	S 61° W	N 72° W	S 32½° W	S 26½° W	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	71	69	49	32	32	82	60	72	54	67	19	79
Average Resultant { Direction	N 36° E	S 68° E	S 3° E	E	S 46½° W	S 53° W	S 69° W	S 33° W	S 39° W	S 42½° W	N 14° E	N 44½° E

Discontinued

TABLE XVIII.—Temperature of Evaporation in 1902.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1.—COLOMBO.									
January	72·5	68·6	73·4	75·6	7·0	6·0	2·0	6·8	9·1
February	74·3	70·5	75·5	76·9	6·4	6·1	2·0	7·0	9·2
March	76·8	72·9	78·3	79·3	6·4	5·6	2·1	6·4	8·4
April	78·6	73·9	80·9	80·9	7·0	4·8	1·9	5·3	7·4
May	78·7	76·0	79·7	80·4	4·4	4·0	2·6	4·4	5·0
June	78·2	75·5	79·8	79·3	3·8	4·6	2·9	5·3	5·7
July	76·7	74·3	78·2	77·7	2·4	3·9	2·5	4·2	4·9
August	77·6	75·2	79·0	78·5	2·3	4·4	2·9	5·0	5·4
September	76·9	74·1	78·7	78·0	4·1	4·0	2·3	4·6	5·1
October	75·8	72·9	77·3	77·3	6·4	3·5	1·2	4·2	5·1
November	75·9	72·8	77·3	77·5	4·7	4·0	1·2	4·8	6·0
December	75·0	72·5	76·1	76·4	3·9	4·5	1·4	4·9	7·3
Year	76·4	73·5	77·9	78·1	4·6	4·6	2·1	5·2	6·6

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
2.—RATNAPURA.									
January	72·0	65·2	74·5	77·2	11·9	6·1	3·5	5·3	9·4
February	73·8	68·1	75·3	77·9	9·8	3·1	1·8	6·1	1·5
March	75·6	70·4	77·2	79·1	8·7	6·8	3·7	6·1	10·6
April	76·4	70·9	78·8	79·6	8·7	5·0	0·7	5·6	8·8
May	72·0	65·2	74·5	77·2	12·0	6·0	3·5	5·3	9·4
June	75·3	72·1	78·5	75·2	3·1	5·4	1·4	5·3	9·6
July	75·3	71·2	76·9	77·9	6·7	4·1	1·9	4·6	5·7
August	75·7	72·4	77·3	77·5	5·1	4·1	1·8	5·0	5·4
September	74·2	71·7	73·8	77·0	5·3	5·1	1·4	8·8	5·1
October	74·7	69·3	77·4	77·3	8·0	3·3	2·1	5·1	2·8
November	74·9	69·1	77·8	77·8	8·7	3·6	1·5	5·2	4·0
December	74·2	69·6	76·0	76·9	7·7	3·8	0·5	4·6	6·5
Year	74·5	69·6	76·5	77·6	8·0	4·7	1·9	5·6	6·6
3.—PUTTALAM.									
January	69·6	65·2	70·9	72·8	7·6	6·3	3·0	7·3	8·6
February	69·8	65·7	71·5	72·4	6·7	7·7	3·8	8·7	10·5
March	73·0	69·0	74·6	75·5	6·5	8·2	3·9	9·6	11·2
April	73·8	70·6	76·7	74·2	3·6	8·4	4·0	8·8	12·5
May	76·3	73·9	77·4	77·7	3·8	7·2	5·1	7·8	8·6
June	75·3	73·1	76·4	76·4	3·3	7·5	5·4	8·2	8·9
July	74·0	72·2	74·8	75·1	2·9	7·0	5·2	7·8	8·0
August	75·4	73·5	76·1	76·5	3·0	6·8	4·8	7·8	8·0
September	74·5	72·3	75·4	75·7	3·7	6·7	4·8	7·7	7·8
October	73·9	70·4	75·5	75·7	5·3	4·9	2·9	6·2	5·6
November	72·9	70·0	74·3	74·5	4·5	5·1	3·1	6·0	6·1
December	71·2	68·8	71·2	75·8	7·0	6·6	3·3	9·1	7·3
Year	73·3	70·4	74·6	75·0	4·6	6·9	4·1	7·9	8·6
4.—ANURADHAPURA.									
January	71·8	63·9	75·2	76·2	12·3	9·9	12·3	8·9	8·5
February	77·6	74·4	80·8	77·5	3·1	3·8	1·8	1·5	8·3
March	80·0	76·2	83·3	80·6	3·6	2·9	0·2	1·7	6·7
April	80·7	77·6	84·3	80·3	2·7	3·5	0·6	1·6	8·4
May	79·9	78·4	84·8	76·4	2·0	5·9	0·8	2·7	14·1
June	82·5	76·8	85·0	85·7	8·9	1·5	1·3	1·7	1·5
July	81·5	76·8	83·5	84·6	7·8	2·0	1·3	2·0	2·5
August	81·8	76·1	83·2	86·2	10·1	2·2	2·1	2·3	2·1
September	82·1	76·0	83·5	86·8	10 8	2·1	2·0	2·2	2·1
October	77·3	75·3	77·0	79·7	4·9	2·9	2·5	3·1	3·1
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—MANNAR.									
January	73·7	69·9	74·3	75·1	5·2	4·5	2·4	4·9	6·2
February	74·3	71·2	75·6	76·2	5·0	4·8	1·8	5·3	7·4
March	77·6	73·6	79·0	80·1	6·5	5·8	1·4	6·9	9·2
April	79·9	75·4	81·6	82·7	7·3	5·9	1·6	7·0	9·0
May	80·4	77·7	81·5	82·1	4·4	6·4	3·7	7·6	8·0
June	79·9	76·4	81·3	81·9	5·5	5·5	4·0	6·1	6·5
July	77·7	75·8	78·6	78·6	2·8	5·6	3·1	6·5	7·2
August	77·7	75·6	78·5	79·1	3·5	6·2	3·4	7·3	8·0
September	77·1	75·1	77·9	78·3	3 2	6·0	3·5	7·0	7·6
October	76·7	73·7	78·3	78·2	4·5	4·5	1·9	5·6	6·0
November	75·9	73·0	77·4	77·2	3·8	2·8	1·9	3·3	3·2
December	75·5	73·0	76·5	76·9	5·7	3·7	2·2	4·1	4·9
Year	77·2	74·2	78·4	78·9	4·7	5·1	2·6	5·9	6·9
6.—JAFFNA.									
January	72·4	69·5	73·6	74·3	4·8	4·9	1·1	7·0	6·5
February	73·8	71·1	74·7	75·6	4·5	5·3	3·6	7·1	8·3
March	77·3	74·8	78·2	78·8	4·0	6·0	1·0	7·2	9·8
April	80·1	78·6	80·7	81·0	7·6	5·6	1·6	6·2	9·1
May	80·9	79·8	81·7	81·4	1·5	4·3	2·4	4·9	5·5
June	79·6	78·6	79·8	80·5	1·9	4·4	2·3	5·1	5·8
July	79·0	78·1	79·2	79·6	1·5	3 6	4·3	4·4	2·1
August	78·6	77·6	78·8	79·3	1·7	4·2	2·2	4·8	5·8
September	78·3	77·4	78·5	78 9	1·5	4·3	2·4	4·8	5·7
October	76·8	75·2	77·7	77·5	2·3	4·1	1·2	5·2	5·9
November	75·9	74·4	76·7	76·7	2·3	3·3	0·8	4·1	5·1
December	74·9	73·4	75·9	75·5	2·1	3·4	0·7	4·4	5·0
Year	77·3	75·7	78·0	78·2	2·5	4·4	1·7	5·4	6·2

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
7.—TRINCOMALEE.									
January	73·2	70·8	74·4	74·5	3·7	3·1	2·0	4·2	3·2
February	75·6	72·8	76·5	77·4	6·6	4·0	2·0	5·3	4·7
March	76·8	74·9	75·2	80·4	5·5	4·4	1·2	7·2	4·7
April	81·6	77·4	81·5	85·8	8·4	2·7	1·0	3·8	3·5
May	82·1	77·6	81·8	86·9	9·3	3·7	1·8	5·2	4·2
June	79·8	76·2	79·8	83·4	6·8	5·0	2·2	6·0	6·7
July	79·3	76·3	79·4	82·3	3·1	3·9	1·8	4·6	5·4
August	79·6	76·1	79·0	83·7	7·1	3·5	1·6	5·0	3·8
September	79·8	76·3	79·0	84·2	7·9	3·4	1·4	5·0	3·8
October	77·0	74·3	77·5	79·2	4·9	3·1	1·2	4·5	3·6
November	75·7	73·3	77·2	76·6	2·3	2·5	1·0	3·2	3·2
December	75·5	73·0	76·7	76·9	3·9	2·6	1·4	3·4	3·1
Year	78·0	74·9	78·2	80·9	6·0	3·5	1·6	4·8	4·2
8.—BATTICALOA.									
January	72·7	69·0	74·3	74·8	5·8	1·8	0·3	2·3	2·7
February	74·2	70·4	75·9	76·2	5·8	1·9	0·9	2·9	2·1
March	75·9	71·6	78·2	78·0	3·6	2·2	0·8	2·3	2·6
April	78·9	74·5	81·1	81·1	6·6	3·1	0·6	4·6	4·0
May	81·5	75·9	85·2	83·4	7·5	2·0	0·6	2·6	2·9
June	80·6	74·2	84·1	83·4	7·2	2·0	1·1	2·7	2·2
July	79·5	73·6	82·6	82·2	4·6	2·6	2·1	3·0	2·7
August	79·1	73·2	80·4	83·2	10·0	2·5	1·9	3·8	1·7
September	78·2	73·5	79·0	82·3	10·8	3·7	2·4	5·9	2·7
October	76·5	72·4	77·5	79·6	7·2	2·3	1·0	3·7	2·1
November	75·5	72·3	76·4	77·9	4·4	1·8	0·6	1·8	2·9
December	73·6	71·4	75·2	74·3	2·9	2·2	1·0	2·6	3·1
Year	77·2	72·7	79·2	79·6	6·9	2·3	1·1	3·3	2·5
9.—HAMBANTOTA.									
January	74·3	67·0	76·5	79·4	8·4	4·5	0·8	6·3	6·5
February	75·4	69·9	76·8	79·4	9·5	4·3	0·8	5·9	6·2
March	75·9	72·0	76·5	79·1	7·1	4·6	0·5	6·3	7·1
April	76·4	72·9	75·5	80·9	8·0	4·7	0·7	8·4	5·0
May	77·8	73·3	78·9	81·3	8·0	4·1	1·2	5·3	5·7
June	77·1	73·4	77·1	80·8	7·4	3·9	0·4	5·3	6·1
July	77·0	73·5	77·1	80·5	7·0	4·1	0·6	5·4	6·2
August	75·9	73·0	76·0	78·7	5·7	4·4	0·6	6·0	6·5
September	76·7	73·7	76·9	79·5	6·2	3·2	0·7	4·1	4·8
October	73·8	71·1	74·0	76·3	5·2	4·7	0·7	6·2	7·3
November	75·6	72·6	75·8	78·5	3·2	3·7	0·7	5·2	5·3
December	75·7	72·0	76·3	78·7	6·7	3·3	0·6	4·4	5·1
Year	76·0	72·0	76·5	79·4	7·4	4·1	0·7	5·7	6·0
10.—GALLE.									
January	75·3	73·5	75·2	77·3	6·8	3·4	2·5	3·4	4·4
February	76·2	74·3	76·7	77·5	4·2	3·5	2·9	3·3	4·4
March	78·0	75·9	78·3	79·7	3·8	4·6	3·6	4·9	5·3
April	79·2	76·9	79·9	80·9	4·0	3·7	3·0	3·7	4·0
May	79·3	77·4	80·0	80·4	3·0	2·9	2·7	2·9	3·2
June	79·4	77·4	80·1	80·7	3·3	2·6	2·2	2·6	2·9
July	77·7	75·6	78·5	79·1	3·5	3·0	2·7	2·9	3·5
August	78·5	76·9	79·1	79·6	2·7	3·1	2·7	2·8	3·9
September	77·5	76·1	77·9	78·4	2·3	2·4	1·7	2·3	3·3
October	75·6	73·2	76·8	76·9	3·3	2·8	0·9	3·7	3·8
November	75·6	73·0	77·0	76·9	7·9	3·4	0·6	4·3	5·2
December	74·7	72·2	76·0	76·1	3·9	3·2	0·4	4·0	5·2
Year	77·2	75·2	77·9	78·6	3·4	3·2	2·2	3·4	4·1
11.—KANDY.									
January	67·2	62·6	68·3	70·8	8·2	5·5	1·3	6·5	8·7
February	68·4	64·5	69·1	71·5	6·0	6·2	1·0	8·3	9·3
March	70·4	67·1	72·0	72·2	5·1	6·6	0·0	8·2	11·7
April	72·4	68·3	74·3	74·5	6·2	4·6	0·5	7·0	6·0
May	73·3	70·5	74·8	74·6	4·1	4·9	0·4	7·0	7·3
June	71·1	66·9	73·2	73·3	6·4	5·2	1·7	6·9	7·0
July	70·2	67·3	71·6	71·7	3·6	4·1	1·5	5·1	5·8
August	71·4	68 3	72·7	73·3	5·0	4·0	0·1	6·2	5·6
September	70·4	65·9	73·1	72·1	6·2	5·0	1·5	6·5	7·0
October	71·3	67·1	73·9	72·9	5·8	3·5	1·1	5·4	3·9
November	71·0	67·5	73·1	72·3	4·8	3·6	1·4	5·3	4·2
December	70·2	66·6	71·9	72·2	5·6	4·3	1·8	4·9	6·2
Year	70·6	66·9	72·3	72·6	5·7	4·8	1·0	6·4	6·9

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb, Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.									
January	52·7	43·0	56·8	54·8	11·8	4·4	1·7	6·4	5·1
February	53·3	44·0	56·8	59·0	15·0	5·2	2·4	7·3	5·9
March	53·7	43·1	58·2	59·8	16·7	6·6	1·8	9·0	8·9
April	56·6	47·4	61·7	60·8	10·4	4·0	1·0	6·6	4·4
May	58·7	52·3	62·1	61·7	8·4	4·5	1·6	5·9	6·0
June	57·7	52·2	60·4	60·5	8·3	3·6	1·9	4·6	4·3
July	56·0	51·8	57·9	58·4	6·6	2·2	1·4	3·2	2·1
August	57·6	52·4	60·0	60·3	7·9	2·4	1·5	2·9	2·9
September	57·3	53·0	59·8	59·2	6·2	2·2	1·4	2·9	2·3
October	57·5	51·2	61·3	59·9	8·7	2·2	1·3	3·2	2·1
November	57·1	50·6	60·8	59·9	9·3	1·8	1·1	1·5	2·8
December	55·3	47·7	53·5	59·7	12·0	4·1	1·9	5·8	4·7
Year	56·1	49·0	59·9	59·5	10·5	3·6	1·6	4·9	4·3
13.—HAKGALA.									
January	53·8	47·8	55·7	57·8	10·0	2·2	1·4	2·6	2 6
February	54·9	48·7	56·8	59·2	11·5	2·2	1·4	2·6	2·4
March	56·3	49·4	58·0	61·4	12·0	3·8	1·6	5·7	4·1
April	59·6	53·5	62·4	62·8	9·3	2·0	0·7	3·4	2·0
May	61·1	56·4	63·3	63·6	7·2	2·6	1·2	3·9	2·6
June	58·6	54·5	60·8	60·6	6·1	3·1	2·1	3·7	3·5
July	57·2	53·6	57·9	60·0	6·7	2 2	1·9	3·3	1·5
August	58·2	54·5	60·0	60·3	5·8	2·9	2·0	3·6	3·3
September	58·1	54·8	60·0	59·6	5·8	1·9	1·3	2·3	2·2
October	58·2	54·0	60·7	59·9	4·8	1·6	1·0	2·2	1·5
November	57·8	54·0	59·5	59·9	5·9	1·2	0·8	1·8	0·9
December	56·7	51·7	58·7	59·7	5·9	1·3	1·1	2·0	0·9
Year	57·5	52·7	59·5	60·4	8·0	2·3	1·4	3·1	2·3
14.—BADULLA.									
January	63·6	60·3	66·2	64·2	3·9	5·3	1·5	5·6	8·8
February	65·2	61·7	67·2	66·6	4·9	5·5	1·9	6·3	8·4
March	68·1	62·7	70·2	71·4	8·7	5·5	2·2	7·3	7·2
April	70·6	64·9	73·2	73·7	6·8	4·8	1·9	7·0	5·4
May	71·3	65·3	74·2	74·3	8·0	5·4	1·8	7·7	6·8
June	68·9	62·9	71·4	72·5	9·7	6·9	1·2	10·2	9·3
July	67·5	61·7	70·3	70·6	8·9	8·4	2·4	10·8	12·0
August	69·0	63·6	71·4	71·9	7·3	6·7	2·3	9·0	8·9
September	69·2	63·7	71·5	72·4	8·7	5·9	2·1	8·5	7·1
October	69·2	65·2	71·5	70·9	5·7	4·2	1·9	6·1	4·6
November	68·8	65·6	70·6	70·3	5·1	3·2	1·4	4·6	3·5
December	67·3	63·8	68·4	69·6	5·8	3·7	1·9	4·9	3·9
Year	68·2	63·4	70·5	70·7	7·3	5·5	1·9	7·3	7·2
15.—DIYATALAWA.									
January	58·5	53·9	59·6	62·1	8·2	5·2	1·6	7·0	7·1
February	59·8	55·2	60·9	63·4	7·8	5·8	2·3	7·3	7·9
March	61·3	55·4	62·9	65·6	10·2	7·3	2·3	10·6	9·0
April	64·4	59·4	66·9	66·8	7·4	4·7	1·4	7·5	5·2
May	65·1	59·4	67·8	68·0	8·6	5·8	2·1	9·6	5·6
June	63·3	57·9	65·4	66·6	8·7	7·6	3·2	10·5	9·0
July	61·5	56·8	63·5	64·3	7·5	8·8	4·6	11·5	10·4
August	63·1	57·8	65·5	66·0	9·8	6·9	3·7	9·3	7·6
September	62·8	58·2	65·3	64·8	5·7	6·5	2·9	9·4	7·3
October	63·1	59·3	65·5	64·6	5·3	3·8	1·3	6·5	3·5
November	62·8	59·6	64·4	64·6	5·0	3·2	1·1	4·9	3·5
December	61·7	57·8	62·9	64·5	6·7	3·9	1·3	5·4	5·0
Year	62·3	57·6	64·2	65·1	7·5	5·8	2·3	8·2	6·8
16.—RAGAMA.									
January	73·3	68·8	75·0	76·1	1·1	3·8	1·0	52	5·0
February	74·3	68·3	77·0	77·5	9·2	3·7	2·0	46	4·7
March	76·2	70·2	78·9	79·5	8·3	3·7	2·0	4·5	4·6
April	77·2	70·4	80·6	80·6	10·2	3·4	2·3	4·1	3·9
May	80·1	73·6	83·1	83·7	10·1	3·3	2·3	3·7	4·0
June	75·8	70·3	78·6	78·7	7·4	3·7	2·4	4·1	4·5
July	76·0	70·9	78·2	78·9	7·0	3·5	2·4	4·0	4·1
August	77·4	71·1	80·3	80·8	8·7	3·4	2·6	3 9	3·7
September	75·6	70·2	78·3	78·3	8·1	3·5	2·2	4·0	4·2
October	—	—	Discontinued			—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIX.—Tension of Atmospheric Vapour for 1902.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January ...	·723	·730	·765	·674
February ...	·771	·790	·801	·721
March ...	·845	·878	·884	·774
April ...	·917	·984	·957	·811
May ...	·930	·955	·970	·865
June ...	·905	·947	·924	·844
July ...	·869	·908	·884	·816
August ...	·887	·925	·902	·834
September ...	·876	·922	·893	·813
October ...	·848	·880	·871	·793
November ...	·843	·874	·864	·791
December ...	·814	·834	·810	·799
Year ...	·852	·886	·877	·794
2.—RATNAPURA.				
January ...	·732	·787	·834	·576
February ...	·797	·792	·937	·662
March ...	·800	·854	·853	·694
April ...	·850	·905	·897	·747
May ...	·732	·787	·834	·576
June ...	·807	·905	·747	·769
July ...	·827	·865	·879	·738
August ...	·837	·871	·870	·770
September ...	·779	·714	·865	·758
October ...	·821	·874	·898	·691
November ...	·819	·883	·900	·693
December ...	·798	·838	·838	·718
Year ...	·800	·840	·863	·699
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January ...	·644	·656	·693	·583
February ...	·633	·659	·656	·583
March ...	·696	·730	·732	·656
April ...	·724	·798	·678	·696
May ...	·811	·836	·826	·771
June ...	·777	·799	·789	·742
July ...	·745	·739	·765	·720
August ...	·788	·797	·806	·760
September ...	·783	·777	·785	·727
October ...	·776	·800	·820	·705
November ...	·745	·769	·772	·695
December ...	·678	·642	·734	·658
Year ...	·733	·752	·755	·691
4.—ANURADHAPURA.				
January ...	·658	·754	·790	·434
February ...	·925	1·032	·829	·914
March ...	·973	1·067	·954	·899
April ...	·999	1·155	·920	·922
May ...	·973	1·067	·954	·899
June ...	1·171	1·182	1·212	1·119
July ...	1·058	1·121	1·149	0·903
August ...	1·090	1·171	1·224	·875
September ...	1·077	1·118	1·250	·872
October ...	·903	·889	·957	·844
November ...	—	—		—
December ...	—	—	—	—
Year ...	—	—	—	—
5.—MANNAR.				
January ...	·756	·782	·788	·698
February ...	·785	·813	·804	·738
March ...	·868	·898	·900	·806
April ...	·945	·985	·990	·861
May ...	·955	·975	·989	·900
June ...	·952	·995	1·003	·857
July ...	·875	·891	·881	·852
August ...	·868	·878	·885	·840
September ...	·852	·862	·868	·825
October ...	·862	·896	·885	·805
November ...	·891	·897	·891	·786
December ...	·836	·860	·858	·792
Year ...	·870	·894	·895	·813
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	·735	·735	·761	·709
February ...	·763	·767	·764	·757
March ...	·856	·866	·851	·850
April ...	·953	·964	·937	·959
May ...	·999	1·016	·999	·981
June ...	·955	·951	·968	·946
July ...	·942	·938	·952	·936
August ...	·919	·919	·924	·915
September ...	·910	·909	·915	·937
October ...	·864	·870	·863	·858
November ...	·854	·866	·853	·842
December ...	·823	·835	·816	·818
Year ...	·881	·886	·884	·876

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January ...	·773	·795	·795	·728
February ...	·833	·840	·880	·780
March ...	·868	·777	·975	·852
April ...	1·036	1·024	1·154	·929
May ...	1·056	1·016	1·227	·924
June ...	·955	·937	1·053	·874
July ...	·986	·945	1·031	·881
August ...	·970	·925	1·104	·882
September ...	·979	·925	1·123	·888
October ...	·890	·883	·955	·832
November ...	·858	·891	·873	·805
December ...	·951	·873	·886	·793
Year ...	·921	·903	1·005	·847
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	·783	·815	·830	·704
February ...	·821	·855	·878	·731
March ...	·870	·919	·927	·764
April ...	·953	1·002	1·010	·848
May ...	1·058	1·180	1·105	·898
June ...	1·029	1·134	1·111	·833
July ...	·983	1·076	1·071	·803
August ...	·966	1·001	1·113	·772
September ...	·934	·941	1·067	·794
October ...	·888	·884	·985	·784
November ...	·863	·884	·916	·788
December ...	·803	·842	·809	·757
Year ...	·912	·961	·985	·789
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	·799	·826	·917	·653
February ...	·827	·842	·920	·718
March ...	·838	·830	·905	·780
April ...	·852	·769	·988	·800
May ...	·903	·914	·992	·804
June ...	·883	·861	·971	·818
July ...	·879	·858	·961	·819
August ...	·837	·810	·894	·807
September ...	·875	·872	·941	·222
October ...	·771	·756	·807	·750
November ...	·839	·822	·902	·792
December ...	·847	·847	·915	·780
Year ...	·846	·834	·926	·779
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	·833	·828	·877	·793
February ...	·852	·873	·883	·801
March ...	·898	·902	·942	·849
April ...	·950	·971	·994	·885
May ...	·961	·985	·995	·904
June ...	·968	·995	1·009	·901
July ...	·912	·959	·948	·849
August ...	·935	·959	·958	·888
September ...	·911	·927	·929	·878
October ...	·854	·872	·885	·806
November ...	·844	·871	·855	·807
December ...	·821	·845	·834	·785
Year ...	·895	·914	·926	·847
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	·603	·612	·648	·550
February ...	·619	·606	·656	·595
March ...	·664	·683	·644	·665
April ...	·742	·761	·777	·687
May ...	·760	·775	·764	·742
June ...	·701	·731	·733	·639
July ...	·690	·712	·706	·653
August ...	·724	·726	·752	·693
September ...	·685	·734	·701	·620
October ...	·728	·769	·760	·654
November ...	·716	·750	·741	·656
December ...	·688	·721	·713	·629
Year ...	·693	·715	·716	·649
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	·426	·588	·433	·258
February ...	·362	·384	·438	·263
March ...	·357	·392	·420	·259
April ...	·429	·483	·487	·318
May ...	·453	·492	·488	·379
June ...	·444	·480	·482	·371
July ...	·429	·447	·470	·371
August ...	·453	·488	·493	·379
September ...	·450	·484	·479	·388
October ...	·455	·509	·496	·360
November ...	·453	·518	·484	·359
December ...	·403	·484	·465	·311
Year ...	·426	·475	·470	·333

TABLE XIX. (*continued*).—Vapour Tension.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
	in.	in.	in.	in.		in.	in.	in.	in.
13.—HAKGALA.					15.—DIYATALAWA.				
January ...	·396	·418	·453	·318	January ...	·432	·425	·472	·398
February ...	·413	·431	·478	·329	February ...	·449	·449	·492	·408
March ...	·419	·434	·506	·338	March ...	·464	·453	·527	·411
April ...	·495	·528	·552	·404	April ...	·554	·574	·597	·491
May ...	·513	·541	·563	·434	May ...	·560	·487	·571	·622
June ...	·465	·495	·494	·406	June ...	·499	·505	·549	·444
July ...	·448	·448	·504	·392	July ...	·447	·454	·482	·404
August ...	·460	·483	·490	·408	August ...	·497	·511	·547	·434
September ...	·466	·493	·490	·415	September ...	·498	·515	·528	·452
October ...	·474	·512	·502	·408	October ...	·537	·554	·569	·489
November ...	·436	·491	·507	·410	November ...	·539	·548	·569	·501
December ...	·447	·474	·503	·365	December ...	·515	·511	·540	·464
Year ...	·453	·479	·503	·386	Year ...	·499	·499	·537	·460
14.—BADULLA.					16.—RAGAMA.				
January ...	·524	·576	·489	·506	January ...	·773	·793	·828	·692
February ...	·552	·587	·543	·526	February ...	·807	·868	·885	·667
March ...	·621	·642	·675	·541	March ...	·865	·929	·948	·713
April ...	·695	·735	·763	592	April ...	·898	·991	·991	·711
May ...	·704	·749	·761	·601	May ...	·835	·958	·961	·735
June ...	·627	·641	·683	·556	June ...	·852	·925	·922	·709
July ...	·576	·608	·599	·520	July ...	·857	·912	·934	·724
August ...	·628	·657	·670	·558	August ...	·901	·981	·993	·729
September ...	·648	·667	·709	·567	September ...	·846	·916	·912	·709
October ...	·666	·698	·701	·598	October ...	—	—	—	—
November ...	·668	·693	·699	·613	November ...	—	—	—	—
December ...	·622	·633	·665	·568	December ...	—	—	—	—
Year ...	·627	·657	·663	·562	Year ...	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXIII.—Mean Relative Humidity of the Air in 1902.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.					4.—ANURADHAPURA.				
January ...	75	70	64	90	January ...	59	64	66	47
February ...	75	71	64	90	February ...	83	93	66	91
March ...	77	74	67	90	March ...	85	82	74	99
April ...	80	78	71	90	April ...	87	94	68	98
May ...	83	81	79	89	May ...	78	90	49	95
June ...	80	78	76	86	June ...	93	93	94	93
July ...	83	82	79	88	July ...	91	91	90	93
August ...	81	79	77	86	August ...	91	89	92	91
September ...	83	81	79	90	September ...	91	90	91	91
October ...	85	82	79	94	October ...	88	87	87	91
November ...	83	79	75	95	November ...	—	—	—	—
December ...	80	78	70	93	December ...	—	—	—	—
Year ...	80	78	72	90	Year ...	—	—	—	—
2.—RATNAPURA.					5.—MANNAR.				
January ...	74	76	63	92	January ...	80	78	73	88
February ...	86	74	93	90	February ...	78	76	69	90
March ...	73	76	61	83	March ...	77	72	65	93
April ...	80	77	67	97	April ...	78	73	67	93
May ...	74	76	63	82	May ...	75	71	70	85
June ...	75	70	62	93	June ...	78	76	75	82
July ...	83	81	77	90	July ...	77	74	71	87
August ...	82	79	77	90	August ...	78	73	79	85
September ...	78	63	79	93	September ...	75	72	70	84
October ...	86	79	87	91	October ...	81	77	75	90
November ...	84	78	83	92	November ...	87	86	86	90
December ...	83	80	73	97	December ...	84	82	79	91
Year ...	80	75	74	90	Year ...	79	76	73	88
3.—PUTTALAM.					6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	73	68	65	85	January ...	79	70	72	95
February ...	67	64	58	80	February ...	78	71	65	98
March ...	67	62	57	81	March ...	79	71	62	95
April ...	67	66	54	81	April ...	78	75	66	93
May ...	74	79	66	78	May ...	82	80	78	89
June ...	69	66	64	76	June ...	81	77	77	89
July ...	71	69	67	77	July ...	85	82	81	91
August ...	71	68	68	78	August ...	82	79	76	90
September ...	72	69	68	78	September ...	81	79	76	89
October ...	78	73	76	86	October ...	83	79	75	95
November ...	78	74	74	86	November ...	86	82	78	97
December ...	71	62	68	83	December ...	85	80	78	97
Year ...	71	68	65	81	Year ...	82	77	74	93

TABLE XXIII. *(continued)*.—Humidity of the Air.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	86	82	86	90
February ...	83	77	81	90
March ...	82	71	81	95
April ...	89	85	95	95
May ...	84	79	83	91
June ...	80	76	75	84
July ...	83	81	78	91
August ...	85	79	84	93
September ...	86	79	85	93
October ...	87	81	85	94
November ...	89	86	86	95
December ...	88	85	87	93
Year ...	85	80	84	92
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	91	89	87	97
February ...	91	86	91	95
March ...	94	97	89	97
April ...	87	81	83	98
May ...	92	90	88	98
June ...	91	89	90	95
July ...	89	87	89	90
August ...	89	83	93	90
September ...	84	76	88	88
October ...	90	84	91	95
November ...	89	91	87	98
December ...	90	89	86	95
Year ...	90	87	89	94
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	81	73	74	95
February ...	81	75	74	95
March ...	81	73	72	98
April ...	80	65	79	96
May ...	83	77	78	95
June ...	84	77	76	98
July ...	83	77	75	98
August ...	82	75	74	98
September ...	87	83	80	97
October ...	80	73	76	96
November ...	84	78	78	97
December ...	86	80	79	98
Year ...	83	75	76	97
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	84	84	81	88
February ...	84	85	81	86
March ...	80	79	77	84
April ...	84	84	81	87
May ...	88	87	87	89
June ...	89	89	87	90
July ...	86	87	85	87
August ...	86	87	83	88
September ...	89	89	85	93
October ...	87	85	82	95
November ...	86	81	78	98
December ...	86	82	78	78
Year ...	86	85	82	90
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	76	71	65	93
February ...	73	64	61	95
March ...	74	67	55	100
April ...	80	71	73	97
May ...	79	71	69	97
June ...	78	71	71	91
July ...	82	78	76	92
August ...	83	73	76	100
September ...	78	72	70	92
October ...	84	76	82	95
November ...	83	77	81	92
December ...	81	79	73	91
Year ...	79	72	71	95

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	76	67	74	87
February ...	73	64	71	83
March ...	68	59	60	86
April ...	80	70	78	93
May ...	78	72	71	91
June ...	81	77	77	88
July ...	88	83	89	91
August ...	86	84	84	91
September ...	87	84	87	91
October ...	88	83	89	91
November ...	90	82	84	93
December ...	78	71	76	87
Year ...	81	75	78	89
13.—HAKGALA.				
January ...	87	86	86	90
February ...	87	83	87	90
March ...	80	71	80	90
April ...	89	82	90	96
May ...	80	71	80	90
June ...	86	80	87	91
July ...	87	82	92	88
August ...	85	82	84	88
September ...	88	87	87	91
October ...	92	89	92	94
November ...	93	90	95	95
December ...	92	89	94	94
Year ...	87	83	88	91
14.—BADULLA.				
January ...	75	74	60	91
February ...	74	70	62	89
March ...	74	68	68	86
April ...	79	71	76	90
May ...	76	68	71	90
June ...	71	59	62	92
July ...	65	57	53	86
August ...	71	63	63	87
September ...	75	65	70	89
October ...	81	74	80	90
November ...	85	79	84	92
December ...	82	77	81	89
Year ...	76	69	69	89
15.—DIYATALAWA.				
January ...	75	66	67	91
February ...	71	64	64	85
March ...	67	55	61	85
April ...	81	76	75	92
May ...	75	61	75	89
June ...	66	56	61	80
July ...	62	53	56	76
August ...	69	60	67	80
September ...	77	81	66	84
October ...	82	70	83	93
November ...	84	76	83	94
December ...	80	74	76	91
Year ...	74	66	70	86
16.—RAGAMA.				
January ...	83	78	77	95
February ...	84	81	81	90
March ...	84	81	81	90
April ...	85	83	83	88
May ...	85	85	83	88
June ...	84	83	81	89
July ...	84	82	83	88
August ...	85	83	84	88
September ...	85	83	82	90
October ...	—	Discontinued		—
November ...	—	—	—	—
December ...	—	—	—	—
Year ...	—	—	—	—

Table XXVI.—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1902.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.			
January	3·7	3·3	4·1
February	2·8	1·0	4·6
March	3·8	3·5	4·2
April	3·0	3·8	5·2
May	7·3	6·7	8·0
June	7·2	6·6	7·7
July	7·2	7·0	7·5
August	6·9	6·3	7·6
September	6·9	6·0	7·9
October	7·3	6·5	8·1
November	7·4	5·9	8·9
December	5·6	5·2	6·0
Year	5·8	5·0	6·7
2.—RATNAPURA.			
January	3·7	3·0	4·0
February	3·6	0·8	6·5
March	3·0	1·5	4·5
April	5·2	2·0	8·3
May	3·7	3·0	4·4
June	4·7	4·7	4·7
July	5·3	5·3	5·4
August	5·3	5·7	5·0
September	6·0	6·1	5·9
October	5·8	4·6	9·1
November	4·8	3·8	5·8
December	4·1	4·0	4·2
Year	4·6	3·7	5·6
3.—PUTTALAM.			
January	3·7	4·6	2·8
February	3·8	4·6	3·7
March	2·9	2·7	3·2
April	6·9	5·6	8·3
May	6·5	5·6	7·4
June	6·8	6·8	6·8
July	7·0	6·1	7·9
August	5·9	6·7	5·2
September	6·7	6·7	6·7
October	7·2	6·8	8·9
November	7·5	6·8	8·2
December	4·2	3·4	5·0
Year	5·8	5·5	6·2
4.—ANURADHAPURA.			
January	4·4	4·4	4·4
February	4·5	4·3	4·8
March	2·7	2·9	2·6
April	4·7	4·6	4·8
May	4·5	4·5	4·5
June	5·4	5·5	5·4
July	5·2	5·2	5·3
August	5·2	4·7	5·7
September	5·1	4·8	5·5
October	6·4	4·7	8·2
November	6·7	6·0	7·4
December	5·7	5·2	6·2
Year	5·0	4·7	5·4
5.—MANNAR.			
January	4·5	4·0	5·0
February	3·5	4·0	3·0
March	3·7	3·0	4·4
April	5·1	4·9	5·3
May	5·8	5·6	6·0
June	6·0	5·6	6·4
July	5·8	5·7	6·0
August	4·8	4·6	5·0
September	5·8	4·5	6·2
October	6·9	5·5	8·3
November	7·5	6·7	8·4
December	7·2	6·8	7·6
Year	5·5	5·1	6·0
6.—JAFFNA.			
January	4·5	5·0	4·0
February	4·5	5·0	4·0
March	3·5	3·0	4·0
April	3·5	2·0	5·0
May	4·8	4·5	5·2
June	5·3	5·8	4·9
July	5·1	5·3	5·0
August	4·2	4·6	3·9
September	4·2	4·8	3·6
October	4·9	5·1	4·8
November	6·3	6·5	6·2
December	6·0	6·2	5·8
Year	4·7	4·8	4·7
7.—TRINCOMALEE.			
January	3·1	2·9	3·3
February	2·6	2·3	2·9
March	2·7	2·4	3·1
April	2·6	2·5	2·8
May	2·9	2·6	3·3
June	3·2	2·7	3·7
July	3·6	3·7	3·6
August	3·2	2·8	3·7
September	3·0	2·8	3·5
October	3·4	3·1	3·8
November	5·1	5·2	5·0
December	4·0	4·0	4·1
Year	3·3	3·1	3·5
8.—BATTICALOA.			
January	4·8	4·9	4·8
February	5·0	5·0	5·0
March	5·1	5·1	5·2
April	4·8	4·4	5·3
May	4·9	4·8	5·1
June	5·0	5·2	5·0
July	4·5	5·0	4·0
August	4·8	4·4	5·2
September	5·0	4·9	5·0
October	4·7	4·5	5·0
November	5·0	4·7	5·4
December	5·0	5·0	5·0
Year	4·9	4·8	5·0
9.—HAMBANTOTA.			
January	4·0	4·0	4·0
February	3·2	3·3	3·1
March	3·3	4·1	2·6
April	5·0	5·0	5·0
May	3·5	3·5	3·6
June	4·1	4·5	3·8
July	3·2	3·5	2·9
August	3·0	3·0	3·0
September	4·7	4·3	5·1
October	5·4	6·2	4·6
November	5·6	5·2	6·1
December	4·5	4·7	4·4
Year	4·1	4·3	4·0
10.—GALLE.			
January	1·0	1·1	1·0
February	1·0	0·8	1·2
March	1·5	1·1	2·0
April	1·8	1·8	1·9
May	1·9	1·7	2·1
June	1·8	1·7	2·0
July	2·5	2·1	2·9
August	3·0	3·1	3·0
September	3·6	3·3	3·9
October	3·6	3·3	4·0
November	3·3	2·7	4·0
December	3·1	3·0	3·2
Year	2·3	2·1	2·6

TABLE XXVI. (*continued*).—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1902.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
11.—KANDY.			
January	4·4	2·4	4·5
February	3·7	2·8	4·6
March	3·9	1·8	6·0
April	5·2	2·4	8·1
May	5·4	4·9	6·0
June	5·8	5·1	6·6
July	4·5	6·0	3·0
August	3·0	3·0	3·0
September	6·7	6·0	7·5
October	6·2	5·3	7·1
November	6·0	4·8	7·3
December	4·9	4·4	5·4
Year	5·0	4·1	5·8
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.			
January	4·7	3·8	5·7
February	5·0	3·0	6·4
March	4·6	3·2	6·0
April	6·8	5·6	8·1
May	5·7	4·4	7·0
June	5·7	5·0	7·0
July	8·8	8·1	8·0
August	7·3	6·9	7·7
September	8·2	7·2	9·2
October	8·1	6·8	9·0
November	8·0	7·4	8·6
December	5·6	5·0	6·0
Year	6·5	5·6	7·4
13.—HAKGALA.			
January	5·4	4·4	6·5
February	6·0	5·3	6·7
March	5·2	3·8	6·7
April	6·7	4·5	9·0
May	4·7	5·0	4·4
June	6·0	4·9	7·1
13.—HAKGALA—*contd.*			
July	7·5	7·3	7·8
August	6·6	5·6	7·7
September	7·4	6·1	8·7
October	8·1	6·8	9·4
November	8·7	8·1	9·3
December	7·1	5·6	8·6
Year	6·6	5·6	7·7
14.—BADULLA.			
January	4·8	3·8	5·9
February	5·0	4·0	6·0
March	4·1	3·1	5·1
April	6·0	4·2	7·9
May	5·0	2·7	7·3
June	4·1	2·2	6·1
July	4·5	3·2	5·8
August	5·1	3·4	6·8
September	6·1	4·0	8·3
October	7·2	5·2	9·2
November	7·6	6·6	8·7
December	6·8	5·9	7·8
Year	5·5	4·0	7·1
15.—DIYATALAWA.			
January	4·0	3·0	5·2
February	4·6	3·9	5·3
March	4·5	3·0	6·0
April	6·0	4·0	8·0
May	4·5	2·3	6·7
June	2·5	2·0	5·0
July	4·5	3·9	5·1
August	4·5	2·9	6·1
September	5·6	3·9	7·4
October	6·6	5·0	8·2
November	7·4	6·5	8·3
December	6·0	4·9	7·0
Year	5·1	3·7	6·5

TABLE XXX.—Inches of Rainfall in each Month of 1902.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	1·95	4·57	6·85	10·01	11·89	9·84	4·63	2·78	8·18	31·47	20·10	6·43	118·70
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	2·30	2·28	8·69	22·95	14·78	15·20	17·10	14·46	24·55	22·84	12·93	9·21	167·29
North-Western	Puttalam ...	9·15	1·39	4·06	5·30	4·42	0·30	0·64	1·33	0·35	12·30	12·68	8·05	59·97
North-Central	Anuradhapura ...	7·83	3·38	2·80	5·91	2·62	2·05	0	0·60	6·00	21·54	13·10	11·88	60·71
Northern ...	Mannar ...	7·22	2·00	3·19	1·28	1·09	3·45	0	0	0	14·12	16·37	6·49	55·21
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	7·55	4·42	2·58	0·56	0·25	3·92	0	0·84	0	14·69	19·62	7·22	61·65
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	11·06	3·45	3·19	0·18	0·36	2·05	0·30	1·91	2·04	10·82	26·67	15·28	77·31
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	10·68	2·93	3·62	0·09	0·33	1·03	1·15	0·86	1·86	7·75	21·83	9·41	61·54
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	5·42	1·54	1·59	3·69	0·03	1·38	0·98	0·83	8·43	8·99	12·85	5·17	50·90
Do. ...	Galle ...	5·89	3·45	1·82	6·01	15·52	14·03	5·78	3·37	14·99	18·12	9·65	9·32	107·95
Central ...	Kandy ...	3·56	2·29	6·97	15·18	3·60	2·82	10·79	1·82	6·41	21·09	13·28	8·38	96·19
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	5·93	2·14	1·96	5·82	3·63	4·44	17·44	5·91	10·70	14·27	13·35	6·23	91·82
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	8·61	4·48	1·65	8·85	4·23	4·62	9·96	4·91	7·38	19·66	20·04	6·86	101·25
Uva ...	Badulla ...	7·30	4·18	2·89	6·80	3·49	3·62	0·59	4·35	3·71	12·75	15·55	9·06	74·29
Central ...	Diyatalawa ...	8·78	1·22	1·83	8·15	5·68	2·73	0·84	3·95	3·96	21·54	14·47	6·25	79·40
Western ...	Ragama ...	1·38	5·17	7·67	12·10	12·09	9·44	10·21	3·19	14·82	Discontinued.			—

TABLE XXXI.—Number of Days on which Rainfall was measured in 1902.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	6	4	12	18	24	20	18	13	20	29	24	11	199
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	7	5	17	20	25	21	22	23	22	29	27	17	235
North-Western	Puttalam ...	3	3	5	11	6	2	4	2	3	23	19	13	94
North-Central	Anuradhapura ...	9	10	5	17	3	4	0	5	4	22	19	11	109
Northern ...	Mannar ...	8	9	5	6	3	1	0	0	0	20	24	13	89
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	9	5	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	25	26	12	85
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	9	9	6	3	2	4	2	6	3	23	25	18	110
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	10	6	6	2	1	4	2	4	10	21	24	21	111
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	6	4	2	10	1	7	3	5	16	17	15	9	95
Do. ...	Galle ...	10	12	9	20	20	22	20	14	21	28	17	8	201
Central ...	Kandy ...	10	7	9	22	9	11	21	12	16	30	23	16	186
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	12	11	7	19	17	18	26	21	23	30	25	16	225
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	12	13	9	23	14	15	22	14	20	29	26	20	217
Uva ...	Badulla ...	11	13	10	23	10	8	6	14	19	30	24	22	190
Central ...	Diyatalawa ...	10	8	11	23	18	7	7	14	13	27	24	21	183
Western ...	Ragama ...	7	10	13	14	30	20	20	17	21	Discontinued.			—

TABLE XXXII.—Return of Rainfall in Ceylon during 1902, and the Means during different Periods.

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
	Feet.	1902 ...	1·80	3	3·72	5	5·42	4	9·23	14	8·80	15	9·01	11	65	12	5·67	10	13·34	12	Dis	co	ntinu	ed	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Ja-ela Hospital, Ja-ela ...	4	means during 2 3-4th years...	4·06	7	2·48	5	4·18	6	12·30	16	6·00	14	9·12	17	48	14	6·84	9	6·77	11	8·92	13	16·82	17	1·68	4	86·65	133	5·15	August 31 to Sept. 1, 1900.
2. Jaffna	9	1902 ...	7·55	9	4·42	5	2·58	2	0·56	3	0·25	1	3·92	1	0	0	0·84	1	0	0	14·69	25	19·62	26	7·22	12	61·65	85	3·92	June 19 to 20.
		means during 32 years ...	2·14	6	1·30	2	0·98	2	2·36	5	1·93	3	0·80	1	0·75	2	1·43	3	2·52	4	6·71	13	13·68	15	10·87	16	45·47	72	9·92	October 16 to 17, 1884.
3. Chilaw Kachcheri, Chilaw	10	1902 ...	2·49	4	0·77	3	2·02	7	9·41	15	5·90	14	0·74	2	4·21	6	2·80	5	4·62	7	25·62	26	9·54	18	12·95	11	81·07	118	8·06	December 9 to 10.
		means during 14 2-3rd years...	1·78	5	1·39	3	3·76	7	7·72	12	4·06	10	4·45	8	1·33	3	0·95	3	2·26	5	12·87	15	9·31	14	4·94	9	54·82	94	10·69	October 19 to 20, 1891.
4. Mannar	12	1902 ...	7·22	8	2·00	9	3·19	5	1·28	6	1·09	3	3·45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14·12	20	16·37	24	6·49	13	55·21	89	3·95	January 2 to 3.
		means during 32 7-12th years...	2·27	5	1·16	2	1·56	3	2·70	6	2·12	3	0·66	1	0·22	1	0·46	1	0·99	3	8·16	10	10·36	16	7·93	14	38·59	65	11·00	October 15 to 16, 1884.
4. Trincomalee ...	12	1902 ...	11·06	9	3·45	9	3·19	6	0·18	3	0·36	2	2·05	4	0·30	2	1·91	6	2·04	3	10·82	23	26·67	25	15·28	18	77·31	110	3·58	Jan. 6 to 7 & Nov. 20 to 21.
		means during 32 7-12th years...	5·73	11	2·20	5	1·65	4	2·08	6	2·30	6	1·38	3	2·02	4	4·32	8	4·64	8	7·92	16	14·04	19	15·17	20	63·45	110	8·21	January 22 to 23, 1878.
6. Mantota Hospital, Mannar	17	1902 ...	4·89	8	3·31	10	3·34	5	1·54	8	2·43	3	1·83	1	0·04	1	0	0	0	0	17·28	19	19·47	26	6·78	14	60·91	95	3·50	October 26 to 27.
		means during 9 2-3rd years ...	2·93	7	1·05	3	1·48	4	3·04	8	1·25	2	0·74	1	0·26	1	0·29	1	1·15	2	8·91	12	12·27	17	8·07	15	41·44	73	6·22	October 23 to 24, 1886.
7. Colombo ...	21	1902 ...	1·95	6	4·57	4	6·85	12	10·01	18	11·89	24	9·84	20	4·63	18	2·78	13	8·18	20	31·47	29	20·10	24	6·43	11	118·70	199	6·09	June 19 to 20.
		means during 33 years ...	3·46	8	2·02	5	4·82	10	11·30	17	11·86	20	8·32	19	4·46	13	0·67	13	5·04	15	14·56	22	13·00	19	6·26	13	88·77	174	11·90	May 4 to 5, 1876.
8. Batticaloa ...	26	1902 ...	10·68	10	2·93	6	3·62	6	0·09	2	0·33	1	1·03	4	1·15	2	0·86	4	1·86	10	7·75	21	21·83	24	9·41	21	61·54	111	4·25	November 24 to 25.
		means during 32 11-12th years	8·04	13	3·90	6	3·31	6	1·83	5	1·71	4	1·00	3	1·20	3	2·22	6	2·69	6	6·41	13	12·51	18	13·35	19	58·17	102	10·46	January 6 to 7, 1878.
9. Puttalam ...	27	1902 ...	9·15	3	1·39	3	4·06	5	5·30	11	4·42	6	0·30	2	0·64	4	1·33	2	0·35	3	12·30	23	12·68	19	8·05	13	59·97	94	6·60	January 6 to 7.
		means during 32 11-12th years	2·41	5	1·46	3	3·17	5	6·08	9	3·48	9	1·74	6	0·42	2	0·85	2	0·94	3	8·77	12	11·11	15	6·55	11	46·98	82	12·06	May 8 to 9, 1883.
10. Henaratgoda Gardens ...	33	1902 ...	3·82	5	4·76	10	8·24	9	11·22	14	15·15	17	14·47	14	7·94	16	3·16	7	14·21	16	30·77	26	17·20	21	11·75	8	142·69	163	5·40	May 20 to 21.
		means during 9 1-6th years ...	3·90	7	3·10	6	5·21	8	10·90	15	10·44	16	12·73	21	5·98	14	6·24	12	7·77	17	17·51	21	16·11	19	7·03	11	106·92	167	9·60	October 15 to 16, 1898.
11. Galle	48	1902 ...	5·89	10	3·45	12	1·82	9	6·01	20	15·52	20	14·03	22	5·78	20	3·37	14	14·99	21	18·12	28	9·65	17	9·32	8	107·95	201	5·20	December 5 to 6.
		means during 33 years ...	4·52	11	3·16	8	4·39	10	10·30	16	11·24	21	8·34	22	5·38	19	5·32	19	7·65	19	13·13	22	12·01	19	6·28	15	91·72	201	7·66	October 22 to 23, 1870.
12. Hambantota ...	50	1902 ...	5·42	6	1·54	4	1·59	2	3·69	10	0·03	1	1·38	7	0·98	3	0·83	5	8·43	16	8·99	17	12·85	15	5·17	9	50 90	95	3·05	October 3 to 4.
		means during 33 years ...	3·39	6	1·51	3	2·08	5	2·70	7	3·07	7	2·44	8	1·31	5	1·36	6	2·50	7	4·29	10	6·97	13	5·49	9	37·11	86	5·54	Jan. 31 to February 1, 1899.
13. Horekele, Chilaw ...	50	1902 ...	3·31	6	1·99	7	1·55	6	11·51	14	4·41	13	2·57	13	6·12	10	3·80	8	4·66	13	24·59	30	15·90	20	14·51	11	94·92	151	6·00	October 30 to 31.
		means during 31 11-12th years	2·02	4	1·50	3	3·92	5	8·43	10	8·17	11	6·57	10	2·86	6	2·38	5	2·63	6	12·80	16	10·92	13	6·26	10	68·46	99	13·99	July 12 to 13, 1878.
14. Orange Hill, Ragama ...	50	1902 ...	2·32	6	4·19	9	6·73	13	12·49	15	11·69	30	9·79	23	10 40	18	3·45	19	13·79	21	23·68	29	20·67	25	7·89	12	127·09	220	5·10	November 9 to 10.
		means during 17 5-12th years	3·00	7	2·63	5	3·98	8	13·02	18	12·98	20	10·13	21	4·78	14	4·37	13	6·28	16	17·53	22	13·83	17	5·01	11	97·54	172	8·79	April 30 to May 1, 1900.
15. Maligakanda, Colombo ...	70	1902 ...	1·77	5	4·72	8	7·86	14	13·12	17	15·58	27	9·95	22	5·65	18	2·97	16	9·95	19	38·92	30	16·82	25	6·92	13	134·23	214	9·25	October 3 to 4.
		means during 8 11-12th years	3·73	9	1·56	6	3·85	9	12·95	19	10·30	18	10·71	20	5·14	14	3·41	12	6·17	17	18·69	22	13·83	20	6·42	12	96·76	178	9·25	do.
16. Ratnapura ...	84	1902 ...	2·30	7	2·28	5	8·69	17	22·95	20	14·78	25	15·20	21	17·10	22	14·46	23	24·55	22	22·84	29	12·93	27	9·21	17	167·29	235	3·46	May 3 to 4.
		means during 33 years ...	4·96	10	4·44	8	8·12	14	13·04	16	18·47	22	20·74	24	11·94	20	12·69	22	14·66	20	18·60	23	14·81	16	8·92	15	151·39	210	11·42	May 8 to 9, 1883.
17. Kanangama, Avisawella	200	1902 ...	2·96	5	5·56	8	12·39	15	13·40	19	30·46	24	20·13	18	16·54	15	9·71	15	12·25	20	32·63	27	24·90	25	13·69	18	194·62	209	6·67	May 15 to 16.
		means during 19 5-12th years	5·22	7	5·72	7	9·22	12	15·89	20	21·37	19	18·60	21	11·72	17	11·69	18	12·44	17	23·48	22	16·15	17	9·56	12	161·06	189	15·80	May 31 to June 1, 1891.
18. Geekianakanda, Neboda	200	1902 ...	3·04	6	6 00	10	9·73	16	11·89	24	21·74	28	27·24	19	8·96	20	8·44	21	15·78	22	21·04	28	19·64	22	9·54	9	163·04	225	4·63	May 19 to 20.
		means during 30 1-6th years...	6·26	11	4·61	8	7·33	14	14·53	21	22·44	24	16·73	25	9·27	21	9·59	23	12·48	23	18·98	24	18·10	21	11·34	17	151·66	232	12·00	May 30 to 31, 1878.
19. Avisawella Estate, Avisawella ...	250	1902 ...	2·63	8	8·15	9	11·74	15	23·65	24	25·57	30	13·12	21	13·78	17	10·42	19	13·76	17	24·25	28	31·55	23	12·95	15	191·57	226	4·99	November 18 to 19.
		means during 6 years ...	5·21	10	6·65	10	7·44	12	18·68	21	16·88	23	17·71	24	13·36	21	10·76	18	14·56	19	19·61	21	17·54	19	8·16	12	156·56	210	7·49	October 14 to 15, 1898.
20. Anuradhapura ...	295	1902 ...	7·83	9	3·38	10	2·80	5	5·91	17	2·62	3	2·05	4	0	0	0·60	5	6·00	4	21·54	22	13·10	19	11·88	11	60·71	109	5·70	December 9 to 10.
		means during 32 7-12th years	3·04	8	1·42	4	2·78	6	7·56	14	3·70	7	1·51	4	1·01	2	1·76	4	3·00	5	8·46	15	11·04	18	9·13	17	54·41	104	9·32	January 20 to 21, 1891.
21. Rayigam, Horana ...	300	1902 ...	1·03	6	8·27	8	3·86	17	13·84	15	19·11	18	23·99	22	10·18	13	10·13	18	18·20	20	29·93	27	28·43	21	9·59	12	176·56	197	6·05	November 17 to 18.
		means during 10 1-4th years...	8·74	9	5·86	6	9·51	11	18·46	19	15·67	18	19·33	22	10·00	15	10·08	16	12·14	16	23·08	21	19·42	18	10·75	11	163·54	182	7 50	October 14 to 15, 1898.
22. Labugama, Hanwella ..	369	1902 ...	4·08	7	7·26	10	13·36	17	24·15	23	36·40	28	16·14	21	15·25	21	10·37	22	20·84	24	26·35	28	25·35	23	11·36	15	210·91	239	9·90	May 20 to 21.
		means during 23 5-12th years	6·45	9	5·98	7	8·65	11	17·65	20	21·05	22	17·09	24	10·59	20	10·65	20	12·06	20	22·80	23	18·81	20	16·36	15	168·14	211	11·91	May 8 to 9, 1883.
23. Kurunegala Hospital, Kurunegala ...	381	1902 ...	5·35	8	0·31	2	5·67	10	11·86	17	12·35	10	5·44	16	6.54	15	3·51	13	8·51	15	20·27	27	19·47	21	12·32	12	111·60	166	6·76	May 31 to June 1.
		means during 16 7-12th years	3·44	6	1·49	4	4·75	8	11·93	18	6·77	13	8·59	21	3·98	16	3·98	17	4·30	15	16·51	22	11·25	16	7·72	20	84·71	176	6·97	December 15 to 16, 1896.

TABLE XXXII.—*continued.*

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
	Feet.																													
24. Dunedin, Avisawella ...	400	1902 ...	4·88	7	5·76	9	18·01	21	21·81	23	33·98	28	17·68	23	18·20	20	10·34	17	16·43	19	33·63	30	26·20	26	18·62	12	225·54	235	8·97	May 15 to 16.
		means during 19 3-4th years	5·62	7	4·58	6	10·33	7	19·51	20	21·22	10	20·75	23	12·94	20	13·13	11	13·27	18	27·07	24	17·96	19	11·26	13	177·64	178	10·00	October 19 to 20, 1891.
25. Digalla, Avisawella ...	400	1902 ...	4·53	6	8·16	8	10·03	15	22·80	26	30·13	25	24·97	23	16·75	22	15·51	20	23·38	21	27·25	26	36·03	25	19·03	12	239·07	229	6·10	December 4 to 5.
		means during 16 3-4th years...	5·49	8	5·56	6	9·13	12	18·18	21	23·48	20	23·19	24	12·58	20	13·99	21	16·11	19	25·00	22	19·67	18	10·25	12	182·63	203	13·40	May 31 to June 1, 1891.
26. Dambulla ...	400	1902 ...	6·24	8	8·31	10	5·26	5	8·84	13	1·48	4	0·39	5	0·95	5	1·25	3	4·15	10	20·28	16	10·08	22	9·30	12	76·53	113	4·00	October 1 to 2.
		means during 16 1-3rd years...	5·47	9	2·78	5	3·49	5	6·75	10	3·13	5	1·80	6	1·27	4	15·10	3	1·84	4	11·17	15	10·94	15	12·97	15	76·71	96	8·20	December 14 to 15, 1896.
27. Eadella or Liberiya, Polgahawela ...	425	1902 ..	5·29	6	1·61	4	7·77	10	22·11	23	11·72	12	6·10	14	9·29	17	2·88	7	8·07	15	22·94	27	27·51	21	8·31	11	133·60	167	4·44	May 31 to June 1.
		means during 20 years ...	4·03	6	2·04	4	1·22	9	10·90	14	8·47	13	11·14	19	6·85	14	5·40	13	5·43	14	16·20	20	13·08	16	7·39	11	92·15	153	9·30	May 8 to 9, 1883.
28. Badulluwella Hospital ...	450	1902 ...	15·94	10	9·27	12	3·09	7	11·30	13	2 37	4	1·68	3	0·23	4	1·74	8	2·49	8	17·78	24	17·15	18	22·07	17	105·92	128	4·80	January 1 to 2.
		means during 3 years ..	8·81	10	5·81	11	4·34	10	7·52	13	2·06	6	1·93	6	2·00	5	1·33	5	3·42	10	12·28	20	14·86	20	14·64	19	79·00	135	4·80	do.
29. Delwita, Kurunegala ...	490	1902 ...	5·92	5	2·46	5	5·55	7	9·12	12	4·53	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12·25	16	22·64	26	19·09	23	11·85	13	—	—	—	—
		means during 4 1-4th years ...	4·88	5	0·99	3	3·79	6	10·12	12	4·72	7	8·39	19	5·74	12	3·02	7	6·41	12	18·37	22	13·80	16	5·53	6	85·76	127	4·48	September 27 to 28, 1901.
30. Mupana Hospital, Mupana ...	500	1902 ...	11·49	7	5·30	9	4·94	5	9·53	13	3·89	7	1·39	4	0·30	3	1·72	8	1·76	8	20·92	28	—	—	9·47	16	—	—	5·15	January 1 to 2.
		means during 5 1-3rd years ...	8·97	8	4·37	8	3·65	5	8·42	14	3·84	7	1·31	3	3·61	5	2·06	6	3·60	8	13·29	16	9·39	11	9·81	15	72·32	106	5·15	do.
31. Pathregalla, Potuhera ...	550	1902 ...	5·60	8	0·70	3	5·98	10	17·10	23	13·27	14	7·48	19	9·87	20	3·91	14	8·87	19	30·45	29	24·89	24	8·35	19	136·47	202	5·18	May 31 to June 1.
		means during 3 years ...	5·48	8	1·20	5	4·56	9	13·97	22	6·57	12	8·72	21	10·72	22	4·38	17	5·80	16	17·14	23	19·42	23	5·78	13	103·74	191	5·18	do.
32. Digdola, Udugama ...	700	1902 ...	5·65	9	4·01	9	5·09	17	10·05	25	21·77	29	18·72	23	5·80	16	9·07	17	17·69	25	26·20	30	16·62	19	12·60	15	153·27	234	4·70	June 18 to 19.
33. Maduwanwala, Balangoda	750	1902 ...	6·09	10	3·08	7	7·06	14	19·49	21	1·47	6	2·01	11	0·11	3	1·06	3	4·37	18	18·73	25	17·70	26	5·19	14	86·34	158	3·10	October 5 to 6.
		means during 14 5-6th years...	5·23	9	4·67	8	7·76	13	8·74	15	3·26	9	2·93	10	0·83	5	1·35	5	2·34	9	8·79	16	11·29	20	9·62	15	66·81	134	7·36	December 16 to 17, 1896.
34. Dea Ella, Madawalatenna	800	1902 ...	8·34	8	2·18	7	2·43	7	13·64	24	11·07	10	8·74	13	14·54	22	8·14	13	15·24	21	20·51	26	25·18	23	12·57	15	142·58	189	4·19	May 31 to June 1.
		means during 19 1-12th years	4·17	6	1·87	5	5·55	9	10·85	15	7·99	11	10·80	17	6·79	16	5·13	21	6·27	14	16·05	20	12·64	17	6·05	13	94·16	164	7·55	June 13 to 14, 1896.
35. Police Station, Hatton ...	1,141	1902 ...	3·68	10	2·41	8	3·14	9	16·29	23	6·69	23	14·72	22	23·45	24	8·43	23	19·35	24	17·26	27	18·13	23	10·14	15	143·69	231	2·83	July 2 to 3.
		means during 7 1-4th years ...	3·96	16	2·29	11	5·54	13	13·66	22	8·41	18	27·58	27	21·75	28	15·69	25	14·95	24	17·07	25	10·75	23	7·81	19	149·46	255	6·94	January 25 to 26, 1901.
36. Wariapola, Matale ...	1,200	1902 ...	5·85	8	3·00	8	3·11	7	9·85	23	4·21	6	2·97	14	5·38	22	2·57	13	9·20	22	17·69	23	20·79	24	10·21	15	94·83	185	4·21	November 22 to 23.
		means during 16 years ...	5·18	10	2·46	6	2·96	8	8·07	17	4·95	11	6·90	20	4·11	18	4·06	17	4·43	15	13·27	23	10·77	19	10·83	18	77·99	182	9·50	December 15 to 16, 1896.
37. Crystal Hill, Matale ...	1,400	1902 ...	7·02	11	6·29	9	3·25	6	5·38	17	4·72	6	0·89	7	7·24	16	2·00	9	6·75	21	21·69	25	23·17	24	7·51	15	95·91	166	5·69	October 6 to 7.
		means during 21 1-4th years ...	7·13	11	2·79	6	2·96	7	7·38	13	4·95	10	5·56	16	3·77	10	3·54	13	3·99	12	12·95	50	11·21	13	12·63	16	78·86	147	7·90	July 30 to 31, 1882.
38. Anningkanda, Morawaka	1,400	1902 ...	13·96	13	5·59	9	4·84	16	27·12	24	9·96	23	14·63	20	10·89	16	14·20	15	26·11	21	28·79	25	17·77	28	10·04	21	183·90	231	5·15	April 21 to 22.
		means during 13 3-4th years...	8·50	12	6·98	10	9·47	13	14·59	20	10·39	13	14·45	20	7·68	15	8·15	15	11·77	17	16·37	20	19·22	21	12·32	17	139·89	193	7·52	October 30 to 31, 1894.
39. Rajawella, Teldeniya ...	1,500	1902 ...	3·56	8	1·25	8	2·28	6	7·35	21	2·40	4	1·16	6	3·63	14	1·55	9	2·90	15	—	—	17·56	20	6·79	15	—	—	—	—
		means during 32 1-2nd years...	4·44	7	1·16	4	2·72	6	6·18	11	3·44	7	4·63	13	3·33	12	2·60	9	2·90	10	11·58	17	8·01	16	7·80	14	58·79	126	7·48	December 14 to 15, 1896.
40. Mariawatta, Gampola ...	1,600	1902 ...	7·23	7	0·17	3	6·16	7	15·73	22	9·85	18	7·66	16	11·09	22	6·57	19	14·09	22	28·12	28	13·36	25	8·20	11	128·23	200	4·28	May 30 to 31.
		means during 22 1-3rd years...	3·29	6	1·94	4	4·56	10	5·98	16	8·85	16	12·11	22	7·88	19	8·01	19	7·46	23	17·25	22	11·85	19	8·90	14	98·08	190	8·79	May 8 to 9, 1883.
41. Kandy	1,654	1902 ...	3·56	10	2·29	7	6·97	9	15·18	22	3·60	9	2·82	11	10·79	21	1·82	12	6·41	16	21·09	30	13·28	23	8·38	16	96·19	186	4·48	March 26 to 27.
		means during 33 years ...	4·75	10	2·37	5	3·48	9	7·59	15	5·95	13	9·11	22	6·85	22	5·74	19	5·69	18	10·99	23	10·69	19	8·95	17	82·16	192	8·95	May 18 to 19, 1883.
42. Orwell, Gampola ...	1,800	1902 ..	6·50	9	0·26	4	2·84	6	14·09	19	10·69	22	4·90	13	16·66	22	5·43	14	14·58	23	29·00	28	20·05	22	9·32	12	134·32	194	4·41	July 1 to 2.
		means during 11 2-3rd years...	4·12	8	1·46	5	4·01	9	10·60	18	7·44	15	11·31	21	8·26	20	6·33	20	7·71	19	16·86	24	12·59	19	9·53	14	100·22	192	6·05	December 14 to 15, 1896.
43. Sacumbe, Matale ...	1,800	1902 ...	11·90	10	14·50	9	7·13	8	5·05	15	0·55	1	3·64	2	1·58	7	1·15	3	2·41	11	13·02	16	18·95	24	16·74	17	96·62	123	5·00	February 11 to 12.
		means during 2 1-4th years ...	10·51	14	11·66	13	4·52	6	7·65	17	1·19	3	2·89	6	1·17	6	1·28	2	1·64	7	10·43	14	20·94	21	20·94	20	94·82	129	5·00	do.
44. Panilkanda, Morawaka ...	1,900	1902 ...	11·04	13	3·62	7	4·06	13	18·48	23	5·24	22	13·57	20	5·83	20	9·14	16	27·60	22	24·26	27	22·37	25	6·46	20	151·67	228	4·80	November 9 to 10.
		means during 6 years ...	8·21	12	6·83	11	6·67	14	16·74	20	10·13	17	15·51	22	7·60	19	8·60	16	12·35	17	16·02	20	19·00	21	12·73	18	140·39	207	5·03	June 25 to 26, 1891.
45. Maragala, Mupana ...	2,200	1902 ...	14·99	9	5·58	12	4·08	9	10·63	22	2·78	10	0·59	4	0·52	6	1·51	9	1·91	15	24·94	31	20·24	26	10·47	21	98·24	174	4·10	January 2 to 3.
		means during 22 11-12th years	9·02	14	4·93	9	6·41	12	9·84	17	4·53	11	2·17	7	3·13	9	3·69	11	4·67	11	13·66	16	15·00	22	14·95	22	92·00	161	8·25	December 15 to 16, 1896.

46.	Badulla	2,225	1902 ...	7·30	11	4·18	13	2·89	10	6·80	23	3·49	10	3·62	8	0·59	6	4·35	14	3·71	19	12·75	30	15·55	24	9·06	22	74·29	190	2·95	November 9 to 10.
			means during 26 11-12th years	9·34	12	3·31	6	4·24	7	8·34	13	5·41	9	2·74	6	1·40	5	3·35	8	3·17	7	10·02	15	12·04	16	13·57	17	76·93	121	9·46	December 12 to 13, 1894.
47.	Gammaduwa, Rattota ...	2,400	1902 ...	14·70	12	21·95	15	6·74	11	8·33	15	2·89	8	1·87	7	9·60	18	2·30	11	6·93	17	24·30	28	36·33	27	15·14	23	151·08	192	7·72	February 13 to 14.
			means during 26 years ...	17·63	16	5·98	8	5·25	8	7·76	11	5·64	9	5·28	14	4·38	12	3·67	10	4·37	10	16·14	18	16·27	19	23·34	21	115·71	156	11·91	December 15 to 16, 1896.
48.	Gillardstown; Wattegama	2,500	1902 ...	5·07	7	3·30	5	4·51	8	4·39	19	11·53	9	3·28	13	9·99	18	4·91	15	11·89	18	19·32	22	18·77	20	6·51	13	103·47	167	3·75	May 31 to June 1.
			means during 4 11-12th years	7·88	10	2·28	6	3·73	7	9·57	15	7·01	10	8·29	15	8·45	17	4·42	10	8·43	18	15·40	23	12·21	18	7·44	15	95·11	164	7·50	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1, 1900.
49.	Madulsima Hospital, Madulsima ...	2,600	1902 ..	19·07	—	11·07	15	7·93	9	6·72	18	6·42	12	3·11	8	0·90	—	5·45	12	6·77	15	27·70	—	19·23	—	14·63	—	129·00	—	—	—
			means during 22 1-6th years ...	13·68	13	7·17	9	7·05	10	9·99	14	5·59	9	2·10	4	1·94	4	3·98	9	4·53	9	14·02	15	15·28	17	19·77	18	105·10	131	6·95	October 26 to 27, 1891.
50.	Passara Hospital ...	2,800	1902 ...	17·60	9	4·20	7	2·38	7	10·45	12	7·39	15	4·94	7	0	0	5·00	7	6·05	7	17·30	19	14·44	14	6·11	12	95·86	116	6·50	January 1 to 2.
			means during 3 years ...	9·13	7	3·55	5	2·34	6	9·97	13	5·85	10	4·14	6	2·06	4	3·39	6	6·03	10	12·08	15	14·29	14	12·94	16	85·77	112	6·50	do.
51.	Woodside, Uragala ...	3,000	1902 ...	8·61	11	8·99	11	4·01	11	3·57	17	3·11	5	0·82	4	4·04	19	2·04	11	6·01	23	19·49	28	21·86	26	9·80	19	92·35	185	3·88	October 26 to 27.
			means during 5 years ...	11·96	16	3·69	8	3·04	7	10·35	17	4·03	9	4·39	16	3·71	17	2·32	11	5·59	18	18·16	23	17·07	22	13·19	22	97·50	186	5·70	January 29 to 30, 1899.
52.	Vicarton, Matale ...	3,250	1902 ...	5·77	7	2·58	6	5·55	9	9·67	14	5·46	9	6·86	15	7·66	21	3·96	13	13·05	20	22·81	26	23·97	25	11·20	15	118·54	180	3·71	November 22 to 23.
			means during 12 1-3rd years...	6·35	10	2·19	6	4·27	9	9·51	17	6·33	12	10·16	20	6·51	19	5·58	18	6·76	15	16·52	23	13·23	19	12·03	16	99·44	184	10·00	December 15 to 16, 1896.
53.	Kobonella, Rangala ...	3,300	1902 ...	16·55	11	21·34	11	9·22	11	10·88	19	4·09	4	0·72	6	6·12	19	2·98	16	12·68	21	21·88	30	36·40	28	18·91	20	161·72	196	8·29	February 12 to 13.
			means during 19 7-12th years	19·49	18	7·90	10	7·50	11	12·41	15	7·41	10	8·43	18	7·50	18	6·67	16	6·98	15	20·88	23	20·05	22	28·47	23	153·69	199	11·03	December 14 to 15, 1896.
54.	Sogama, Pussellawa ...	3,500	1902 ...	3·74	5	0·62	5	3·27	8	12·02	22	7·26	17	6·41	18	8·76	21	4·47	13	11·57	22	21·48	26	9·66	20	4·13	8	93·39	185	2·50	October 17 to 18.
			means during 17 1-3rd years ..	3·96	6	1·75	4	4·91	10	10·36	16	8·92	16	16·43	23	11·12	21	10·09	20	9·38	18	17·53	22	12·71	17	8·35	13	115·51	186	6·89	December 15 to 16, 1896.
55.	New Forest, Deltota ...	3,500	1902 ...	7·08	10	1·67	7	6·39	7	12·43	20	8·89	13	3·95	15	13·01	23	3·52	19	8·59	22	25·73	27	22·57	23	8·13	15	121·91	201	4·35	November 21 to 22.
			means during 26 1-3rd years ...	7·15	12	2·90	6	4·81	8	9·14	15	8·54	15	11·19	21	9·34	19	7·72	18	6·94	16	15·75	23	13·44	19	12·35	18	109·27	190	6·65	June 23 to 24, 1888.
56.	Luccombe, Maskeliya ...	3,500	1902 ...	—	—	3·01	8	6·49	14	10·39	25	10·30	18	11·62	16	33 63	23	12·20	22	23·20	24	18·74	27	15·64	21	7·44	13	—	—	—	—
57.	Meeriabedda, Haputale ...	3,600	1902 ...	13·06	12	3·11	9	8·22	13	22·59	29	9·70	15	3·18	10	0·47	4	9·18	14	5·24	14	24·48	28	16·48	26	13·54	23	129·25	197	4·46	August 8 to 9.
			means during 28 years ...	5·60	10	4·26	7	10·36	13	14·36	20	7·03	14	2·11	7	1·83	6	3·80	9	4·87	10	15·53	20	18·32	22	11·74	17	100·31	155	6·92	September 23 to 24, 1877.
58.	St. Martins, Rangala ...	3,600	1902 ...	10·07	9	34·70	12	10·11	12	14·68	17	5·66	5	1·33	4	5·20	18	4·53	11	15·33	20	28·08	29	57·84	29	38·65	27	226·18	193	10·96	February 12 to 13.
			means during 16 1-4th years ...	31·10	18	13·27	12	9·14	11	14·26	17	5·88	9	5·35	14	2·46	11	3·55	11	5·31	12	20·32	20	26·03	21	44·36	25	181·03	181	18·75	December 14 to 15, 1896.
59.	Blair Athol, Dikoya ...	3,641	1902 ...	3·49	7	4·13	8	8·06	11	15·14	26	8·02	18	9·58	15	33·37	24	9·39	20	17·01	23	17·75	27	14·70	21	9·55	12	150·19	212	6·14	July 1 to 2.
			means during 24 7-12th years...	3·37	9	3·01	7	7·68	15	11·59	20	12·08	17	23·22	26	21·03	25	16·23	23	12·70	21	16·05	23	10·30	20	7·68	15	144·94	221	9·65	August 19 to 20, 1892.
60.	Lower Spring Valley, Badulla ...	3,650	1902 ...	13·35	13	4·98	11	3·39	16	10·14	21	8·84	15	7·53	10	0·44	2	7·26	9	2·60	10	27·35	25	17·92	25	11·76	23	115·56	180	5·02	October 25 to 26.
			means during 18 years ...	10·27	15	3·40	8	6·31	11	11·37	17	7·27	14	3·18	9	3·20	8	4·97	9	4·97	10	13·33	19	12·07	21	16·52	22	96·86	163	7·33	December 16 to 17, 1896.
61.	Coldstream, Watawala ...	3,800	1902 ...	3·02	10	2·27	7	3·08	11	15·59	27	8·18	25	10·28	20	37·25	23	10·09	22	25·08	26	17·52	25	10·30	19	7·90	14	150·51	229	5·11	July 2 to 3.
			means during 19 years ...	2·99	7	2·16	6	4·93	11	11·11	18	13·17	17	28·96	25	24·85	25	20·64	23	17·40	15	19·70	24	10·71	17	6·85	12	163·47	200	9·25	August 18 to 19, 1892.
62.	Ledgerwatta, Badulla ..	4,000	1902 ...	8·35	8	8·00	13	5·42	6	13·00	17	5·10	7	3·67	4	0·67	2	2·75	4	4·95	12	21·80	22	21·95	27	16·35	22	112·01	144	4·00	October 21 to 22.
			means during 8 11-12th years	13·66	14	4·10	6	5·10	7	9·50	12	3·04	5	2·06	3	1·32	2	2·36	3	3·05	6	13·10	15	20·33	21	27·77	23	105·39	117	11·10	December 25 to 26, 1895.
63.	Post Office, Bandarawela	4,036	1902 ...	8·75	9	1·75	5	0·85	5	7·41	13	4·95	9	1·09	4	0·79	5	3·17	10	3·24	9	18·22	23	11·81	18	7·89	12	69·92	122	2·90	January 2 to 3.
			means during 7 2-3rd years ...	5 51	11	2·06	6	3·72	9	8·46	16	4·63	10	1·60	7	1·32	5	2·56	7	3·14	10	11·25	18	9·65	19	10·04	19	63·94	137	4·45	December 27 to 28, 1895.
64.	Camp for the Prisoners-of-War, Diyatalawa ...	4,140	1902 ...	8·78	10	1·22	8	1·83	11	8·15	23	5·68	18	2·73	7	0·84	7	3·95	14	3·96	13	21·54	27	14·47	24	6·25	21	79·40	183	3·57	October 10 to 11.
			means during 1 11-12th years	8·78	10	2·39	11	2·67	12	8·68	22	5·39	16	2·57	8	0·42	4	2·08	8	4·67	16	13·13	20	14·08	23	5·22	19	70·08	169	3·57	do.
65.	Maskeliya Hospital, Maskeliya ...	4,200	1902 ...	3·69	8	3·58	7	11·23	16	14·47	28	7·86	16	5·17	15	21·93	25	5·40	14	16·00	23	13·89	29	17·11	27	7·83	10	128·16	218	4·25	July 2 to 3.
			means during 19 7-12th years...	3·17	8	2·96	6	7·21	14	13·95	20	10·54	14	18·15	21	14·40	20	11·26	20	10·48	17	15·29	22	11·00	13	7·60	13	126·01	188	10·50	May 8 to 9, 1883.
66.	Gourakele, Badulla ...	4,200	1902 ...	12·26	9	3·93	9	3·39	10	10·30	19	10·42	17	5·06	14	1·44	5	7·41	12	6·12	17	26·44	27	19·61	20	8·61	15	114·99	174	4·50	January 1 to 2.
			means during 26 1-2nd years...	9·02	13	3·12	8	6·22	11	10·75	16	10·52	13	2·71	6	3·77	8	5·07	10	5·19	11	13·98	18	12·84	18	14·62	19	97·81	151	7·82	December 14 to 15, 1896.
67.	St. John Del Rey, Bogawantalawa ...	4,300	1902 ...	3·53	8	4·08	5	5·27	13	17·20	13	6·57	21	3·05	16	15·95	20	6·41	20	13·30	22	21·27	29	12·65	21	8·68	17	117·96	222	4·08	February 14 to 15.
			means during 31 years ...	4·73	11	3·86	8	8·01	15	13·46	22	7·30	18	13·36	25	10·27	24	7·51	23	7·81	21	13·11	24	12·63	21	8·64	18	110·69	230	9·34	May 8 to 9, 1883.
68.	Annfield, Dikoya ...	4,300	1902 ...	3·35	9	1·49	6	4·48	11	12·82	25	7·27	20	4·78	20	21·58	24	6·95	20	14·51	23	16·05	29	12·78	24	6·99	11	113·05	222	2·76	July 1 to 2.
			means during 15 years ...	3·54	8	2·05	6	6·48	12	10·48	19	8·49	17	17·15	25	14·33	25	10·93	23	9·81	22	13·22	23	10·98	18	6·74	3	114·20	201	6·51	August 19 to 20, 1892.
69.	Kabragala, Maturata ...	4,400	1902 ...	4·52	11	3·17	11	4·40	7	7·94	20	2·77	7	4·90	13	14·67	23	3·86	13	10·87	18	18·27	29	22·35	26	12·47	21	110·19	199	3·55	November 22 to 23.
			means during 19 3-4th years...	11·44	17	3·60	9	3·74	9	8·13	16	7·57	11	13·00	20	11·33	19	7·73	17	8·22	17	13·42	21	12·66	22	15·51	23	116·35	201	7·90	July 29 to 30, 1899.
70.	Udahena, Haputale ...	4,400	1902 ...	18·80	9	2·66	8	5·49	12	15·93	27	11·84	13	1·73	4	0 22	2	6·59	11	3·83	11	25·12	27	17·28	27	12·10	21	121·59	172	5·80	January 1 to 2.
			means during 22 11-12th years	6·53	10	4·53	8	11·33	13	15·98	19	6·43	13	2·17	7	2·14	6	3·25	9	4·36	10	16·57	21	19·85	21	13·77	17	106·85	154	8·65	May 8 to 9, 1883.
71.	Moussagala, Badulla ...	4,500	1902 ...	14·20	9	4·65	10	4·39	10	16·73	23	11·77	21	5·44	14	0·12	3	6·94	14	6·06	20	29·26	28	15·51	26	11·30	24	126·37	212	5·00	January 1 to 2.
			means during 22 3-4th years...	8·76	13	3·67	9	6·55	12	12·23	18	5·01	15	4·56	8	4·24	9	5·66	12	6·10	12	15·24	21	13·29	21	15·13	21	100·44	171	6·50	December 15 to 16, 1896.
72.	Campion, Bogawantalawa	4,500	1902 ...	7·50	9	1·72	3	3·04	9	13·72	23	5·43	14	3·54	11	11·71	22	6·37	14	10·47	21	16·20	24	18·58	24	12·18	16	110·46	190	3·50	July 1 to 2.
			means during 21 5-12th years	4·02	10	3·24	8	5·89	13	10·01	18	8·68	16	9·67	22	7·70	20	6·26	20	5·84	17	12·26	23	11·10	20	9·19	18	93·86	205	9·15	May 8 to 9, 1883.
73.	Dunsinane, Pundalu-oya	4,600	1902 ...	6·85	10	2·45	7	4·61	6	12·58	24	8·25	17	8·78	16	30·23	24	7·82	22	15·60	21	22·45	29	15·25	22	9·33	15	144·20	213	5·13	July 2 to 3.
			means during 16 11-12th years	4·09	9	2·15	6	4·21	9	10·40	19	9·97	17	21·84	24	19·05	24	14·60	24	13·36	21	16·53	25	5·55	20	9·45	16	131·20	214	10·93	July 2 to 3, 1892.
74.	Haputale Hospital, Haputale ...	4,800	1902	13·35	10	2·10	7	3·07	11	10·49	21	7·86	11	3·23	10	0·14	1	4·48	7	4·82	9	22·05	26	24·59	24	8·81	20	104·99	157	3·80	November 14 to 15.
			means during 3 years ...	8·40	13	2·82	8	4·47	12	11·07	22	6·34	13	2·52	9	1·98	4	2·53	5	3·82	10	14·81	21	21·22	25	8·37	20	88·35	162	3·80	do.

TABLE XXXII.—*continued.*

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
	Feet.																													
75. Labookele, Ramboda ...	5,000	1902 ...	7·20	8	1·60	6	4·65	7	10·02	18	6·34	11	8·58	18	30·95	24	7·79	23	17·61	20	25·12	30	19·54	26	11·43	14	150·83	205	4·31	July 2 to 3.
		means during 16 11-12th years	6·18	9	2·09	5	4·65	10	9·96	17	9 85	15	23·54	23	20·44	23	16·25	22	14·69	21	17·96	24	12·81	19	12·76	17	151·18	205	10·63	July 1 to 3, 1892.
76. Hope, Hewaheta ...	5,000	1902 ...	9·40	11	4·07	14	2·90	7	9·10	18	3·24	7	2·06	9	12·05	21	2·24	11	9·74	18	21·39	29	21·03	25	12·46	23	109·68	193	3·00	November 23 to 24.
		means during 14 years ...	13·00	14	4·17	8	4·50	8	8·35	14	6·06	9	12·30	17	9·90	16	6·64	15	8·16	14	16·39	20	13·57	19	17·09	21	120·13	175	6·72	December 14 to 15, 1896
77. Kurundu-oya, Maturata...	5,150	1902 ...	7·11	14	7·25	13	6·54	8	9·20	18	9·55	9	2·16	7	2·00	15	4·30	11	2·28	17	22·43	29	21·85	26	13·87	22	108·54	189	4·83	November 23 to 24.
		means during 20 1-6th years...	15·77	18	5·62	9	5·03	10	9·71	16	5·08	10	3·59	12	2·90	11	3·26	10	3·20	10	13·41	19	16·15	20	20·19	23	103·91	168	7·75	December 22 to 23, 1888.
78. Sandringham, Agrapatana ...	5,200	1902 ...	3·21	8	0·10	1	2·30	7	10·89	17	5·69	16	4·41	13	10·18	22	3·33	18	6·44	21	13·25	25	10·25	23	5·10	14	75·15	185	2·50	November 9 to 10.
		means during 21 1-6th years ...	3·02	9	1·81	7	4·40	10	7·44	17	7·37	16	10·66	24	8·73	22	7·21	22	6·35	19	10·13	23	13·17	18	6·70	15	86·99	202	5·00	June 23 to 24, 1888.
79 Holmwood, Agrapatana	5,240	1902 ...	6·30	10	1·15	5	3·65	6	16·94	21	5·25	19	7·10	14	21·10	22	6·43	20	13·76	21	21·80	27	13·83	21	8·90	14	126·21	200	3·73	July 1 to 2.
		means during 22 years ...	3·90	7	5·56	6	5·62	10	10·07	17	8·87	15	14·91	23	11·09	22	9·40	22	8·59	19	13·28	22	11·18	18	8·57	14	111·04	195	7·94	October 28 to 29, 1881.
80. Hakgala... ...	5,581	1902 ...	8·61	12	4·48	13	1·65	9	8·85	23	4·23	14	4·62	15	9·96	22	4·91	14	7·38	20	19·66	29	20·04	26	6·86	20	101·25	217	4·09	November 23 to 24.
		means during 19 1-2nd years...	8·10	16	2·67	8	4·64	11	7·68	17	7·25	15	8·06	19	5·95	19	4·68	17	5·96	18	10·94	22	11·47	21	13·76	22	91·16	205	7·40	December 27 to 28, 1895.
81. Upper Ohiya ...	5,800	1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·12	9	2·66	6	1·21	7	4·49	9	6·78	18	30·39	29	27·41	29	13·74	21	—	—	—	—
82. Nuwara Eliya ...	6,188	1902 ...	5·93	12	2·14	11	1·96	7	5·82	19	3·63	17	4·44	18	17·44	26	5·91	21	10·70	23	14·27	30	13·35	25	6·23	16	91·82	225	3·27	November 10 to 11.
		means during 32 7-12th years	5·19	12	2·06	6	3·11	11	6·12	15	7·55	15	13·54	25	11·80	22	8·33	21	8·30	19	10·71	23	9·02	19	8·71	17	94·44	204	9·11	September 9 to 10, 1884.
83. Franklands, Veyangoda...	—	1902 ...	3·39	8	1·49	8	3·66	14	9·49	20	16·43	27	12·59	21	10·43	21	3·66	17	12·31	22	29·86	29	18·95	24	12·17	13	134·43	224	4·71	October 3 to 4
		means during 17 11-12th years	2·90	6	2·67	5	5·78	9	10·80	18	18·87	19	11·88	22	5·98	16	5·67	16	5·68	17	12·33	17	13·55	18	7·16	12	95·27	175	8·35	October 15 to 16, 1898.
84. Agricultural School, Colombo ...	—	1902 ...	1·55	4	5·30	7	6·96	11	10·50	16	15·68	25	7·66	16	8·06	16	3·84	12	11·19	20	38·27	29	15·66	23	6·44	12	131·11	191	6·86	May 20 to 21.
		means during 8 1-3rd years ...	3·58	8	2·30	6	3·06	8	13·36	19	11·11	18	10·45	20	4·43	13	3·74	13	5·75	16	18·29	21	14·17	18	6·80	11	97·04	171	7·65	May 18 to 19, 1899.
85. Buttala Hospital, Buttala	—	1902 ...	21·32	4	9·92	6	3·28	4	8·62	12	4·96	3	4·60	1	—	—	2·45	4	3·52	2	19·07	22	13·90	18	5·24	9	96·88	85	7·30	January 1 to 2.
		means during 6 11-12th years...	8·39	6	2·36	2	5·23	6	8·00	9	2·18	3	1·77	1	1·22	2	2·56	3	4·26	4	17·39	14	13·10	14	9·76	7	76·22	71	7·30	do.
86. Nilaveli, Trincomalee ...	—	1902 ...	7·28	8	2·25	6	2·88	5	0	0	0·15	1	1·43	2	1·70	2	0·58	3	4·15	6	7·63	15	25·57	19	12·24	13	65·86	80	4·10	November 19 to 20.
		means during 5 years ...	7·27	7	1·16	2	1·10	2	2·90	4	1·39	2	0·37	1	2·53	3	1·53	3	5·22	7	7·01	9	15·21	11	17·87	11	63·56	62	7·75	December 23 to 24, 1897.
87. Yatideriya, Kegalla ...	—	1902 ...	4·26	6	2·03	4	10·48	16	15·32	25	15·28	26	13·48	19	11·31	20	10·29	21	19·13	22	26·92	28	20·46	21	14·46	10	163·42	218	4·78	November 4 to 5, 1900.
		means during 15 years ...	4·12	6	3·66	5	8·74	11	15·59	18	13·04	18	19·19	22	11·38	20	11·15	21	12·61	18	21·71	22	16·43	17	10·08	11	147·70	189	8·05	October 20 to 21, 1891.
88. Mahawalatenna, Balangoda... ...	—	1902 ...	0·92	5	0	0	12 24	9	14·51	17	2·76	7	1·24	6	0·42	4	1·48	7	7·92	16	19·28	26	16·48	24	14·82	22	92·07	153	2·42	December 8 to 9.
		means during 9 years ...	5·17	8	3·44	8	9·77	12	16·05	17	3·60	8	5·44	12	2·47	7	2·10	7	3·66	11	10·50	15	14·79	19	9·46	14	86·45	138	9·10	April 9 to 10, 1895.
89. Hambegamuwa Tank ...	—	1902 ...	8·81	6	0·15	1	4·19	6	16·37	15	1·94	2	1·12	4	0·24	3	0·44	3	3·21	19	18·57	21	16·60	26	7·28	12	78·92	118	3·96	October 3 to 4.
		means during 2 5-6th years ...	5·03	6	0·94	3	2·75	7	12·58	18	1·41	3	1·11	5	0·14	2	0·29	2	2·07	9	17·94	19	19·92	19	4·01	7	68·19	100	3·96	do.
90. Camp for the Prisoners of War, Ragama ...	—	1902 ...	1·38	7	5·17	10	7 67	13	12·10	14	12·09	30	9·44	20	10·21	20	3·19	17	14·82	21	Discontinued		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		means during 17-12 years ...	1·38	7	5·17	10	6·63	12	11·12	18	9·27	26	9·98	23	9·52	19	2·09	12	9·95	17	7·30	16	25·66	22	2·23	8	100·30	190	5·29	November 9 to 10, 1901.

TABLE XXXIII.—Remarkable Intensities of Rainfall at Colombo during the year 1902.

Date.		Time of Beginning.	Rate per Hour.	Duration. Mts.	Total Fall.
January	2	5.55 P.M.	1·990	22	1·40
Do.	19	2.30 A.M.	1·200	4	0·41
February	11	3 P.M.	2·800	12	1·07
Do.	13	4.25 P.M.	2·100	6	0·32
Do.	14	4.10 P.M.	1·470	10	0·28
Do.	18	3.25 P.M.	4·980	30	2·90
March	2	12 A.M.	0 900	12	0·37
Do.	8	3.15 P.M.	3·190	22	1·70
Do.	9	8. 5 P.M.	1·608	25	1·55
Do.	17	7.15 P.M.	0·660	30	0·41
Do.	23	5·37 P.M.	1 600	22	0·69
Do.	26	5.15 P.M.	0 800	30	0·70
Do.	27	5 P.M.	1·600	30	0·93
Do.	29	1.15 A.M.	1·058	23	0·29
Do.	29	7 P.M.	0·750	4	0·05
Do.	30	8.10 P.M.	0·900	2	0·04
April	10	5.22 P.M.	0·505	19	0·17
Do.	11	8. 7 P.M.	1·080	30	0·99
Do.	12	5.30 P.M.	7·200	2	0·26
Do.	16	8. 7 P.M.	0·500	6	0·18
Do.	18	2.48 P.M.	1·950	24	0·08
Do.	22	8. 7 P.M.	1·152	25	1·20
Do.	25	3.30 P.M.	1·260	20	0·85
Do.	28	12 P.M.	2·140	30	3·02
Do.	29	9. 7 A.M.	3·168	25	1·44
May	2	11. 7 P.M.	3·000	2	0·21
Do.	6	4.15 P.M.	1·200	4	0·11
Do.	7	10 A.M.	1·000	3	0·17
Do.	11	1·30 A.M.	2·700	2	0·17
Do.	13	5.50 A.M.	1·200	3	0·08
Do.	16	7.30 A.M.	2·100	4	0·28
Do.	21	1·45 A.M.	1·866	45	4·77
Do.	23	6.30 A.M.	1·200	3	0 07
Do.	27	11.45 P.M.	1·533	9	0·36
Do.	29	2.35 A.M.	0·827	37	0·76
Do.	31	7 A.M.	0·800	15	0·92
June	3	4.30 A.M.	0·200	6	0·02
Do.	3	6.15 A.M.	1·560	5	0·02
Do.	4	11.17 A.M.	1·000	3	0·34
Do.	5	4.35 P.M.	0·800	3	0·07
Do.	8	7.12 A.M.	2·400	3	0·28
Do.	13	1 A.M.	1·800	4	0·32
Do.	13	11.25 A.M.	0·788	7	0·32
Do.	19	5.30 A.M.	1·800	2	0·12
Do.	19	2 P.M.	2·854	75	6·09
Do.	19	11.50 P.M.	0·900	2	6·09
Do.	22	5. 5 A.M.	1·500	2	0·08
Do.	23	6.52 P.M.	0·900	2	0·03
Do.	25	2.55 A.M.	1·714	14	0·83
Do.	26	5.55 A.M.	0·840	10	0·21
Do.	26	3.45 P.M.	0·720	5	0·16
Do.	27	10·10 P.M.	1·200	2	0·29
Do.	28	3.15 P.M.	1·500	2	0·29
July	1	7.30 A.M.	1·200	2	0·07
Do.	2	10·30 P.M.	1·032	7	0·20
Do.	5	0.15 A.M.	1·440	10	0·58
Do.	5	8.33 P.M.	0·960	10	0·25
Do.	6	3. 5 P.M.	3·600	10	1·00
Do.	8	3.45 P.M.	0·600	2	0·02
Do.	11	7 P.M.	3·200	3	0·28
Do.	12	4. 3 P.M.	0·900	22	0·16
Do.	13	3.30 P.M.	1·006	3	0·12
Do.	16	3.37 P.M.	1·500	2	0·07
Do	25	12 P.M.	0·600	6	0·08
Do.	29	1.30 A.M.	2·200	3	0·28
Do.	29	11 A.M.	0·800	6	0·28
August	5	5.45 P.M.	0·960	5	0·11
Do.	14	4.20 A.M.	2·200	6	0·26
Do.	16	2.20 A.M.	0·600	2	0·03
Do.	17	2.40 A.M.	1·500	2	0·23
Do.	17	5.40 P.M.	1·800	2	0·24
Do.	18	0. 5 P.M.	1·650	4	0·19
Do.	19	1.30 P.M.	1·925	7	0·27
Do.	20	3.49 P.M.	1·800	3	0·34
Do.	22	10.15 P.M.	0·600	2	0·05
Do.	27	6.30 P.M.	0·857	7	0·35
September	1	6.35 P.M.	0·640	15	0·30
Do.	3	12 A.M.	1·382	7	0·73
Do.	3	10.15 A.M.	0·800	15	0·73
Do.	4	11. 5 A.M.	0·600	3	1 43
Do.	6	6.25 A.M.	1·382	7	0.17
Do.	6	0.20 P.M.	2·476	8	1·26
Do.	7	9.15 P.M.	0·840	10	0.21
Do.	9	0.50 A.M.	1·800	2	0.11
Do.	9	3.55 P.M.	3·920	15	1·33
Do.	11	8.45 A.M.	2·300	6	0·80
Do.	11	9.45 A.M.	0·552	25	0·47
Do.	12	0.45 P.M.	0·800	15	0·47
Do.	13	3.50 P.M.	0·700	12	0·18

TABLE XXXIII.—*continued.*

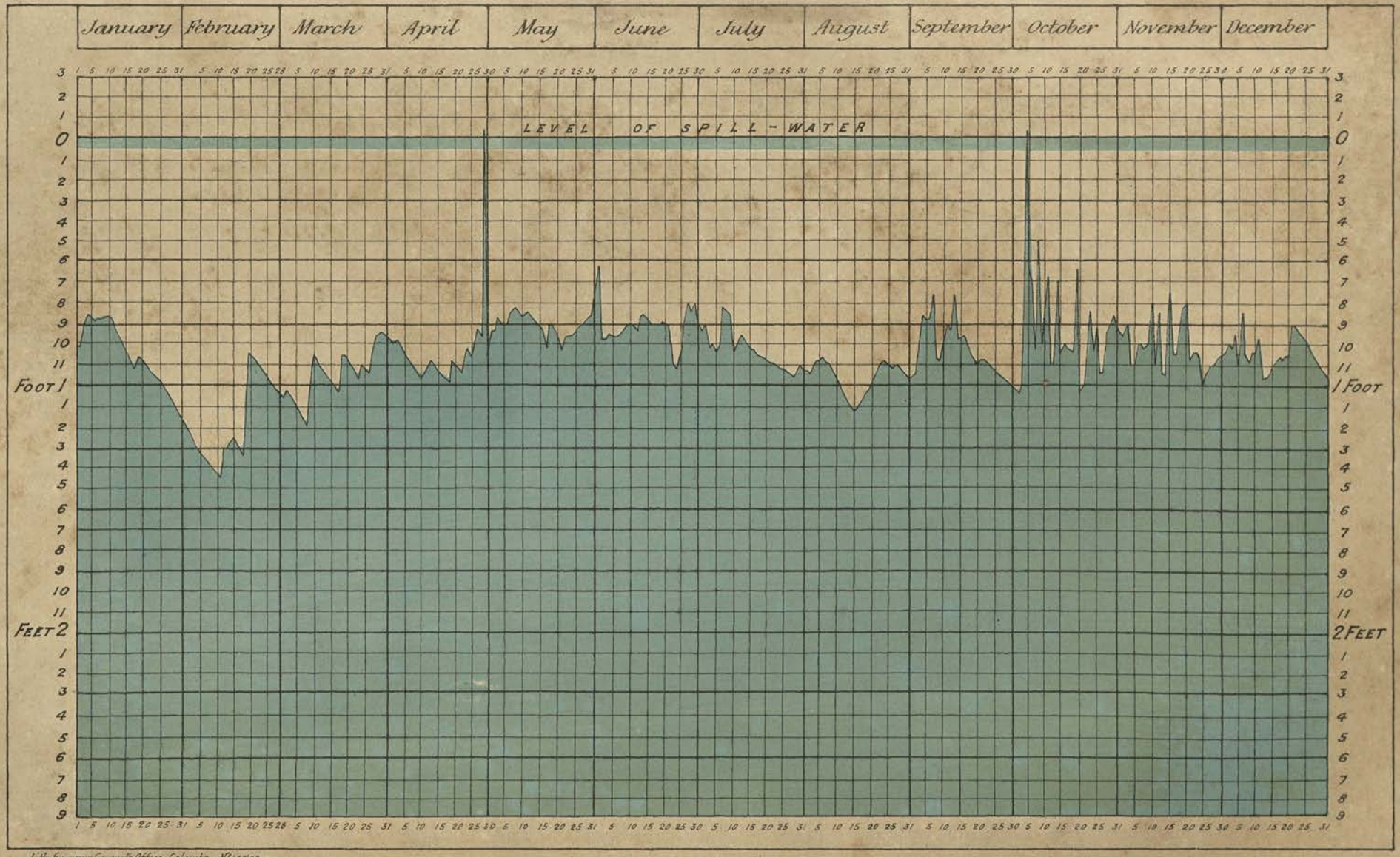
Date.	Time of Beginning.	Rate per Hour.	Duration. Mts.	Total Fall.
September 17	4.40 A.M.	0·857	7	0·19
Do. 21	4.15 A.M.	1·200	4	0·21
Do. 30	4. 7 A.M.	0·280	15	0·09
October 3	8.25 P.M.	0·634	37	4·60
Do. 5	7. 7 A.M.	0·600	15	0·38
Do. 6	5.52 P.M.	1·600	3	0·57
Do. 8	5.20 A.M.	1·543	85	4·10
Do. 9	8.15 A.M.	1·300	6	1·57
Do. 10	8.15 A.M.	1·229	21	1·73
Do. 10	7. 8 P.M.	1·280	15	1·61
Do. 12	7. 7 P.M.	0·600	4	0·06
Do. 14	0.50 A.M.	1·760	15	2·59
Do. 14	5 P.M.	1·920	48	0·82
Do. 15	11.28 A.M.	0·720	5	0·82
Do. 18	9. 7 P.M.	3·200	15	2·43
Do. 21	9.30 P.M.	1·950	4	0·58
Do. 22	5 P.M.	1·080	50	1·29
Do. 23	2. 8 P.M.	0·554	13	6·44
Do. 25	10.40 P.M.	1·140	10	0·26
Do. 28	3.15 A.M.	2·400	4	0·62
Do. 29	2.40 A.M.	0·600	6	0·04
Do. 29	4. 7 A.M.	1·500	16	0·09
Do. 30	0.45 A.M.	1·200	15	0·90
Do. 31	8.15 A.M.	0·520	30	1·68
November 3	5.45 A.M.	0·600	15	0·42
Do. 5	6 P.M.	1·760	60	2·59
Do. 9	6.10 P.M.	2·800	30	2·22
Do. 10	7.45 P.M.	1·460	75	0·26
Do. 11	5.37 P.M.	2·626	90	4·25
Do. 14	6.15 P.M.	4·300	24	4·02
Do. 19	5.50 P.M.	3·225	40	2·60
Do. 22	2 P.M.	0·818	22	0·10
Do. 26	4.19 P.M.	1·800	4	0·15
Do. 28	4.45 P.M.	1·500	12	0·55
Do. 29	4.35 P.M.	1·140	10	0·24
December 2	7.52 P.M.	1·328	14	0·35
Do. 3	7.20 P.M.	1·244	55	1·27
Do. 9	0.17 P.M.	0·923	39	0·11
Do. 16	9.25 P.M.	1·425	8	0·21
Do. 20	6.45 P.M.	0·893	45	0·69

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1903.

F. H. GRINLINTON,
Surveyor-General.

I.

Diagram showing the Level of water in the Colombo Lake during the Year 1902.



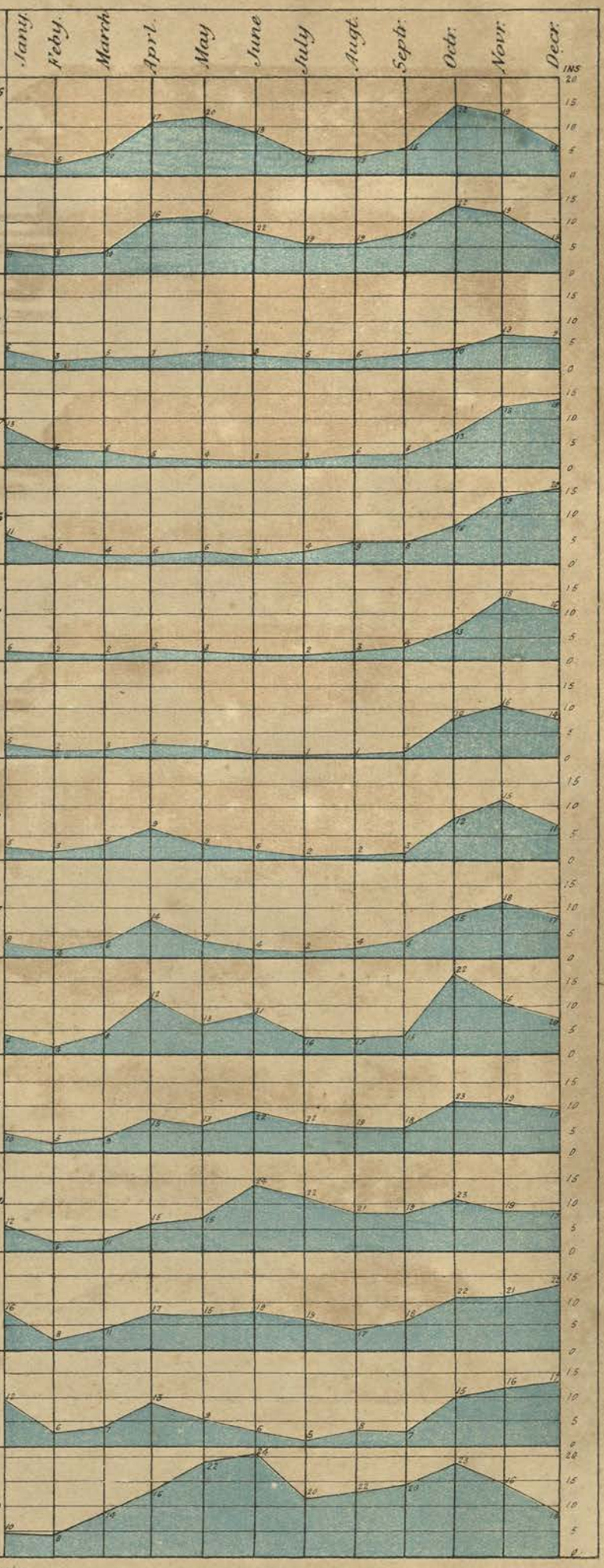
Lith: Surveyor General's Office, Colombo. No 143/03.

II.

Diagram showing mean Monthly Rainfall.

Note - Figures along the Curves denote the Nº of rainy days.

HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L.	STATION	Nº OF YEARS	ANNUAL AVERAGE
FEET			INCHES
21	Colombo.	33	88.77
48	Galle	33	91.72
50	Hambantota	33	37.11
26	Batticaloa	33	58.17
12	Trincomalie	33	63.45
9	Jaffna	32	45.47
12	Mannar	33	38.59
27	Puttalam	33	46.98
295	Anuradhapura	33	54.47
381	Kurunegala	17	84.71
1654	Kandy	33	82.16
6188	Nuwara Eliya	33	94.44
5581	Hakgala	20	91.16
2225	Badulla	27	76.93
84	Ratnapura	33	151.39

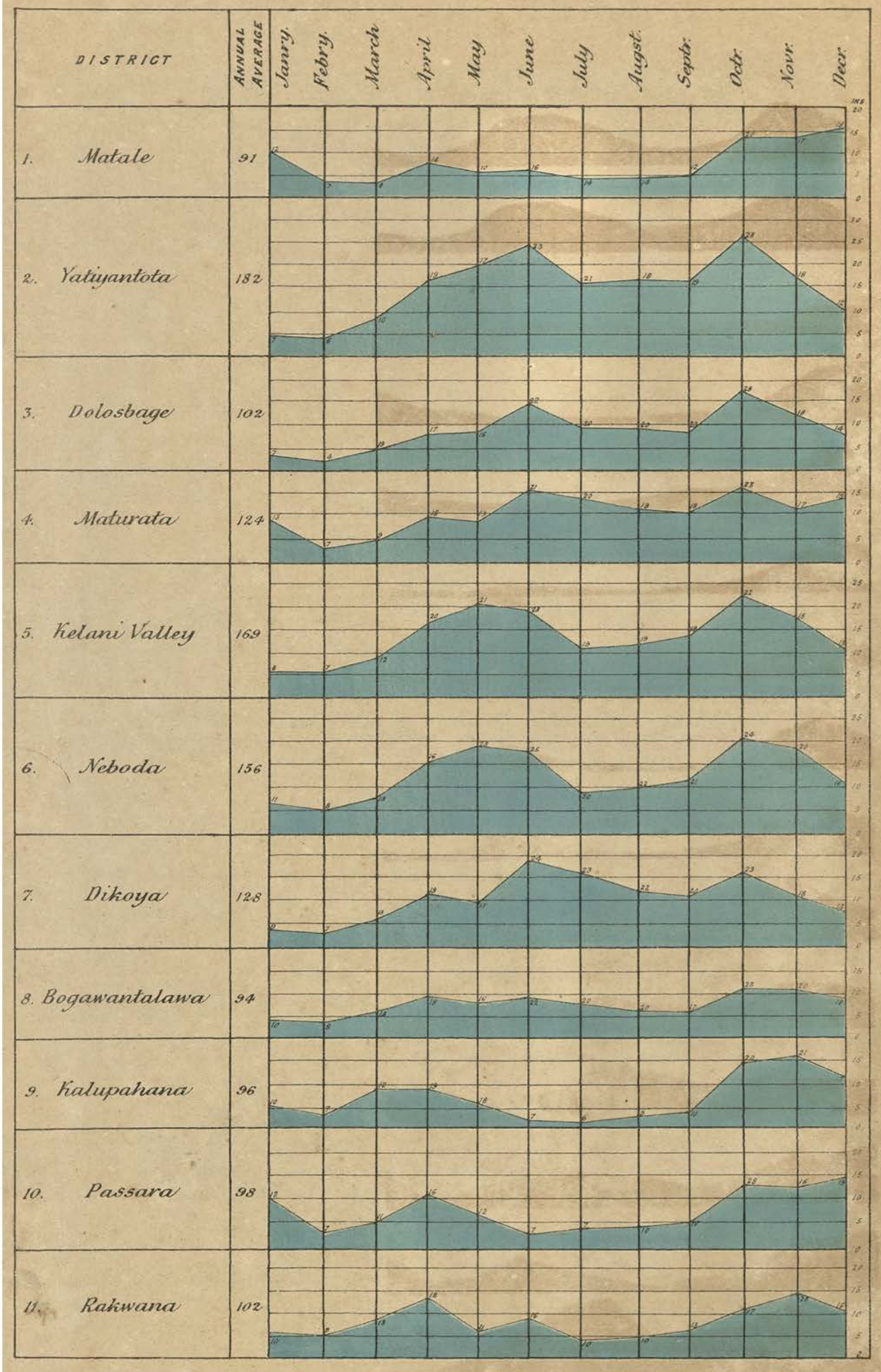


Lith. Surveyor General's Office, Colombo. Nº144/03.

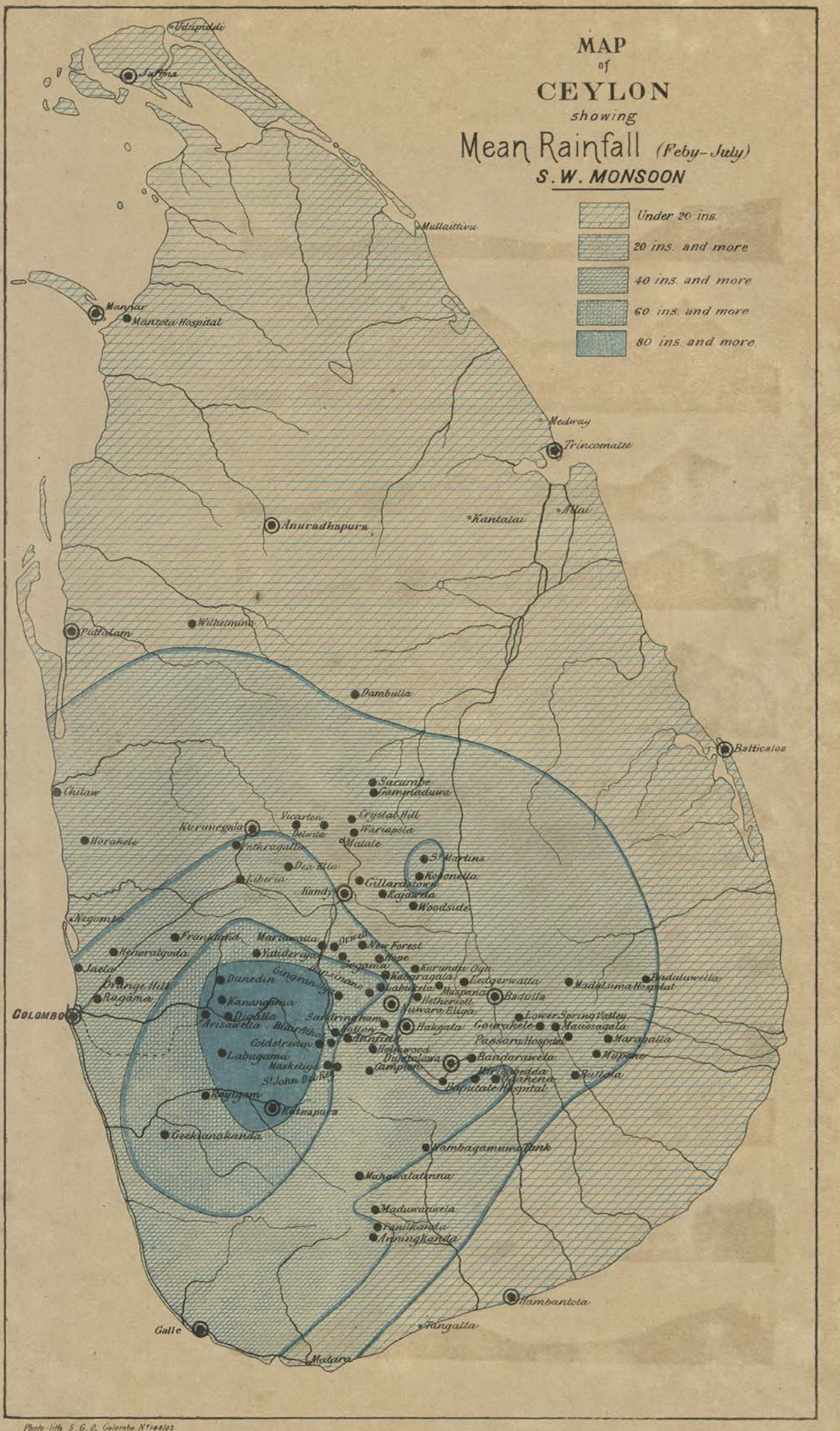
III.

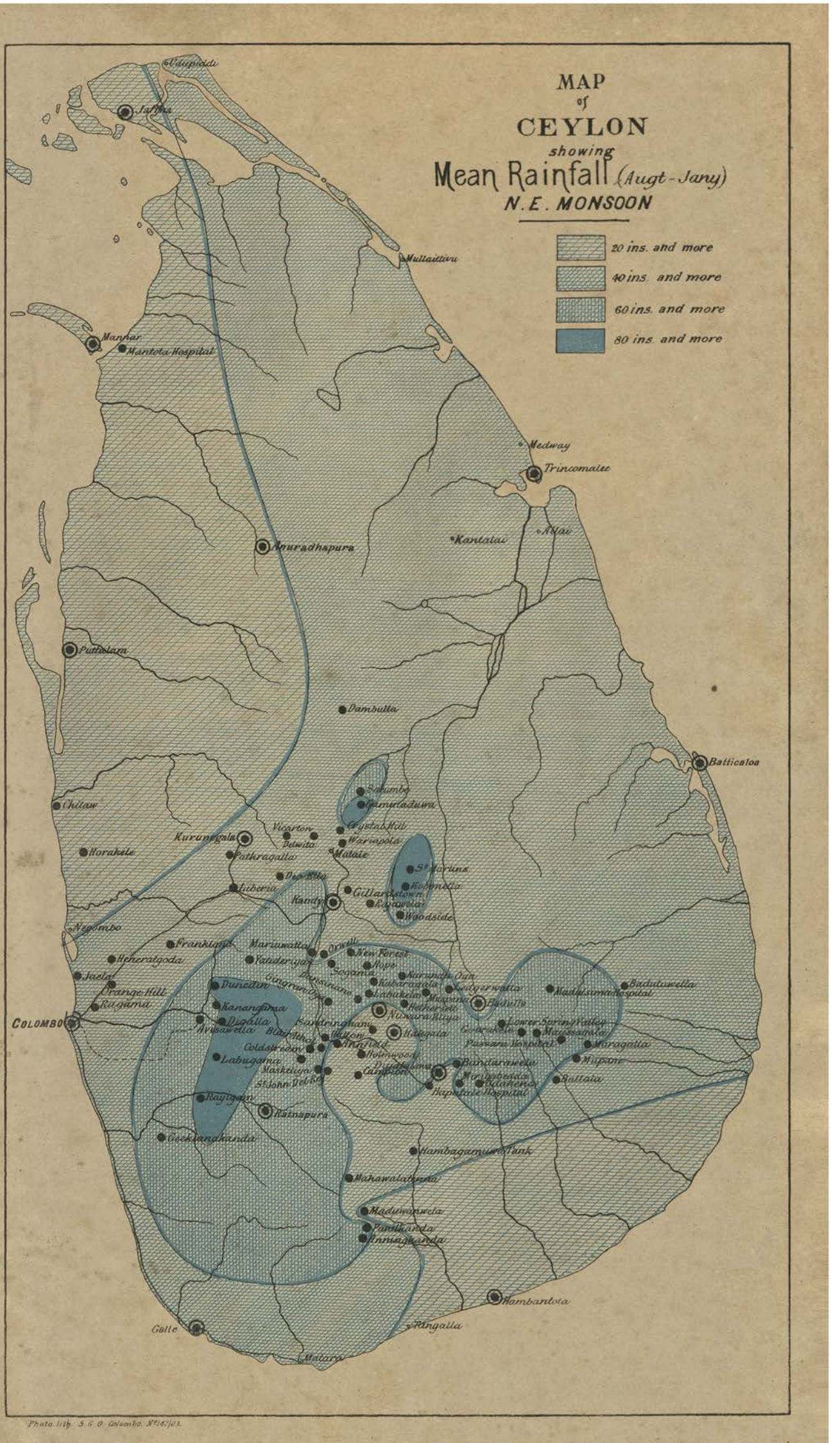
Diagram showing mean Monthly Rainfall.

Note – Figures along the Curves denote the No of rainy days.



Lith. Surveyor General's Office, Colombo. No 145/03.


MAP
of
CEYLON
showing
Mean Rainfall (Feby-July)
S.W. MONSOON
Under 20 ins.
20 ins. and more
40 ins. and more
60 ins. and more
80 ins. and more
Udapiddi
Jaffna
Mullaittivu
Mannar
Mantota Hospital
Medway
Trincomalie
Anuradhapura
Kantalai
Allai
Puttalam
Wilhelmina
Dambulla
Batticaloa
Chilaw
Sacumbe
Rampradawa
Vicarton
Crystal Hill
Kurunegala
Delwita
Waruapola
Horakele
Matale
Wattragalla
St Martins
Dea Ella
Kobonella
Liberia
Gillardstown
Kandy
Kajawela
Woodside
Negombo
Franklands
Mariawatta
Olwell
New Forest
Meneralgoda
Yatideraya
Hope
Jaela
Kurundu Oya
Dunedin
Kahataragala
Ledgerwatta
Madulsima Hospital
Badulla
Rugama
Kanangama
Muspane
Hathersell
Digolla
Nuwara Eliya
Lower Spring Valley
Hakgala
Gourakele
Maussagala
Arisawella
Blair Athol
Passara Hospital
Marapalla
Coldstream
Holywood
Labugama
Bandaraseela
Maskeliya
Campion
Rattota
Kattapura
Cheekanakanda
Hambagamuwa Tank
Mahawalatenna
Maduwanwela
Panilkanda
Amungkanda
Hambantota
Galle
Tangalla
Matara
Photo-litho S. G. O. Colombo. No 144/03.


MAP
of
CEYLON
showing
Mean Rainfall (Augt - Jany)
N.E. MONSOON
20 ins. and more
40 ins. and more
60 ins. and more
80 ins. and more
Point Pedro
Jaffna
Mullaittivu
Manaar
Mantota Hospital
Medway
Trincomalee
Kantalai
Anuradhapura
Puttalam
Dambulla
Batticaloa
Chilaw
Kurunegala
Vicarton
Delwita
Crystal Hill
Wariapola
Matale
Horakele
Pathragalla
St Moruns
Kobonella
Dea Ella
Luberia
Kandy
Gillardstown
Rawelai
Woodside
Negombo
Franklands
Marinwatta
Orvilli
New Forest
Heneratgoda
Yatideriya
Hope
Jaela
Sogama
Orange Hill
Ragama
Duncraw
Kananganna
COLOMBO
Dighilla
Avisawella
Coldstream
Labugama
Mashelaya
St John Del Rey
Rayigam
Ratnapura
Geekianahanda
Hambagamuwa Tank
Mahawalatenna
Maduwanwela
Panilkanda
Innuwanda
Hambantota
Galle
Matara
Ringalla
Badulla
Lower Spring Valley
Maragalla
Wupane
Ratnapura
Photo. lith. S. G. O. Colombo. No 14/03.

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE STATISTICS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN CEYLON DURING 1902.

IN my Special Report on Crime, printed and published as a Sessional Paper of the Legislative Council (No. VIII. of 1898), I discussed and settled certain general principles relating to the question of the movement of crime, such as the meaning of the term "crime," what is the best index of crime, upon what lines crime should be grouped, and how statistical tables relating to crime should be constructed; and then I considered the following questions, namely :—

(*a*) The increase or decrease of crime in Ceylon ;
(*b*) The geographical distribution of such crime, and the proportion of serious offences in each of the districts to the population thereof ;
(*c*) The state of crime in towns as compared with rural districts ;
(*d*) The tendency to mitigation of sentences ;
(*e*) The previous convictions of criminals ; and
(*f*) Crime in relation to sex, age, and nationality in Ceylon.

2. In the present report I shall adhere to the principles settled as above.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF CRIME. (Paragraphs 3–20.)

3. The subject of increase or decrease of crime in Ceylon necessitates the consideration of the following questions :—

(1) Crime tried by Village Tribunals ;
(2) Crime tried by Police Courts ;
(3) Crime tried by District Courts ; and
(4) Crime tried by the Supreme Court.

By crime is meant wilful acts of disobedience to the law. (1) and (2) relate to what may be called "ordinary" crime ; (3) and (4) relate to the "serious" crime of the country.

CRIME TRIED BY VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

Year.	Breaches of Village Council Rules.	Assaults.	Thefts.	Malicious Injuries.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance, &c.	Amicably settled in Court.	Total Decided.
1892	15,818	6,918	5,715	1,179	3,305	121	7,326	40,382
1893	14,216	6,260	5,511	922	2,485	60	6,440	35,894
1894	15,778	6,625	5,318	997	2,350	23	7,381	38,472
1895 ...	17,241	6,883	5,600	1,152	2,344	28	6,987	40,235
1896	18,443	6,331	4,292	1,056	2,331	17	7,117	39,587
Annual average for 1892–1896 ...	16,299	6,603	5,287	1,051	2,563	50	7,050	38,916
1897	19,168	7,011	4,619	1,169	2,810	3	8,631	43,411
1898	18,337	7,027	4,340	1,002	2,508	4	7,156	40,374
1899	20,324	6,657	4,183	891	2,946	4	7,151	42,181
1900	23,011	6,574	4,035	1,114	2,260	3	6,757	43,754
1901	21,055	6,082	4,091	1,369	2,038	3	5,453	40,091
Annual average for 1897–1901 ...	20,379	6,670	4,254	1,109	2,512	3	7,030	41,962
1902	21,127	6,291	4,402	1,447	2,115	1	5,831	41,214

4. From this table we learn that the crime which goes for disposal before the Village Tribunals has slightly decreased. According to the rule of proportion of persons tried to population per 100,000 inhabitants, there appears to be a fall (as shown in the following table) from 1,201 persons in the quinquennial period 1892–1896 to 1,192 persons in the period 1897–1901 :—

Quinquennial Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried by Village Councils.	Annual Average of Population for each Quinquennial Period.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1892–1896	38,916	3,240,000	1,201
1897–1901	41,962	3,520,000	1,192

In 1902 the proportion per 100,000 inhabitants was 1,129.

CRIME TRIED BY POLICE COURTS.

5. The following table exhibits the crimes which went before Police Courts for trial (and not committed to higher courts) during each of the years in the period 1892–1902 :—

Summary Offences.

Year.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Offences under Labour Ordinances.	Cattle Stealing.	Other Offences.	Total for each Year.
1892	8,714	13,336	472	2,974	27,685	53,181
1893	8,426	12,902	531	3,261	30,852	55,972
1894	20,145	19,581	2,643	3,576	35,324	81,269
1895	19,338	16,980	2,495	3,749	36,807	79,369
1896	16,329	14,512	3,008	2,740	36,032	72,621
Annual average for 1892–1896 ...	14,390	15,462	1,830	3,260	33,340	68,482
1897	17,391	16,121	2,984	3,009	37,175	76,680
1898	14,556	15,322	2,906	2,479	35,963	71,226
1899	15,375	12,813	2,549	2,015	37,226	69,978
1900	16,821	13,950	2,011	2,544	33,434	68,760
1901	16,769	14,543	2,682	2,374	40,659	77,027
Annual average for 1897–1901 ...	16,182	14,550	2,626	2,484	36,891	72,734
1902	16,752	15,740	2,404	2,299	40,127	77,322

In 1902 there were 570 cases more against the person than in the annual average for the period 1897–1901; and 1,190 cases against property more than in the annual average for the same period; and 185 cases of cattle stealing less than in the annual average for the same period.

6. With regard to the total number of summary offences, the quinquennial averages, when brought into relation with the population of the country, show a decrease. For every 100,000 inhabitants there were tried by the Police Courts 2,114 persons during 1892–1896 and 2,066 persons during 1897–1901. The table is as follows :—

Quinquennial Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried by Police Courts.	Annual Average of Population for each Quinquennial Period.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1892–1896	68,482	3,240,000	2,114
1897–1901	72,734	3,520,000	2,066

In 1902 the proportion per 100,000 inhabitants was 2,118.

CRIME TRIED BY DISTRICT COURTS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

7. For the purpose of comparing Ceylon with England, tables of figures (see pages 8 and 9) have been prepared on the model of the English tables, in which the indictable offences tried by our Supreme Court and District Courts (corresponding to the Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions) are arranged under six classes, viz., (1) offences against the person; (2) offences against property with violence; (3) offences against property without violence; (4) malicious injury to property; (5) forgery and offences against the currency; and (6) other offences not included in the above.

8. Table I. of the Appendix relates to the District Courts, and Table II. of the Appendix to the Supreme Court, and both these tables exhibit the "serious" crime of the country.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

9. The total number of persons tried before all the District Courts of the Island and the Supreme Court for offences against the person in each of the years 1892–1902, together with the annual average for the two quinquennial periods 1892–1896 and 1897–1901, stands as follows :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Annual Average, 1892–1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Annual Average 1897–1901.	1902.
District Courts ...	402	417	512	320	640	457	837	885	405	502	694	665	561
Supreme Court ...	226	223	279	214	234	233	334	322	217	251	330	291	236
Total ...	628	640	791	534	874	690	1,171	1,207	622	753	1,024	956	797

The year 1902 shows a fall of 159 cases from the average for 1897–1901.

10. Offences against the person tried by the District Courts and the Supreme Court include (1) grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous means; (2) rape and abduction; (3) murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The following table shows the number of persons tried for the first-named group of offences :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Annual Average, 1892–1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Annual Average, 1897–1901.	1902.
Grievous hurt ...	123	232	181	128	213	175	415	322	221	166	408	306	252
Hurt by dangerous means ...	257	181	186	141	286	210	298	411	159	253	199	264	196
Total ...	380	413	367	269	499	385	713	733	380	419	607	570	448

11. As regards this group of cases, the annual average for the two quinquennial periods 1892–1896 and 1897–1901 shows a rise from 385 to 570—that is, 185 cases; and 1902 shows a fall of 122 cases from the average for 1897–1901.

12. The table given below proves that for every 100,000 inhabitants there were tried in the District Courts and the Supreme Court for grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous means on an average, in each year of the period 1892–1896 and 1897–1901, 11·88 and 16·19 persons respectively :—

Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried.	Annual Average of Population.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1892–1896	385	3,240,000	11·88
1897–1901	570	3,520,000	16·19

13. As regards the second group of offences, on an average there were tried for each of the years 1892–1896, 19 persons for rape and 5 for abduction, and for each of the years 1897–1901, 26 and 7 persons respectively. In 1902 the figures are 26 for rape and 0 for abduction, as against 17 and 0 for 1901.

14. The following table shows the number of persons tried for the third group of offences, viz., murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Annual Average, 1892–1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Annual Average, 1897–1901.	1902.
Murder ...	109	58	76	59	90	71	72	74	42	97	100	77	99
Attempt to murder	7	1	6	2	5	5	12	11	7	12	41	17	30
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	11	42	62	70	24	50	54	39	54	37	82	53	30
Total ...	127	101	147	131	119	126	138	124	103	146	223	147	159

15. The annual average of persons tried for murder, &c., when brought into relation with the annual average of the population for the corresponding quinquennial periods, yields the following results :—

Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried.	Annual Average of Population.	Offenders per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1892–1896	126	3,240,000	3·89
1897–1901	147	3,520,000	4·18

In 1902, as there were 159 persons tried, the ratio per 100,000 is 4·4.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

16. The total number of persons tried before all the District Courts of the Island and the Supreme Court for offences against property (as classified in Tables I. and II. of the Appendix) in each of the years 1892–1902 is as follows :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Annual Average, 1892–1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Annual Average, 1897–1901.	1902.
Persons tried ...	660	575	776	608	719	667	1,270	1,121	677	918	1,274	1,052	1,055

There is a rise of 3 cases in 1902 upon the average for the previous five years 1897–1901.

17. Of the persons tried as aforesaid, those tried for burglary, robbery, and theft appear in the following table :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Annual Average, 1892–1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Annual Average, 1897–1901.	1902.
House-breaking ...	200	199	210	143	163	183	349	250	162	292	389	288	276
Robbery ...	245	174	316	157	172	213	388	448	245	238	368	337	332
Cattle stealing ...	13	9	26	43	31	24	107	38	25	67	65	60	52
Other thefts ...	75	54	58	124	184	99	206	180	115	199	226	185	197
Total ...	533	436	610	467	550	519	1,050	916	547	796	1,048	870	857

Here we have a fall of 13 cases in 1902, as compared with the average for 1897–1901.

18. The persons tried for forgery and false documents, as shown in Tables I. and II. of the Appendix, number on an average 27 for the quinquennial period 1892–1896 and 39 for 1897–1901. In 1902 there were 29 persons tried under this head.

For coining and uttering counterfeit coin or notes, 18 is the annual average for 1892–1896 and 19 for 1897–1901. In 1902 there were 28 persons tried under this head.

For riot and unlawful assembly, the annual average is 81 persons for 1892–1896 and 120 for 1897–1901. In 1902 there were 90 persons indicted for these offences.

Under the head of perjury, the annual average was 15 for 1892–1896 and 22 for 1897–1901. In 1902 there were 17 persons tried for perjury.

ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF SERIOUS CRIME.

19. The following table shows the annual movement of serious crime (or persons tried by the Supreme Court and all District Courts) during each of the ten years ended 1902 :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Murder	58	79	59	90	72	74	42	97	100	99
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	42	62	70	24	54	39	54	37	82	30
Attempt to murder	1	6	2	5	12	11	7	12	41	30
Grievous hurt	232	181	128	213	415	322	221	166	408	252
Hurt by dangerous weapons ...	181	186	141	286	298	411	159	253	199	196
House-breaking	199	210	143	163	349	250	162	292	389	276
Robbery	174	316	157	172	388	448	245	238	368	332
Theft of cattle	9	26	43	31	107	38	25	67	65	52
Other thefts	54	58	124	184	206	180	115	199	226	197
Rape	19	20	14	27	36	35	17	23	17	26
Coining and uttering counterfeit notes ...	13	14	17	30	38	27	5	10	13	28
Forgery	17	23	27	45	28	51	37	19	57	29
Perjury	20	15	15	9	34	28	16	14	19	17
Riot and unlawful assembly ...	64	99	55	46	164	93	101	115	129	90

SERIOUS CRIME FOR 1902 COMPARED WITH ITS NORMAL LEVEL.

20. The following table shows (1) the *mean* flow of each of the serious crimes therein mentioned during the decade 1892–1901 ; (2) the current of serious crime in 1902 ; and (3) its rise or fall in 1901 in reference to the mean flow or normal level :—

	Annual Average of Persons tried during 1892–1901 (mean flow).	Persons tried in 1902 (current in 1902).	Difference.	
			Rise.	Fall.
1. Murder	78·0	99	21	—
2. Attempt to murder	10·4	30	20	—
3. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	47·5	30	—	17
4. Grievous hurt	240·9	252	12	—
5. Hurt by dangerous weapons	237·1	196	—	41
6. House-breaking	235·7	276	41	—
7. Robbery	275·1	332	57	—
8. Cattle stealing	42·4	52	10	—
9. Other thefts	142·1	197	55	—
10. Rape	22·2	26	4	—
11. Forgery	32·5	29	—	3
12. Perjury	19·1	17	—	2
13. Riot and unlawful assembly	100·8	90	—	10
14. Counterfeit coining	18·2	28	10	—

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME. (Paragraphs 21 and 22.)

21. The following table shows the geographical distribution of *serious* crime (*i.e.*, the crime tried by the Supreme Court and the District Courts). Balapitiya takes the lead for 1902, as it did for 1899, 1900, and 1901 :—

Order in 1902.	Judicial Divisions of the Island.	Proportion of Persons tried per 10,000 Inhabitants. For 1901.	For 1902.	Order in 1901.
1	Balapitiya	21	12·7	1
1	Galle	13·3	12·7	3
2	Chilaw and Marawila	13·7	11·2	2
3	Panadure	10·6	11·1	7
4	Matara	12·6	10·5	4
5	Puttalam	9·2	8·7	8
6	Haldummulla	5·5	8	17
7	Tangalla	7·4	7·3	10
8	Kayts	7·2	7·2	11
9	Batticaloa and Kalmunai	7	7·1	12
10	Kegalla	1·1	6·5	30
11	Colombo	6·9	6	13
11	Gampola	1·4	6	28
12	Trincomalee	8·2	5·4	9
13	Kalutara	11·6	5·2	5
14	Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri	3·5	5	23
15	Mullaittivu	6·6	4·4	14
16	Hambantota	6·1	4	16
16	Matale	5·2	4	18
17	Jaffna and Mallakam	6·2	3·6	15
18	Kandy	11	3·4	6
19	Avisawella	3·3	3·3	24
20	Kurunegala	3·5	2·8	23
21	Badulla	4·4	2·5	20
22	Panwila and Urugala	3·8	2·4	22
22	Ratnapura and Rakwana	3·5	2·4	23
23	Anuradhapura	2·6	2·2	26
24	Negombo	2·9	2·1	25
25	Hatton	4·8	1·4	19
26	Nuwara Eliya	4	1·2	21
27	Mannar	·8	·8	31

22. The following table shows the distribution of *ordinary* crime, which does not seem to bear any relation to the distribution of *serious* crime :—

Order in 1902.	Judicial Divisions of the Island.	Proportion of Persons tried per 10,000 Inhabitants. For 1901.	For 1902.	Order in 1901.
1	Gampola	73	266	16
2	Hambantota	165	149	4
3	Kegalla	18	134	30
4	Galle	99	115	10
5	Trincomalee	119	111	7
6	Colombo	126	96	5
7	Puttalam	105	95	9
8	Matale	98	84	11
9	Chilaw and Marawila	91	81	12
10	Hatton	321	76	1
11	Mannar	66	72	17
12	Kandy	239	71	2
13	Panadure	59	68	19
14	Balapitiya	78	66	15
15	Kayts	78	60	15
16	Kalutara	81	54	14
17	Jaffna and Mallakam	107	53	8
18	Matara	56	52	20
19	Negombo	64	48	18
19	Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri	53	51	22
20	Ratnapura and Rakwana	54	43	21
21	Anuradhapura	39	41	25
22	Kurunegala	43	38	23
23	Panwila and Urugala	41	35	24
24	Mullaittivu	54	33	21
25	Nuwara Eliya and Maturata	123	32	6
26	Batticaloa and Kalmunai	34	30	27
26	Avisawella	29	30	28
27	Badulla	36	23	26
28	Tangalla	185	19	3
29	Haldummulla	83	16	13

CRIME IN TOWNS AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

23. No complete statistics are available under this head. It is time that our Courts should begin to tabulate figures relating to this important subject.

VARIATIONS IN SENTENCES. (Paragraphs 24 and 25.)

24. The following table shows the punishments awarded by Police Courts on persons tried and convicted by them during 1893–1902 :—

Nature of Punishment.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Fine	11,135	10,024	10,695	13,893	13,201	13,432	15,185	15,325	14,995	16,529
Fine and simple imprisonment ...	9	63	26	13	35	18	14	19	31	23
Fine and rigorous imprisonment ...	51	65	50	50	71	96	54	93	82	91
Simple imprisonment only... ...	57	58	59	72	62	96	73	76	97	110
Rigorous imprisonment only ...	2,718	2,142	2,336	1,902	2,782	3,036	2,640	2,421	2,419	2,122
Bound over	361	669	684	588	505	611	450	687	618	548
Whipping of juvenile offenders ...	463	400	315	292	369	415	347	377	391	367

25. The sentences passed by *all* the courts of the Island appear classified in the following table :—

Sentences.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Not exceeding 2 weeks	2,261	2,019	1,707	1,807	2,103	2,070	1,871	1,519	1,960	2,395
Do. 1 month	1,681	1,503	1,614	1,511	1,971	1,993	1,803	1,858	1,746	1,567
Do. 3 months	1,151	983	860	792	1,135	1,212	1,066	939	1,096	989
Do. 6 months	976	865	703	434	819	876	734	829	793	630
Do. 1 year	282	309	243	280	365	396	254	284	292	256
Do. 2 years	364	346	292	199	288	255	203	274	281	242
Do. 3 years				19	87	68	60	61	65	66
Do. 4 years				17	18	35	16	47	61	51
Do. 5 years				48	87	59	61	58	125	53
Between 5 and 10 years	57	73	53	76	79	57	52	70	113	73
Over 10 years				8	9	8	11	10	2	4
To be hanged	23	43	26	37	40	28	27	51	47	43

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS. (Paragraphs 26 and 27.)

26. The following table shows the number of persons convicted once and oftener, exclusive of the Road Ordinance defaulters :—

Prisoners.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Not previously convicted ...	5,653	4,934	4,429	4,198	5,806	5,971	5,163	4,900	5,382	5,151
Convicted once before	718	717	646	653	703	649	583	600	645	682
Convicted twice before	192	205	157	201	230	197	166	222	255	240
Convicted thrice before	77	105	100	84	104	95	91	100	123	114
Convicted oftener before ...	155	180	166	152	158	139	155	178	176	182
Total ...	6,795	6,141	5,498	5,288	7,001	7,051	6,158	6,000	6,581	6,369

27. The annual average for the quinquennial period 1898–1902 stands as follows :—

Prisoners.	Percentage.
Not previously convicted	82·6
Convicted once before	9·8
Convicted twice before	3·4
Convicted thrice before	1·6
Convicted oftener than thrice before	2·6
Total ...	100·0

If we remember that in England the ratio of persons previously convicted to persons not previously convicted is as 55 to 45, we have reason to be satisfied with our ratio of 17 to 83.

CRIME IN RELATION TO SEX.

28. The daily average of the male and female convicts in all our prisons is shown in the following table :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Males ...	2,467	2,351	2,165	1,975	2,174	2,492	2,330	2,199	2,412	2,380
Females ...	28	30	27	21	30	32	30	32	36	24

CRIME IN RELATION TO NATIONALITY.

29. The following table shows the nationality of those who, upon conviction, were sent to jail :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Sinhalese ...	5,994	5,308	4,804	4,426	5,655	5,147	4,619	4,472	4,911	4,790
Tamils ...	1,302	930	958	1,017	1,220	1,559	1,295	1,224	1,420	1,299
Moors ...	446	474	314	316	422	516	408	383	392	343
Malays ...	79	64	46	41	46	46	34	46	25	38
Burghers ...	48	34	38	38	54	44	33	39	56	37
Europeans ...	14	14	34	38	37	33	21	21	39	47
Others ...	79	43	53	60	67	85	77	75	92	52

The 47 Europeans convicted in 1902 were non-residents.

30. The ratio of the prisoners of each race to 100,000 of its population stands as follows :—

	Population.	Annual Average of Prisoners, 1898-1902.	Ratio per 100,000, 1898-1902.
Sinhalese	2,330,807	4,788	205
Tamils	951,740	1,359	142
Moors	228,034	408	179
Burghers	23,482	42	179
Malays	11,902	38	311

Colombo, 15 June, 1903.

P. RÁMANÁTHAN,
Solicitor-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—Table showing the Number of Persons committed for Trial and Nature of Offences (Indictable) in each Year from 1892-1902 before District Courts of Ceylon.

Indictable Offences.	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	Annual Average, 1892-1896.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	Annual Average, 1897-1901.	1902
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
1. Grievous hurt ...	118	210	156	108	152	149	383	283	183	160	388	279	229
2. Hurt by dangerous weapons ...	192	115	179	109	286	176	255	338	133	214	159	220	181
3. Procuring abortion	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—
4. Concealment of birth	8	5	2	7	1	4	7	12	6	7	2	7	4
5. Kidnapping	3	4	6	5	2	4	3	14	6	11	12	9	4
6. Hurt	60	79	147	85	180	110	164	209	49	83	103	122	101
7. Assault and criminal force ...	9	1	9	1	9	6	2	1	4	8	14	6	12
8. Intimidation	1	—	5	—	3	2	10	8	1	1	1	4	—
9. Other offences	11	3	8	5	5	6	8	20	23	18	15	17	30
Total of Class I. ...	402	417	512	320	640	457	837	885	405	502	694	665	561
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.													
10. House-breaking	120	149	135	123	136	132	300	201	120	235	309	233	253
11. Robbery	49	60	59	107	77	70	250	233	99	119	197	180	181
Total of Class II. ...	169	209	194	230	213	202	550	434	219	354	506	413	434
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.													
12. Theft of cattle	18	9	26	41	31	25	106	34	21	67	65	59	52
13. Theft by servants	2	35	10	3	1	10	3	—	—	3	—	1	4
14. Other thefts	61	41	42	80	107	66	140	147	87	181	200	151	195
15. Criminal misappropriation and fraud...	12	23	11	24	9	16	33	27	—	11	12	17	21
16. Other offences	40	19	73	20	42	39	70	39	31	47	88	55	81
Total of Class III. ...	133	127	162	168	190	156	352	247	139	309	365	283	353
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY.													
17. Mischief	22	10	26	44	35	27	26	51	36	31	54	40	29
18. Other offences	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—
Total of Class IV. ...	22	10	26	44	37	27	26	51	39	33	54	41	29
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST CURRENCY.													
19. Forgery and false documents ...	2	5	7	8	7	6	1	—	—	3	—	1	—
20. Coining and uttering counterfeit coin...	7	6	4	7	4	6	3	8	1	—	1	3	—
21. Other offences	2	3	4	5	2	3	8	3	—	—	1	2	2
Total of Class V. ...	11	14	15	20	13	15	12	11	1	3	2	6	2
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE COLUMNS.													
22. Riot and unlawful assembly ...	58	28	57	45	22	42	77	80	87	60	76	76	85
23. Perjury and false statement ...	12	15	15	13	6	13	27	22	14	13	16	18	16
24. Escape and rescue	2	6	1	4	4	3	16	7	1	11	5	8	1
25. Other offences	25	28	20	12	24	22	52	33	23	14	28	30	24
Total of Class VI. ...	103	77	95	74	56	80	172	142	125	98	125	132	126
Grand Total ...	840	854	1004	856	1149	937	1949	1770	928	1299	1746	1,540	1505

II.—Table showing the Number of Persons tried and Nature of Offences (Indictable) in each Year from 1892–1902 in the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

Indictable Offences.	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	Annual Average, 1892–1896.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	Annual Average, 1897–1901.	1902
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
1. Murder	109	102	79	59	90	79	72	74	42	97	100	77	99
2. Attempt to murder ...	7	2	6	2	5	4	12	11	7	12	41	17	30
3. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	11	32	62	70	24	42	54	39	54	37	82	53	30
4. Grievous hurt	5	43	25	20	61	26	32	39	38	6	20	27	23
5. Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	65	26	7	32	—	34	43	73	26	39	40	44	15
6. Procuring abortion ...	—	—	49	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Concealment of birth ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—
8. Unnatural offences ...	6	3	2	—	2	2	2	1	—	1	2	1	—
9. Rape, and attempt to rape, and abetment	14	23	20	14	27	19	36	35	17	23	17	26	26
10. Abduction	7	6	8	2	4	5	24	14	—	—	—	7	—
11. Bigamy	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	5	1	3	—
12. Hurt (assault)	—	3	14	12	11	9	43	19	26	9	9	21	—
13. Intimidation	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14. Kidnapping	—	1	7	2	7	3	3	3	1	12	12	6	7
15. Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	3	7	6	7	6
Total of Class I. ...	226	247	279	214	234	233	334	322	217	251	330	290	236
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.													
16. House-breaking, with or without theft and hurt ...	80	125	75	19	27	50	49	49	42	57	80	55	23
17. Robbery, highway robbery ...	196	94	257	50	95	142	138	215	146	119	171	158	151
18. Extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Class II. ...	276	219	332	69	122	192	188	264	188	176	251	213	174
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.													
19. Theft of cattle	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	4	4	—	—	2	—
20. Theft by servants ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Theft from dwelling-houses ...	8	21	—	11	77	22	18	12	7	—	—	7	—
22. Other thefts	6	5	16	31	—	10	44	21	28	15	26	27	2
23. Receiving stolen property ...	—	—	7	5	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—
24. Criminal misappropriation, &c. ...	3	—	—	—	4	3	2	1	2	—	—	1	2
25. Offences in bankruptcy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	1	—	3	—
Total of Class III. ...	17	26	24	49	81	38	72	43	48	16	26	41	4
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY.													
27. Mischief by fire	—	1	—	—	2	—	6	1	2	1	1	2	—
28. Killing and maiming of cattle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Other mischief	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total of Class IV. ...	—	1	—	—	2	—	8	1	2	1	1	2	2
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.													
30. Forgery	19	18	16	19	38	21	27	51	37	16	57	38	29
31. Coining and uttering counterfeit coin and counterfeit notes ...	13	11	7	9	23	12	35	19	4	10	12	16	28
Total of Class V. ...	32	29	23	28	61	33	62	70	41	26	69	54	57
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE COLUMNS.													
32. Treason	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Riot, unlawful assembly, &c. ...	84	21	42	10	24	39	87	13	14	55	53	44	5
34. Perjury (false evidence) ...	3	5	—	2	3	2	7	6	2	1	3	4	1
35. Escape and rescue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Other offences	—	14	15	6	12	11	6	7	1	1	34	10	118
Total of Class VI. ...	87	40	57	18	39	52	100	26	17	57	90	58	124
Grand Total ...	638	591	715	378	539	548	764	726	513	526	767	658	597

III.—Number of Persons tried in all the under-mentioned Courts of the Island, for all kinds of Offences, in each Year from 1892–1902.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Annual Average, 1892–1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Annual Average, 1897–1901.	1902.
Village Tribunals ...	40,382	35,894	38,472	40,235	39,587	38,914	43,411	40,374	42,181	43,754	40,091	41,962	41,214
Police Courts ...	53,181	55,972	81,269	79,369	72,621	61,582	76,680	71,226	69,978	68,760	77,027	72,734	77,322
District Courts ...	840	854	1,004	856	1,149	949	1,949	1,770	928	1,299	1,746	1,538	1,505
Supreme Court ...	638	504	715	378	539	579	764	726	513	526	767	659	597
Total ...	95,041	93,224	121460	120838	113896	102,024	122804	114096	113600	114339	119631	116,893	120638

IV.—Persons tried in all the Criminal Courts of the Island for (1) Offences against the Person and (2) Offences against Property, in each Year from 1892–1902.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Annual Average, 1892–1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Annual Average, 1897–1901.	1892.
Offences against the Person :													
Village Tribunals ...	6,918	6,260	6,625	6,883	6,331	6,603	7,011	7,027	6,657	6,574	6,082	6,670	6,291
Police Courts ...	8,714	8,426	20,145	19,338	16,329	14,590	17,391	14,556	15,375	16,821	16,769	16,182	16,752
District Courts ...	402	417	512	320	640	458	837	885	405	502	694	665	561
Supreme Court ...	226	223	279	214	234	235	334	322	217	251	330	391	251
Total ...	16,260	15,326	27,561	26,155	22,534	21,886	25,573	22,790	22,654	24,148	23,875	23,908	23,855
Offences against Property :													
Village Tribunals ...	5,715	5,511	5,318	5,600	4,292	5,287	4,619	4,340	4,183	4,035	4,091	4,254	4,402
Police Courts ...	13,336	12,902	19,581	16,980	14,512	15,462	16,121	15,322	12,813	13,950	14,543	14,550	15,740
District Courts ...	335	360	397	462	453	401	940	743	398	699	927	741	818
Supreme Court ...	325	215	379	146	266	266	330	378	279	219	347	311	237
Total ...	19,711	18,988	25,675	23,188	19,523	21,416	22,010	20,783	17,673	18,903	19,908	19,856	21,197

V.—Table showing the Number of Persons convicted or committed by each of the Police Courts in Ceylon for each Year of the Quinquennial Period 1898-1902.

Judicial Divisions.	Persons convicted by Police Courts.					Annual Average for 1898-1902.	Persons committed for Trial before District Courts and Supreme Court.					Annual Average for 1898-1902.	Approximate Population within each Jurisdiction.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.	
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.			As regards Persons convicted by Police Courts.	As regards Persons tried by District Courts and Supreme Court.
1. Anuradhapura ...	285	304	195	241	512	327	25	17	22	13	10	17	79,000	414	22
2. Avisawella ...	472	376	466	518	518	470	77	35	62	40	40	51	155,000	303	33
3. Badulla ...	505	458	584	278	278	421	107	55	27	17	17	45	182,000	231	25
4. Balapitiya ...	375	512	636	629	940	618	147	108	86	183	67	118	93,000	665	127
5. Batticaloa and Kalmunai ...	561	589	477	280	280	437	157	76	42	121	121	103	145,000	301	71
6. Chavakachcheri and Point Pedro ...	495	538	476	556	493	512	12	14	55	67	92	48	99,000	517	50
7. Chilaw and Marawila ...	562	455	696	763	571	609	141	86	61	91	43	84	75,000	812	112
8. Colombo ...	4,794	4,991	4,768	4,216	3,611	4,476	239	164	307	330	315	271	465,000	963	60
Police Magistrate ...	3,104	3,193	3,258	2,960	2,466	—	178	104	213	237	208	—			
Additional Police Magistrate	389	421	61	51	55	—	2	1	—	1	—	—			
Joint Police Magistrate ...	599	654	780	593	508	—	1	4	13	2	—	—			
Itinerating do. ...	702	723	669	612	582	—	58	55	81	90	107	—			
9. Galle ...	1,365	1,681	1,747	1,880	2,869	1,908	312	120	149	228	240	210	165,000	1156	127
10. Gampola ...	974	910	745	627	611	773	18	2	18	23	26	17	29,000	2665	60
11. Haldummulla ...	209	163	185	543	333	287	16	7	14	23	9	14	182,000	160	80
12. Hambantota ...	150	146	131	136	182	149	2	2	2	7	5	4	10,000	1,490	40
13. Hatton ...	1,071	1,059	1,132	1,310	1,238	1,162	12	7	33	29	31	22	153,000	760	14
14. Jaffna and Mallakam ...	1,898	1,489	1,672	1,565	1,354	1,596	104	91	130	68	158	110	300,000	532	36
15. Kalutara ...	860	785	917	740	946	850	53	37	61	132	126	82	156,000	545	52
16. Kandy ...	1,884	2,047	1,888	1,923	1,923	1,933	105	69	72	105	105	91	272,000	710	34
17. Kayts ...	297	178	228	196	183	216	6	35	8	68	15	26	36,000	600	72
18. Kegalla ...	329	270	367	153	426	309	30	4	—	17	22	15	23,000	1,343	65
19. Kurunegala ...	1,038	600	980	1,054	1,054	945	63	29	71	94	94	70	249,000	380	28
20. Mannar ...	131	94	248	221	206	180	—	—	4	3	4	2	25,000	720	8
21. Matale ...	725	806	788	847	799	793	76	15	23	40	30	37	94,000	844	40
22. Matara ...	951	909	1,015	1,302	1,175	1,070	236	213	229	222	172	214	204,000	525	105
23. Mullaittivu ...	38	31	33	75	86	53	3	4	18	2	6	7	16,000	331	44
24. Negombo ...	701	652	661	688	662	673	28	15	32	31	38	29	138,000	488	21
25. Nuwara Eliya ...	776	643	476	338	227	492	44	7	18	17	5	18	153,000	322	12
26. Panadure ...	636	528	657	862	679	672	118	73	100	166	94	110	99,000	680	111
27. Panwila and Urugala ...	224	322	309	331	280	293	24	49	7	19	2	20	83,000	353	24
28. Puttalam ...	258	290	318	281	281	286	36	20	23	25	25	26	30,000	952	87
29. Ratnapura and Rakwana ...	740	786	245	552	587	582	21	26	17	51	43	32	133,000	437	24
30. Tangalla ...	1,542	2,034	1,128	1,935	2,516	1,831	49	47	132	58	59	69	95,000	193	73
31. Trincomalee ...	414	359	318	242	229	312	13	2	18	25	15	15	28,000	1,114	54

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, WESTERN CIRCUIT, FOR 1902.

I HAVE the honour to submit the return of cases disposed of in the Western Circuit during the year 1902.

2. A reference to Table A shows that there has been a marked reduction in the number of cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court compared with the two previous years, but, on the other hand, there has been an increase in the number of cases committed for trial before the District Court.

3. The total number of cases, however, committed for trial before the District Court and Supreme Court in 1902 is less than the total number of cases committed in 1901.

4. Tables B and C show that there has been a decrease in the number of cases of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, as compared with the years 1900 and 1901. The number of murder cases is still in excess of any other offence tried by the Supreme Court.

5. From Table D it appears that the greater number of cases have been committed for trial before the District Court of Colombo.

L. MAARTENSZ,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, April 24, 1903.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel in the Western Circuit during the Years 1897 to 1902.

Year.	No. of Cases committed for Trial: Before Supreme Court.	Before District Court.	No. referred to Police Courts.	No. in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Total No. of Cases disposed of.	No. pending at end of Year.
1897	196	294	14	98	602	6
1898	159	279	22	141	601	8
1899	112	196	18	77	403	12
1900	162	307	24	86	579	10
1901	249	395	11	93	748	14
1902	122	412	22	87	543	11

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Western Circuit during the Year 1902.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted	Pending Cases at end of Year.
Murder	30	33	14	16	16	17	13
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	9	14	8	13	1	1	—
Attempt to murder	16	19	8	10	8	9	2
Causing death by a rash and negligent act	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
Grievous hurt	7	13	4	7	3	6	2
Hurt	3	14	1	1	2	13	—
Rape	7	9	3	4	4	5	2
Kidnapping	4	5	2	2	2	3	2
Forgery	10	15	7	11	3	4	1
Counterfeiting and possessing counterfeit notes	6	7	2	2	4	5	5
Robbery and hurt	14	31	8	14	6	17	3
Criminal breach of trust	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
House trespass	2	13	2	11	—	2	—
Other offences	9	28	5	15	4	13	2
Total	120	204	66	108	54	96	32

N.B.—Cases pending from 1901 and tried in 1902 ... 51
Cases transferred to the District Court ... 3
Cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed of ... 13
Cases postponed 5

B (1).—District Court Trials in the Western Circuit during the Year 1902.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Grievous hurt	115	172	118	54
Hurt	25	38	30	8
Riot	1	6	6	—
Kidnapping	1	1	1	—
Theft	83	118	92	26
House trespass and house-breaking	77	112	78	34
Robbery	27	41	26	15
Mischief	7	13	5	8
Cheating	3	3	3	—
False evidence	3	3	2	1
Criminal force	1	1	1	—
Other offences	14	19	16	3
Total ...	357	527	378	149

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried during 1894 to 1902.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Acquitted.
1894 ...	43	65	14	29	22
1895 ...	52	73	10	35	28
1896 ...	66	61	16	16	29
1897 ...	60	63	17	33	13
1898 ...	44	56	12	20	24
1899 ...	33	42	8	24	10
1900 ...	50	69	21	29	19
1901 ...	68	97	26	44	27
1902 ...	42	51	16	18	17

D.—Return of Cases tried by the District Courts within the Western Circuit during the Year 1902.

District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Colombo ...	177	233	186	47
Negombo ...	28	47	18	29
Kalutara ...	101	160	115	45
Chilaw ...	23	42	26	16
Puttalam ...	5	9	5	4
Ratnapura ...	23	36	28	8
Total ...	357	527	378	149

E.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Western Circuit during the past Nine Years.

District Court.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Colombo ...	173	182	125†	138	143	82	150	166	177
Negombo ...	23	109	51	97	51	24	21	24	28
Kalutara ...	74	118	61	195	74	42	69	123	101
Chilaw ...	12	111	65	18	54	33	31	43	23
Puttalam ...	4	54	21	11	14	6	5	5	5
Ratnapura ...	25	51	20	28	21	19	35‡	33	23
Total ...	311*	585	268†	487	357	206	311‡	394	357

* Exclusive of 12 cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed of.
† Exclusive of 3 cases transferred to Supreme Court.
‡ Exclusive of 1 case otherwise disposed of.

F.—Cases tried and disposed of by the Supreme and District Courts during the past Nine Years.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Supreme Court Cases ...	150	155	186	216	161	116	148	207	120
District Court Cases ...	323	243	271	487	357	206	311	394	357
Total ...	473	398	457	701	518	322	459	601	479

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, MIDLAND CIRCUIT, FOR 1902.

I HAVE the honour to submit the returns of cases disposed of in the Midland Circuit during the year 1902, Mr. Templer who had charge of the circuit during the year in question having gone on leave before the returns had been tabulated.

2. A reference to Tables A, B, and C indicates that there was an appreciable decrease in the number of cases tried before the Supreme Court as compared with the year 1901, and that there was also a decrease in the number of homicide cases, there having been only 34 of these, in 26 of which convictions were obtained—a highly satisfactory result.

3. There was a noticeable falling off in the number of cases of robbery with violence during the year 1902; there were only 8, as against 20 in the previous year, but the percentage of convictions was small, for out of 27 persons tried only 7 were convicted.

4. There was scarcely any difference between 1901 and 1902 in the number of cases tried and of convictions obtained in the District Courts, but Tables D and E show that the number of cases tried in the District Court of Kurunegala during 1902 (58) was exactly double the number tried in 1901 (29), and that only once before, since 1896, has there been anything like as large a number of cases in that court.

5. Taken as a whole, I think the returns may be considered as very satisfactory.

HERMANN A. LOOS,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, April 8, 1903.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return of Cases forwarded to Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit, during the Years 1897 to 1902.

Year.	No. of Cases committed for Trial: Before Supreme Court.	Before District Court.	No. referred to Police Court or Gansabhawa.	No. ordered to be discharged.	Total disposed of.	Pending at end of Year.
1897	109	171	34	154	468	16
1898	100	190	32	101	423	10
1899	64	99	22	140	325	10
1900	86	178	26	96	386	11
1901	112	211	17	109	449	22
1902	83	217	32	170	502	20

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1902.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases.
Murder	17	19	10	12	7	7	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	14	15	12	13	2	2	1
Causing death by rash act	3	3	3	3	—	—	—
Attempt to murder	4	4	3	3	1	1	1
Rape	5	5	5	5	—	—	—
Grievous hurt	3	3	3	3	—	—	—
Robbery and hurt	8	27	3	7	5	20	1
Forgery and uttering	6	10	4	6	2	4	2
Theft	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Counterfeiting and possessing counterfeit notes	9	9	1	1	8	8	—
Riot	1	5	—	—	1	5	—
Obstructing the railway	1	2	—	—	1	2	—
Defamation	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Criminal breach of trust	1	1	1	1	—		—
Attempt to rape	2	2	—	—	2	2	—
House-breaking, robbery, and hurt	4	6	—	—	4	6	—
Kidnapping	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
False evidence	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences	6	15	4	6	2	9	—
Total	88	130	51	62	37	68	7

B (1).—District Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1902.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases.
Grievous hurt	64	86	48	38	—
Hurt	6	9	8	1	—
House-breaking	25	43	15	28	—
House trespass	32	45	20	25	—
Theft	41	47	36	11	—
Mischief	3	3	2	1	—
Criminal misappropriation	10	11	5	6	—
False charge	4	4	1	3	—
False evidence	2	4	—	4	—
Criminal force	3	3	2	1	—
Kidnapping	1	2	—	2	—
Wrongful confinement	2	6	—	6	—
Cheating	7	7	5	2	—
Robbery	12	23	6	17	—
Other offences	24	36	14	22	—
Total ...	236	329	162	167	—

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried by Supreme Court between 1898 to 1902.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted of Murder.	Number of Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Number of Cases in which all Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases.
1898 ...	31	41	23	13	16	7	11	—
1899 ...	32	36	27	12	16	5	8	—
1900	40	50	23	15	10	16	24	—
1901 ...	43	55	33	10	27	10	18	—
1902 ...	34	37	26	12	17	7	7	—

D.—Return of Criminal Cases tried in the several District Courts in the Midland Circuit in the Year 1902.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted	Pending Cases.
Anuradhapura	9	15	7	8	—
Badulla	20	27	15	12	—
Kandy	165	121	75	46	—
Kegalla	44	71	25	46	—
Kurunegala	58	95	40	55	—
Total ...	236	329	162	167	—

E.—Number of Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Midland Circuit during the Years 1896 to 1902.

Name of Court.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Anuradhapura ...	3	6	5	11	7	10	9
Badulla ...	29	53	63	23	5	21	20
Kandy ...	74	75	131	52	89	115	105
Kegalla ...	28	33	90	26	64	64	44
Kurunegala ...	17	83	27	20	35	29	58
Total ...	151	250	316	132	200	239	236

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CIRCUITS, FOR 1902.

I. HAVE the honour to forward a brief report of the criminal work in the Northern and Southern Circuits during the last year.

It will be seen from the accompanying tables that though there has been on the whole a decrease in the amount of crime in the Northern and Southern Circuits last year, the difference between that year and the year 1901 is very slight, and it cannot be said, therefore, that there has been much improvement as regards crime in those two circuits.

3. Cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, as well as cases of murder, are still very numerous, but by far the larger number of them occurred in the Southern Province. The number of murder cases and the number of persons convicted of murder in the Southern Circuits were thirty-three times larger than those in the Northern Circuit, and nearly thrice the number convicted in 1901 were convicted last year.

4. In respect of the crimes of forging notes and uttering counterfeit notes, the Northern Circuit compares most favourably with the Southern, for, while there were 11 such cases in the Southern, there was not one in the whole of the Northern Circuit, and not a single person in that circuit was convicted of forgery of any description or of uttering any forged document.

5. The inhabitants of the Northern and Eastern Provinces of the Island are given to rioting to a far greater extent than those of the Southern. Last year there were four cases of riot, and fifty-six persons indicted for that offence in the first two Provinces; whereas there were no cases of the kind in the Southern Circuit. It is said that these riots in the North are due to the sudden revival of caste prejudices and caste distinctions. Certainly nine-tenths of the cases that have passed through my hands were due to people of some caste venturing to exercise some privilege, which in the caste system is possessed only by persons of a higher caste, such as the wearing of jewellery, the beating of tom-toms in processions, the use of umbrellas, and so on.

6. Grievous hurts and robberies are still far too prevalent in both circuits, and house-breaking in the Southern. House-breaking seems to be the crime of most frequent occurrence in the latter circuit.

7. On the whole, the comparison of the two circuits is distinctly in favour of the Northern, and shows that there is more than twice as much crime in the South as there is in the North.

WALTER D. DRIEBERG,
Acting Crown Counsel.

Colombo, May 18, 1903.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts in the Northern Circuit during the Years 1892 to 1902.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1892	19	59	78
1893	18	49	67
1894	34	50	84
1895	11	40	51
1896	12	69	81
1897	23	70	93
1898	30	74	104
1899	23	64	87
1900	21	80	101
1901	37	116	153
1902	23	109	132

B.—Cases of Murder since 1892 in the Northern Circuit.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
1892	7	9	2	7
1893	—	—	—	—
1894	5	9	4	5
1895	3	4	2	2
1896	3	6	3	3
1897	2	4	1	3
1898	5	5	1	4
1899	3	4	3	1
1900	3	5	5	—
1901	2	5	—	5
1902	2	2	1	1

C.—Supreme Court Trials in the Northern Circuit during the Year 1902.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Murder	2	2	1	1	1	1
Causing death by a rash act	1	1	—	—	1	1
Riot	2	15	1	7	1	8
Attempt to murder	3	3	—	—	3	3
Robbery and hurt	9	33	2	7	7	26
Mischief by fire	1	1	1	1	—	—
Rape	1	1	—	—	1	1
Forgery	1	1	1	1	—	—
Kidnapping	1	4	1	3	—	1
Grievous hurt	1	4	1	4	—	—
Other offences	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total ...	23	66	8	24	15	42

D.—District Court Trials in the Northern Circuit during 1902.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Riot	3	41	21	20
False evidence	2	2	2	—
Grievous hurt	47	84	29	55
Kidnapping	1	1	1	—
Hurt	3	19	14	5
Concealment of birth	1	1	1	—
Cheating	1	1	1	—
Criminal misappropriation	1	6	1	5
House-breaking, &c....	6	38	16	22
Mischief	1	1	1	—
Robbery	25	57	13	44
Theft	14	25	19	6
Other offences	4	5	3	2
Total ...	109	281	122	159

E.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried by the several District Courts within the Northern Circuit during 1902.

Name of District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Batticaloa	29	72	39	33
Jaffna	72	197	81	116
Mannar	2	4	—	4
Mullaittivu	1	1	1	—
Trincomalee	5	7	1	6
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—
Total ...	109	281	122	159

F.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts in the Southern Circuit during the Years 1892 to 1902.

Year.	Supreme.	District.	Total.	Year.	Supreme.	District.	Total.
1892 ...	58	132	190	1898 ...	104	298	402
1893 ...	80	110	190	1899 ...	106	137	243
1894 ...	65	131	196	1900 ...	65	223	288
1895 ...	46	123	169	1901 ...	76	266	342
1896 ...	85	224	309	1902 ...	110	189	299
1897 ...	100	265	365				

G.—Cases of Murder since 1892 in the Southern Circuit.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
1892	8	18	20	8
1893	10	17	7	10
1894	12	14	5	9
1895	6	14	5	9
1896	10	15	6	9
1897	10	15	5	10
1898	6	17	2	14
1899	7	9	5	4
1900	9	18	3	15
1901	14	18	12	6
1902	33	44	33	11

H.—Supreme Court Trials in the Southern Circuit during 1902.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
urder	33	44	24	33	9	11
ılpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	1	—	—	1	1
ttempt to murder	5	6	3	4	2	2
rievous hurt	3	7	2	5	1	2
ape	6	8	2	2	4	6
idnapping	1	1	1	1	—	—
ouse-breaking, &c.	15	23	8	15	7	8
obbery and hurt	24	57	8	9	16	48
ounterfeiting and possessing counterfeit notes	11	12	3	3	8	9
orgery	1	2	1	2	—	—
heft	2	2	2	2	—	—
her offences...	8	45	2	4	6	41
Total ...	110	208	66	80	54	128

I.—District Court Trials in the Southern Circuit during 1902.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Assault and criminal force	—	1	1	—
Grievous hurt	41	68	40	28
Hurt	16	35	11	24
Cheating	2	2	1	1
Criminal misappropriation	3	4	2	2
House-breaking	43	66	34	32
Mischief	7	12	4	8
Robbery	29	60	16	44
Theft	32	61	32	29
Other offences	16	59	13	46
Total ...	189	368	154	214

J.—Return of Criminal Cases tried in the District Courts within the Southern Circuit during the Year 1902.

Name of District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Galle	118	215	95	120
Matara	58	117	51	66
Tangalla	13	36	8	28
Total ...	189	368	154	214

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

I.—Offences: Table showing the Number of Cases instituted in the Police Courts and Municipal Magistrates' Courts of the Island (see Tables VII. and XIV., column 2) during the Year 1902.

	Total Number of Cases instituted.	Cases against the Person.	Cases against Property.	Cases of Cattle Stealing.	Other Cases.
Police Courts	56,409	13,009	12,962	1,534	28,904
Municipal Magistrates' Courts ...	17,640	—	—	—	17,640

II.—Apprehensions and Summonses: Table showing the Number of Persons brought up before the Police Courts and Municipal Magistrates' Courts by Arrest, Warrant, or Summonses for Offences, and how their Cases were disposed of in such Courts.

	Number of accused Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons acquitted summarily.	Number of Persons convicted summarily.	Number of Persons committed before the Superior Courts.
Offences against the person... ...	17,749	9,367	7,385	997
Offences against property	16,547	8,342	7,398	807
Cattle stealing	2,352	1,769	530	53
Offences against the Labour Laws ...	2,404	1,632	772	—
Other offences	42,033	18,493	23,447	93
Total ...	81,085	39,603	39,532	1,950

III.—Summary Convictions: Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted during 1902.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences (each case being reckoned as an Offence).	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Revenue, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters' and the Servants' Acts.	Other Offences.
Fine	16,529	1,117	652	25	4,287	69	10,379
Fine and simple imprisonment ...	23	4	5	1	—	1	12
Fine and rigorous imprisonment ...	91	29	25	9	2	7	19
Simple imprisonment only ...	110	13	18	1	9	8	61
Rigorous imprisonment only ...	2,122	314	917	183	20	291	397
Bound over	548	136	143	12	6	26	225
Whipping juvenile offenders ...	367	—	—	7	—	—	360
Released under First Offenders' Act= 784 persons.	19,790	1,613	1,760	238	4,324	402	11,453

IV.—Indictments and Informations in the Superior Courts, including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England—*i.e.*, District Courts, during 1902.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended. (Each Prisoner tried is counted as a separate case.)	Total.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Attempt to Murder.	Negligent Conduct.	The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to commit the several Offences. Concealment of Birth.	Rape.	Unnatural Offence.	Offences against Person.	Offences against Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Cattle Stealing.	Miscellaneous.
Judgments for the Crown	1,090	63	26	17	5	3	11	—	334	444	44	31	112
Judgments for the Prisoner	1,007	36	4	13	1	1	12	—	263	356	107	21	193
Total ...	2,097	99	30	30	6	4	23	—	597	800	151	52	305

V.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
The number of cases instituted in the Police Courts*	67,514	66,388	63,644	67,196	71,307	74,049
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates	101,910	98,172	89,771	85,895	79,440	81,997
The number of summary convictions :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	1,654	1,826	1,784	2,095	1,745	2,253
2. For offences against property ...	2,398	2,414	1,894	2,024	1,959	2,173
3. For cattle stealing ...	282	239	224	282	274	351
4. For other offences ...	21,670	21,294	22,830	24,365	24,808	33,383
Total ...	26,004	25,773	26,732	28,766	28,786	38,160
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	700	730	487	483	560	459
2. For offences against property ...	436	490	241	398	459	488
3. For cattle stealing ...	51	22	9	27	77	31
4. For other offences	173	85	87	99	176	112
Total ...	1,360	1,327	824	1,007	1,272	1,090
The number of persons acquitted :—						
1. In the Superior Courts ...	1,353	1,169	617	819	1,239	1,007
2. In the Inferior Courts* ...	42,713	36,474	35,955	33,897	43,008	39,603

* Includes also the Municipal Magistrates.

VI.—Return showing the Number of Civil and Criminal Cases disposed of under the Village Communities' Ordinance during 1902.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1901	Civil ...	6	62	10	85	186	388	22	47	30	836
	Criminal	63	120	2	223	102	1,042	83	205	217	2,057
Instituted during the year	Civil ...	2,237	4,567	302	5,101	7,134	5,877	1,389	795	479	27,881
	Criminal	5,908	8,081	157	8,087	2,781	5,129	3,433	2,181	1,198	36,955
Total Number of Cases	Civil ...	2,243	4,629	312	5,186	7,320	6,265	1,411	842	509	28,717
	Criminal	5,971	8,201	159	8,310	2,883	6,171	3,516	2,386	1,415	39,012
Decisions :—											
Breach of V.C. Rules	Criminal	2,723	5,764	14	4,359	1,119	2,643	1,999	1,464	1,042	21,127
Irrigation ...	Criminal	34	47	—	14	23	59	82	454	12	725
Civil ...	Money ...	2,219	4,277	288	5,019	7,154	5,609	1,294	819	485	27,164
	Land ...	2	311	20	93	6	95	41	23	5	596
Criminal	Assault ...	1,467	908	64	1,661	1,131	824	171	35	30	6,291
	Theft ...	1,400	482	32	1,321	311	716	41	55	44	4,402
	Malicious Injury	260	491	11	274	48	233	13	103	14	1,447
	Vaccination ...	—	411	—	144	82	—	—	25	—	662
	Cattle Trespass	34	—	30	405	90	599	678	242	37	2,115
	Maintenance ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Public Nuisance	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Total Decisions ...	Civil ...	2,221	4,588	308	5,112	7,160	5,704	1,335	842	490	27,760
	Criminal	5,918	8,103	173	8,178	2,804	5,074	2,984	2,378	1,179	36,791
Amicable settlements under § 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil ...	385	448	15	1,134	3,272	236	121	58	—	5,669
	Criminal	1,518	1,683	17	1,187	880	246	254	240	6	5,831
Appeals :—											
To Government Agent :—											
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	85	148	6	314	28	144	55	2	26	808
	Set aside ...	29	15	1	83	—	23	25	13	7	331
Criminal	Confirmed ...	172	242	3	316	48	173	66	14	40	1,074
	Set aside ...	34	25	1	46	2	9	15	4	8	144
From Government Agents to Governor in Executive Council :—											
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	16	11	—	59	1	16	6	—	4	113
	Set aside ...	1	1	1	12	—	—	1	—	—	16
Criminal	Confirmed ...	24	9	—	35	1	8	3	2	5	87
	Set aside ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Pending on December 31, 1901	Civil ...	22	41	4	84	160	561	76	—	19	967
	Criminal	53	98	4	142	79	1,117	532	8	236	2,269

VII.—Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Municipal Courts during 1902.

	Vagrants.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Carriers.		Police.		Carriages let to Hire.		Opium.		Municipal Councils.		Ceylon Penal Code.		By-laws.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																									
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 14 of 1865.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 17 of 1873.		No. 4 of 1878.		No. 7 of 1887.		No. 2 of 1883.		No. 19 of 1896.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Pending on January 1, 1902.																										
Colombo	9	16	3	3	1	1	33	33	—	—	23	24	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	286	286	370
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	—	8	8	—	—	31	33
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Total ...	9	16	3	3	1	1	43	44	—	—	26	27	3	3	—	—	11	12	—	—	8	8	213	287	319	405
Instituted during the year.																										
Colombo	794	1289	149	149	1118	1118	1689	1988	34	34	4528	4563	61	61	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,986	8,502	16,360	17,705
Kandy	—	—	—	—	2	2	165	358	6	6	74	118	—	—	—	—	351	351	—	—	295	471	1	1	894	1,307
Galle	12	16	2	2	118	119	14	14	—	—	123	156	21	21	4	5	37	38	4	4	12	12	39	54	386	441
Total ...	806	1305	151	151	1238	1239	1868	2360	40	40	4725	4837	82	82	5	6	388	389	4	4	307	483	8,026	8,557	17,640	19,453
Convicted.																										
Colombo	673	1112	127	127	1095	1095	1366	1579	27	27	4064	4087	35	35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,187	3,487	10,575	11,550
Kandy	—	—	—	—	2	2	147	316	5	5	68	111	—	—	—	—	275	275	—	—	280	425	1	1	778	1,145
Galle	11	15	2	2	115	116	14	14	—	—	123	156	21	21	4	5	33	34	3	3	11	11	39	54	376	431
Total ...	684	1127	129	129	1212	1213	1527	1909	32	32	4255	4354	56	56	5	6	308	309	3	3	291	446	3,227	3,542	11,729	13,126
Acquitted.																										
Colombo	129	191	25	25	24	24	312	393	7	7	486	499	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,843	5,109	5,855	6,277
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	45	1	1	9	10	—	—	—	—	76	76	—	—	22	43	—	—	128	175
Galle	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	10	10
Total ...	130	192	25	25	27	27	332	438	8	8	495	509	29	29	—	—	80	80	1	1	23	44	4,843	5,109	5,993	6,462
Pending on December 31, 1902.																										
Colombo	1	2 —	—	—	—	—	44	49	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	196	216	248
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	—	1	1	—	—	19	20
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	2		—	—	—	51	56	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	—	1	1	170	196	235	268

VIII.—Statement showing the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Hon. the Supreme Court during 1902, and the Results of the Trials.

OFFENCES.	Western Circuit.				Midland Circuit.				Northern Circuit.				Southern Circuit.				TOTAL.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Attempt to murder, § 300	16	19	10	9	4	4	3	1	1	1	—	1	5	6	4	2	26	30	17	13
Attempt to commit house-breaking, §§ 443, 490...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy, sub-section 2 of § 19 of Ord. 2 of 1895...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	9	14	13	1	14	15	13	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	24	30	26	4
Defamation, § 480	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
False evidence, § 190	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Forgery and using forged documents, §§ 456, 459	9	11	8	3	6	10	6	4	2	2	2	—	1	2	2	—	18	25	18	7
Forgery, § 454	5	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1
Concealment of birth, § 309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298 ...	2	2	2	—	3	3	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	5	1
Counterfeiting and possessing notes, §§ 21 and 22 of Ordinance 32 of 1884	6	7	2	5	9	9	1	8	—	—	—	—	11	12	3	9	26	28	6	22
Grievous hurt, §§ 316, 317	6	10	6	4	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	5	2	12	20	14	6
Hurt, § 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-breaking and theft, §§ 443, 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	23	15	8	15	23	15	8
House-trespass and causing hurt whilst committing house-trespass, §§ 442, 445 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping, §§ 354, 357	4	5	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	6	7	4	3
Mischief, § 419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polygamy, § 27 of Ordinance 3 of 1870 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, § 364	7	9	4	5	5	5	5	—	1	1	—	1	6	8	2	6	19	23	11	12
Riot, § 144	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	5
Robbery and hurt, §§ 380, 382	14	31	14	17	8	27	7	20	9	36	14	22	24	57	9	48	55	151	44	107
Robbery, § 380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft, § 367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	2	2	2	—
Unnatural offence, § 365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder, § 296	30	33	16	17	17	19	12	7	3	3	2	1	33	44	33	11	83	99	63	36
Other offences ...	7	26	15	11	11	32	6	26	—	—	—	—	7	44	3	41	25	102	24	78
Attempt to commit rape, §§ 490, 364 ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	2
Criminal breach of trust, § 389	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Railway Ordinance, 26 of 1885	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, § 326 ...	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2
Hurt by dangerous weapons or knives, § 331 ...	3	14	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	15	2	13
House trespass, §§ 436, 437	2	13	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	11	2
Fraudulent destruction of a will, § 466 ...	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Total ...	120	204	108	96	88	140	62	78	18	45	19	26	110	208	80	128	336	597	269	328

IX.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during 1902.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1902.	Suits instituted or restored during the Year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1902.
				Suits decided on their Merits	Suits otherwise disposed of.	Total No. of Suits disposed of.	
Anuradhapura	3	14	17	6	10	16	1
Badulla	26	86	112	9	81	90	22
Batticaloa	25	108	133	13	87	100	33
Chilaw	120	273	393	218	77	295	98
Colombo	572	1,509	2,081	232	983	1,215	866
Galle	118	441	559	302	161	463	96
Jaffna	218	484	702	52	348	400	302
Kalutara	73	170	243	37	160	197	46
Kandy	373	703	1,076	108	527	635	441
Kegalla	47	141	188	50	96	146	42
Kurunegala	119	166	285	54	117	171	114
Mannar	20	20	40	3	18	21	19
Matara	75	244	319	133	82	215	104
Mullaittivu	2	6	8	4	2	6	2
Negombo	237	464	701	99	382	481	220
Puttalam	35	91	126	14	63	77	49
Ratnapura	37	72	109	37	59	96	13
Tangalla	40	47	87	38	20	58	29
Trincomalee	8	35	43	2	34	36	7
Total ...	2,148	5,078	7,222	1,411	3,307	4,718	2,504

X.—Table showing the Operations on the Trial Roll of the District Courts of the Island during 1902.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1902.	Cases entered on the Roll during the Year.	Total Cases for Adjudication.	Cases decided on their Merits.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on December 31, 1902.
Anuradhapura	—	6	6	4	2	—
Badulla	2	46	48	9	32	7
Batticaloa	7	24	31	13	11	7
Chilaw	120	281	401	218	77	106
Colombo	272	1,056	1,328	232	621	475
Galle	132	161	293	156	53	84
Jaffna	44	200	244	52	88	104
Kalutara	5	57	62	37	20	5
Kandy	148	398	546	108	234	204
Kegalla	27	88	115	50	49	16
Kurunegala	64	86	150	54	46	50
Mannar	4	1	5	—	3	2
Matara	19	163	182	133	20	29
Mullaittivu	—	4	4	4	—	—
Negombo	20	149	169	99	29	41
Puttalam	12	23	35	14	11	10
Ratnapura	12	44	56	37	11	8
Tangalla	30	40	70	38	12	20
Trincomalee	3	4	7	2	4	1
Total ...	921	2,831	3,752	1,260	1,323	1,169

XI.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during 1902.

COURTS OF REQUESTS.	Pending on January 1, 1902.	Instituted during the Year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1902.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of *i.e.*, by Admission or by Default.	Total.	
Anuradhapura	27	329	356	80	229	309	47
Avisawella and Pasyala	197	795	992	146	645	791	201
Badulla and Haldummulla	78	769	847	123	620	743	104
Balapitiya	80	343	423	104	247	351	72
Batticaloa	129	882	1,011	65	813	878	133
Chavakachcheri...	70	646	716	16	612	628	88
Chilaw and Marawila	110	1,038	1,148	204	826	1,030	118
Colombo	983	3,890	4,873	514	3,237	3,751	1,122
Galle	266	896	1,162	291	689	980	182
Gampola	76	520	596	118	397	515	81
Hambantota	17	174	191	43	126	169	22
Hatton	79	629	708	47	625	672	36
Jaffna	162	1,029	1,191	38	949	987	204
Kalmunai	50	313	363	25	290	315	48
Kalutara	124	580	704	111	445	556	148
Kandy	249	1,486	1,735	209	1,115	1,324	411
Kayts	61	470	531	58	382	441	90
Kegalla	163	730	893	266	467	733	160
Kurunegala	292	1,231	1,523	276	894	1,170	353
Mallakam	57	245	302	26	214	240	62
Mannar	95	473	568	3	474	477	91
Matale	133	646	779	146	488	634	145
Matara	293	1,065	1,358	426	656	1,082	276
Mullaittivu	41	183	224	51	140	191	33
Negombo	208	1,228	1,436	188	1,093	1,281	153
Nuwara Eliya	38	242	280	50	195	245	35
Panadure	85	610	695	164	475	639	56
Point Pedro	60	542	602	73	466	539	63
Puttalam	68	450	518	83	351	434	84
Panwila and Urugala	42	113	155	46	83	129	26
Ratnapura and Rakwana	99	577	676	165	447	612	64
Tangalla	253	437	690	111	301	412	278
Trincomalee	34	302	336	27	273	300	36
Total ...	4,719	23,863	28,582	4,293	19,265	23,558	5,024

XII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests in the Island during 1902.

Courts of Requests.	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages.	For Goods Sold.	On Bills.	On Account.	Unlawful Detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for delivery of Articles.	Cattle Trespass.	Fiscals' Sale.	Government Tythe.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenances.	Services.	Miscellaneons.	Total.
Anuradhapura ...	39	20	11	46	16	—	—	23	17	12	4	—	—	—	66	1	—	3	—	—	2	260
Avisawella ...	73	23	84	26	43	—	4	2	16	35	9	—	—	—	135	3	16	—	—	—	31	500
Badulla and Haldummulla...	73	32	46	73	153	3	2	14	18	4	6	—	—	—	316	—	1	2	—	1	25	769
Balapitiya ...	29	29	152	7	3	1	—	13	—	3	—	—	—	—	74	1	17	—	—	9	5	343
Batticaloa ...	13	13	163	6	31	1	16	17	7	14	16	—	1	—	551	3	3	15	—	1	11	882
Chavakachcheri ...	65	97	41	25	78	—	1	38	3	13	14	—	—	—	225	3	26	25	—	—	—	644
Chilaw and Marawila ...	19	145	208	36	28	—	—	—	1	10	—	16	—	—	564	4	6	1	—	—	—	1,038
Colombo ...	61	118	266	151	545	29	66	24	736	124	33	—	—	—	1,645	14	38	—	3	13	46	3,890
Colombo Itinerating ...	33	4	86	10	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	110	—	18	2	—	—	25	299
Galle ...	152	85	217	62	36	9	17	18	32	9	5	3	—	—	199	5	36	—	1	10	—	896
Gampola ...	58	20	31	28	120	—	—	11	32	19	4	—	—	—	167	2	6	6	2	—	14	520
Hambantota ...	9	6	8	17	10	6	1	—	7	3	6	—	—	—	40	2	1	34	—	5	19	174
Hatton ...	9	30	14	3	132	—	1	4	36	23	—	—	—	—	313	—	1	—	1	—	42	629
Jaffna ...	97	76	216	17	99	36	17	—	8	13	17	—	—	—	403	4	8	—	—	4	11	1,026
Kalmunai ...	5	4	88	4	10	—	3	8	2	4	2	—	1	—	175	1	—	5	—	—	1	313
Kalutara ...	57	70	168	21	34	2	2	—	6	5	2	4	—	—	172	2	14	10	—	—	11	580
Kandy ...	138	57	88	47	195	—	—	41	159	40	—	1	—	—	574	7	10	5	—	85	39	1,486
Kayts ...	50	80	20	19	35	—	4	35	—	12	—	2	—	—	195	15	1	—	—	—	2	470
Kegalla ...	174	37	149	55	36	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	183	—	5	3	—	24	61	730
Kurunegala ...	187	35	251	20	39	—	—	—	18	19	3	—	—	—	538	1	10	5	—	—	105	1,231
Mallakam ...	16	53	16	15	64	3	—	—	3	4	9	3	—	—	50	—	3	—	—	—	6	245
Mannar ...	6	57	68	11	24	1	17	8	2	5	50	—	—	—	209	—	—	—	—	—	15	473
Matale ...	85	18	39	63	105	—	—	17	38	15	3	3	—	2	230	7	11	8	—	1	1	646
Matara ...	302	64	380	42	27	2	10	20	13	8	3	2	—	—	155	7	19	7	—	—	4	1,065
Mullaittivu ...	12	20	31	12	5	—	8	8	2	6	6	—	—	—	61	3	—	9	—	—	—	183
Negombo ...	69	34	272	26	79	5	37	5	5	5	8	—	—	—	655	4	14	—	—	4	4	1,226
Nuwara Eliya ...	13	14	12	11	52	—	24	2	13	31	—	—	—	—	122	1	—	—	—	—	14	309
Panadure ...	39	37	179	34	29	—	—	9	14	13	1	—	5	—	212	2	8	—	2	1	25	610
Panwila and Urugala ...	20	4	21	14	3	—	—	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	28	1	3	6	—	—	1	113
Point Pedro ...	63	51	101	8	41	—	—	13	9	3	6	1	1	—	239	—	1	—	—	—	5	542
Puttalam ...	10	25	84	26	11	—	18	4	5	18	11	—	—	—	169	16	8	—	—	—	45	450
Ratnapura and Rakwana ...	112	18	97	58	39	1	19	19	9	13	5	6	—	—	144	2	6	11	—	8	10	577
Tangalla ...	77	18	128	77	4	2	—	—	3	7	2	—	—	—	88	2	—	23	2	—	4	437
Trincomalee ...	3	6	69	9	22	1	1	6	13	4	8	—	—	—	136	1	5	11	—	2	5	302
Total ...	2,168	1,400	3,782	1,079	2,158	102	268	366	1,234	506	233	41	8	2	9,143	114	295	191	11	168	589	2,858

XIV.—Statement showing the Number of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during 1902.

POLICE COURTS.	No. of Cases pending on January 1, 1902.	No. of Cases instituted during the Year.	Total No. of Cases pending and instituted.	No. of Cases disposed of during the Year.	No. of Persons charged in such disposed of Cases.	No. of Cases pending on December 31, 1902.	No. of Persons who appeared or were brought up					No. of Complainants ordered to pay Compensation or Crown Costs.
							Before Police Courts.		Committed to		Total.	
							Acquitted.	Convicted.	Supreme Court.	District Court.		
Anuradhapura ...	126	807	933	805	1207	128	502	512	2	8	1024	3
Avisawella ...	162	2008	2170	1970	2407	200	1622	575	9	10	2216	10
Badulla ...	33	981	1014	954	1317	60	753	404	3	6	1166	11
Balapitiya ...	99	1514	1613	1553	2407	99	898	940	20	47	1905	15
Batticaloa ...	61	1142	1203	1170	1845	33	740	320	7	66	1133	11
Chavakachcheri ...	40	1062	1102	1029	1905	73	1522	214	4	39	1779	11
Chilaw and Marawila	35	1392	1427	1322	2193	105	1338	571	11	32	1952	16
Colombo ...	19	4219	4238	4210	5591	28	1234	2466	39	169	3908	7
Do. (Additional)	12	119	131	120	120	11	65	55	—	—	120	—
Do. (Joint) ...	6	640	646	645	800	1	164	508	—	—	672	—
Do. (Itinerating)	49	1300	1349	1300	1431	49	399	582	58	49	1088	27
Galagedara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galle ...	157	5029	5186	5185	6966	1	1377	2869	79	161	4486	13
Gampola ...	103	1278	1381	1341	1865	40	572	611	7	19	1209	8
Haldummulla ...	29	670	699	595	915	104	368	333	—	9	710	4
Hambantota ...	16	214	230	216	352	16	125	182	1	4	312	4
Hatton ...	293	2919	3212	3043	3469	169	632	1238	10	21	1901	10
Jaffna ...	96	3036	3132	2938	4714	1094	2496	872	32	102	3502	16
Kalmunai ...	30	298	328	317	453	11	255	49	—	4	308	1
Kalutara ...	110	2313	2423	2381	3780	42	1899	946	17	109	2971	26
Kandy ...	165	3434	3599	3520	4456	79	1164	2065	32	60	3321	28
Kayts ...	17	368	385	381	676	4	364	183	—	15	562	9
Kegalla ...	77	1271	1348	1294	1385	54	854	426	5	17	1302	—
Kurunegala ...	169	2051	2220	1993	3290	227	1888	1021	30	72	3011	62
Mallakam ...	73	1685	1758	1672	2594	86	2230	373	—	13	2616	11
Mannar ...	8	229	237	231	390	6	165	206	—	4	375	3
Matale ...	77	1600	1677	1625	2107	52	740	799	8	22	1569	31
Matara ...	97	2481	2578	2529	4386	49	1376	1175	48	124	2723	8
Mullaittivu ...	9	181	190	179	277	11	126	86	5	1	218	1
Negombo ...	100	1712	1812	1663	2309	149	1108	662	8	30	1808	14
Nuwara Eliya ...	35	537	572	490	606	82	172	227	—	5	404	3
Panadure ...	283	2133	2416	2109	2964	307	2278	679	25	69	3051	15
Panwila & Urugala	13	902	915	902	1169	13	369	280	2	6	657	16
Point Pedro ...	36	864	900	768	1611	132	1231	253	13	36	1533	16
Puttalam ...	35	777	812	672	1212	140	697	292	21	18	1028	6
Ratnapura & Rakwana ...	43	1374	1417	1376	1914	41	1162	587	7	36	1792	8
Tangalla ...	1663	3410	5073	4225	6010	848	1015	2516	33	26	3590	42
Trincomalee ...	—	459	459	452	607	7	241	229	2	13	5485	8
Total	4376	56409	60785	57175	81700	4510	33141	26406	528	1422	62400	474

XIII.—A Classified Statement showing the Nature of the Criminal Cases tried before each of the District Courts of the Island during 1902, and the Results of the Trials.

| Offences. | Western Circuit. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Midland Circuit. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

XV.—Statement showing the Specific Nature of Offences alleged and Investigations made in the Police Courts of the Island during 1902.

Offences.	Akuressa.	Alawatta.	Attalia.	Balapitiya.	Baticaloa.	Chavakachcheri.	Chilaw and Marawila.	Colombo.	Colombo (Additional).	Colombo (Fort).	Colombo (Maradana).	Galagedara.	Galle.	Gampola.	Hatharasliya.	Hatton.	Jaffna.	Kalmunai.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kayts.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mahiduna.	Mannar.	Matale.	Matara.	Mullaitivu.	Negombo.	Nuwara Eliya.	Panadura.	Pengiriya and Tangalla.	Point Pedro.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura and Balangoda.	Ratnapura (Additional).	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.
	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.
Abduction, §§ 355 to 359	... ...	... ...	6 10	... ...	2 0	... ...	... ...	3 14	10 17	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	8 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 20	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 3	... ...
Adulteration of Food, Drink, or Drug, &c., §§ 260 to 266	... ...	2 2	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Affray, § 157	18 30	8 6	7 18	18 75	8 26	7 30	21 93	471046	... ...	39 69	7 47	... ...	52 143	22 72	1 3	9 0	11 15	20 74	238 787	50 200	... ...	14 30	67 190	1 1	13	8 16	25 62	2 7	3 8	14	1 1	5 25	7 23	6 17	... ...	1 15	... ...
Army and Navy Offences, §§ 124 to 129	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy, Ordinances 19 of 1844, 10 of 1887, and 23 of 1900	1 2	61 71	163 156	16 28	3 7	176 219	101 110	31 31	... ...	... ...	84 43	... ...	9 66	68 13	13 19	7 11	20 79	238 199	... ...	23 37	218 202	20 18	155 155	156 160	200 196	1 1	193 165	36 32	... ...	185 287	2 3	13 14	69 69	161 162	11 17	69 106	... ...
Assault	6 10	10 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	73 138	64 79	... ...
Assault with intent to outrage Wimali's Modesty, 1841	... ...	35 37	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Attempt to Murder, § 300	... ...	1 1	... ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	... ...	4 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	136 162	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, § 301	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Attempt to commit Suicide, § 305	... ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Attempt to commit Theft, §§ 490 to 507	... ...	1 2	1 1	8 ...	1 1	2 6	1 1	12 12	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 3	1 1	... ...
Attempt to commit Rape, §§ 490 to 364	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Bigamy, Ordinance 6 of 1847	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, Ordinance 8 of 1890	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Brothels, suppression of, Ordinance 5 of 1889	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Butchers, Ordinance 9 of 1893	... ...	7 9	5 11	2 1	3 3	... ...	... ...	6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 4	... ...	25 ...	6 12	2 3	6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	1 1	... ...	1 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Carriages left to Hire, Ordinance 12 of 1878	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Carriers, Ordinance 14 of 1865	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	21 24	... ...	... ...	3 3	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 37	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 2	35 36	... ...
Cattle Disease, Ordinance 9 of 1893	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Cattle Trespass, Ordinance 9 of 1876	5 14	18 17	4 6	5 14	2 13	19 4	6 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	26 31	15 ...	2 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	28 63	10 10	2 2	10 1	2 2	... ...	12 25	1 1	24 2	2 2	6 6	10 1	2 ...	1 1	13 37	2 2	2 4	6 ...	27 29	... ...
Cemeteries, Ordinance 12 of 1862	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Chanks, Ordinance 18 of 1890	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Cheating, §§ 398 to 403	6 5	3 12	3 3	2 ...	... ...	7 10	1 1	27 28	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	17 25	6 ...	1 1	4 ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	17 19	6 6	2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 2	2 2	14 ...	... ...	11 13	6 6	2 2	4 1	6 1	6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Cock, offences relating to, §§ 325 to 327	2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	15 16	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Contempt of Court, § 228	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Contempt of other lawful authority, §§ 178 to 187	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 29	... ...	... ...
Coolies	5 5	14 1	2 2	11 6	6 2	8 11	17 4	2 ...	... ...	... ...	25 ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	12 15	2 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	12 2	2 3	1 1	... ...	1 1	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	3 3	... ...	... ...
Criminal breach of trust, §§ 388 to 392	13 23	8 8	10 17	6 6	12 14	6 7	... ...	239 251	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	32 39	17 18	14 14	3 3	2 2	6 6	6 6	47 70	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	4 4	1 1	1 1	7 7	1 1	19 21	... ...	... ...
Criminal Misappropriation, §§ 386, 387	1 1	1 1	... ...	10 12	6 9	6 6	4 1	9 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 18	6 6	2 2	... ...	13 24	4 4	... ...	4 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Criminal Force, offences relating to use of, §§ 342 to 349	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Criminal Intimidation, §§ 486, 487	... ...	18 18	17 20	6 6	7 17	7 26	8 8	110 120	20 20	18 18	14 14	3 3	21 ...	6 ...	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 1	6 6	4 4	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Criminal Trespass, §§ 427 to 435	5 11	28 67	1 1	6 8	19 9	25 20	49 26	45 49	75 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	40 ...	18 ...	3 ...	8 ...	2 ...	21 45	45 68	4 4	27 85	8 ...	2 2	26 ...	1 1	29 43	6 10	3 3	5 15	12 ...	3 3	9 ...	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Cruelty to Animals, Ordinance 17 of 1862	2 2	4 2	2 2	2 2	4 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, §§ 297	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Defamation, § 480	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Drunk and Disorderly, Ordinance 23 of 1891	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Elephants, Ordinance 13 of 1889	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Explosives, Ordinance 27 of 1895	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Extortion, §§ 372 to 376	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
False Evidence, offences relating to §§ 188 to 202	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
False Claim or Decree, §§ 206, 207	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
False Weights and Measures, Ordinance 8 of 1876 and 14 of 1875, and §§ 257 to 260	2 2	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	... ...	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	2 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 6	4 31	31 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Firearms, Ordinance 19 of 1869	... ...	13 16	9 8	9 8	3 4	1 1	41 41	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	17 17	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16 ...	... ...	2 2	4 4	1 1	2 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	2 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Fish, protection of, Ordinance 12 of 1856 and 15 of 1885	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	29 24	... ...	9 ...	3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Forest and Waste Lands, Ordinance 10 of 1885 and 1 of 1893	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	19 103	199	374	2 ...	... ...	3 6	1 1	5 10	21 ...	94 ...	214 ...	... ...	2220 2833
Forgery, §§ 453 to 464	1 4	5 ...	... ...	1 ...	4 11	1 1	2 2	7 9	... ...	... ...	4 7	... ...	68 140	6 12	10 21	3 48	... ...	2 2	1 1	167 234	4 6	... ...	22 ...	1 ...	1 1	3 7	1 1	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Forgery of Trade and Property Marks, §§ 471 to 479, Ordinances 13 of 1888 and 14 of 1892	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 14	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Fraudulent disposition of Property, §§ 205, 206, 404 to 407	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Fortifications and Official Secrets, Ordinance 15 of 1890	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Game, destruction of, Ordinance 10 of 1891	1 1	1 1	2 2	1 1	... ...	16 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 15	... ...	6 24	3 6	... ...	... ...	4 16	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 43	1 2	2 ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	... ...	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Gaming, lawful, Ordinance 17 of 1889	6 12	2 2	2 2	... ...	... ...	2 16	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 4	... ...	19 121	6 ...	4 9	3 24	9 15	12 41	... ...	2 2	165 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 ...	2 2	1 1	26 167	6 26	... ...	8 ...	3 32	3 16	... ...	1 7	5 ...	13 ...
Gaming, Ordinance 1 of 1835	... ...	2 29	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Gladiators, §§ 316 to 321 and 210 to 212	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Grievous hurt, §§ 315, 316, 317, 320, 322, 324, 326, and 328	2 7	12 20	4 6	21 21	12 20	6 15	14 24	30 70	... ...	... ...	21 22	... ...	18 40	12 32	6 11	5 25	21 38	56 ...	... ...	16 20	9 21	17 ...	13 ...	... ...	27 53	... ...	... ...	20 36	25 94	1 1	6 18	6 18	11 ...	5 ...	14 ...	32 ...	... ...	... ...
Gunpowder, Ordinance 12 of 1873	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Harbouring Offenders, §§ 126, 133, 134, 209, 216	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
House-breaking, §§ 432, 440, 441	1 2	4 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
House-breaking by Night, §§ 443 to 444	1 2	2 ...	4 ...	... ...	... ...	4 ...	2 ...	9 10	14 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	18 44	... ...	3 ...	1 3	2 ...	1 ...	... ...	6 15	6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
House-trespass, §§ 428, 433, 435 to 438, 444	4 ...	1 13	3 ...	1 ...	1 ...	64 37	64 ...	43 67	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	238 233	19 27	19 ...	3 ...	2 ...	17 ...	... ...	45 60	20 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	200 ...	1 1	55 55	9 ...	... ...	39 66	3 ...	1 1	7 ...	20 ...	50 ...	58 ...	... ...	16 17
Hurt, §§ 314, 315, 317, 320, 322, 324, 325, 326	111 241	413 129	230 186	68 104	164 203	208 230	220 428	431 589	... ...	13 16	291 365	... ...	604 1141	126 258	65 113	43 72	148 233	235 330	402 26	31 180	1898 510	322 212	400 220	200 ...	144 306	32 ...	361 ...	34 34	341 419	338 708	58 45	318 636	77 111	174 ...	264 ...	63 ...	153 ...	314 466	462 ...	90 107	181 ...	177 330	71 114
Indian Coolies, Ordinance 13 of 1889 and 7 of 1890	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Inscribed Rupee Stock, Ordinance 8 of 1902	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Joint Stock Companies, Ordinance 14, of 1861 & of 1888, and 5 of 1891	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 21	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Kidnapping, §§ 354 to 360	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Knives, Ordinance 11 of 1855	... ...	6 ...	2 2	2 2	2 4	... ...	... ...	13 14	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	18 17	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 1	1 1	... ...	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 2	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Labour, Ordinance 17 of 1865	109 107	721 721	91 91	216 243	195 195	25 ...	64 68	36 44	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	335 34	283 295	97 102	... ...	1200 1200	78 68	63 63	264 276	295 295	1 1	1156 84	172 ...	581 ...	... ...	29 ...	50 353	325 ...	27 27	120 120	218 210	78 ...	70 602	405 ...	10 10	46 ...	58 ...	693 309	... ...	... ...
Licensing, Ordinance 12 of 1891	... ...	10 11	25 30	36 43	11 14	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	74 87	49 57	32 37	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 34	27 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	89 234	29 ...	65 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 25	5 12	... ...	... ...	... ...
Local Board of Health, Ordinance 7 of 1876, 6 of 1892, 9 of 1895, and 27 of 1899	294 314	... ...	5 7	31 31	... ...	... ...	20 20	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	19 19	... ...	... ...	34 34	43 43	121 ...	... ...	101 102	... ...	76 83	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	34 65	... ...
Local Committee Rates, Ordinance 13 of 1892	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 20	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Lottery, § 286, Ordinance 8 of 1844	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

XVI.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the Kinds of Punishments inflicted, in the Police Courts of the Island during 1902.

	Anuradhapura.	Avisawella.	Badulla.	Balapitiya.	Batticaloa.	Chavakachcheri.	Chilaw and Mawella.	Colombo.	Colombo (Additional).	Colombo (Joint).	Colombo (Municipal).	Galle.	Gampola.	Hakmimana.	Hambantota.	Hatton.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mallakam.	Matara.	Mullaitivu.	Nallur.	Negombo.	Nuwara Eliya.	Panadure.	Pantalla and Urapola.	Point Pedro.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura and Balangoda.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Vavuniya.	Total.
	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P
Fines and																																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	— —	— —	6 7	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 1	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	15 16
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, &c.	240 240	106 122	51 50	353 479	119 121	20 44	90 112	6 6	— —	— —	— —	2 2	409 554	276 310	91 93	27 27	63 443	310 —	1 1	6 6	27 103	103 105	15 20	68 68	20 20	116 —	97 105	170 —	286 294	0 0	41 68	76 76	26 62	24 23	20 57	44 82	123 153	20 32	5 17	106 116	3735 4541
Contempts of Lawful Authority ...	— —	7 10	— —	1 1	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 11
Criminal Force and Assault ...	5 5	22 41	36 36	— —	22 23	9 10	97 140	20 20	— —	— —	— —	3 3	66 2	1 1	45 60	22 27	14 22	30 40	23 23	67 1	7 28	144 160	128 48	150 28	28 45	72 67	107 3	3 26	0 0	5 5	4 4	14 12	12 8	3 6	76 —	— —	7 6	6 —	1 1	1 1	1 1

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR 1902.

THE authorized strength on 31st December, 1902, was 4 Superintendents, 6 Assistant Superintendents, 27 Inspectors, 9 Sergeant-Majors, 222 sergeants, 1,484 constables, 1 drill instructor, 1 registrar of servants, 59 clerks, 1 storekeeper, 1 lockup-keeper, 4 magazine-keepers, 10 coolies, and 1 apothecary, being a total of 1,830.

2. The total cost of the Ceylon Police in 1902 was Rs. 738,014; the cost in 1901 was Rs. 730,840.

3. Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G., went on three months' leave on the 17th May, 1902, preparatory to retirement from the Service, and Mr. John Rudd, Superintendent of Police, acted as Inspector-General during his absence on leave. I assumed duties as Inspector-General of Police on the 17th August, 1902. Mr. L. Holland, Superintendent of Police, Headquarters, retired on pension on the 22nd September, 1902, after a service of 29 years, and Mr. C. L. Tranchell, senior Assistant Superintendent, was appointed provisionally to succeed him. Chief Inspector Collette also retired on 19th April, 1902. Inspector J. Elstone was appointed on 8th August, 1902, as Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, and was attached to the Colombo Division.

4. During the year 1 Sergeant-Major, 7 sergeants, and 23 constables retired on pension or gratuity; 1 sergeant and 49 constables were dismissed; and 38 constables were discharged from the force as being unsuitable for the duties of police officers.

5. The police stations established in connection with the prisoners of war at Welimada and Haputale, in the Province of Uva, and Kelaniya and Ragama, in the Western Province, and maintained by the Imperial Government, were abolished in consequence of the removal of prisoners of war from the Island.

6. There was a serious outbreak of prisoners at the Mahara Jail on 28th June last. The police guard, which consisted of 2 sergeants and 9 constables, was found to be unequal to such an emergency, and it was increased to 3 sergeants and 21 constables. This guard has subsequently been replaced by a special Malay guard consisting of 3 sergeants and 24 constables.

7. A scheme for the improvement of the force with an increase of pay is now receiving the consideration of Government.

8. Tables A in the Appendix give summary of cognizable offences disposed of by the Police, District, and Supreme Courts. Table B is a summary of Tables A. It gives the number of the cases of cognizable offences.

9. A reference to Table B will show that there were 17,374 true cases committed in 1902. Of these, 12,229 resulted in convictions in the Police Court or were committed to higher courts.

10. The true cases and results for the last five years have been—

	True Cases.	Convictions or Committals.
1898	15,312	10,673
1899	14,434	10,173
1900	17,703	12,990
1901	17,690	12,793
1902	17,374	12,229

Of the 17,374 cases, 12,901 appear under the head of "Other Offences," which include statutory offences, breaches of Municipal and other by-laws, and other minor offences, leaving 4,473 cases of what may be considered as crime. In 1901 the "Other Offences" amounted to 13,128, leaving 4,562 cases of crime. There has therefore been a decrease of 89 cases of crime.

11. The following table gives a ready means of comparison of serious crime for the past five years :—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Murder and homicide ...	127	125	146	160	146
Rape	38	39	32	36	22
Robbery ...	312	269	289	382	326
Burglary ...	638	977	1,245	1,384	1,433
Grievous hurt ...	500	371	391	441	447
Theft of cattle and prædial produce ...	1,076	885	1,119	1,127	1,185
Arson	Not available...	145	98	148	156
Riot ...	do.	14	3	10	16

12. The convictions in the Superior Courts for the past five years are as follows :—

	Supreme Court.	District Court.
1898	375	763
1899	279	452
1900	328	611
1901	468	646
1902	268	611

13. It should be noted that in 1902 194 cases were sent to the District Court and 28 cases to the Supreme Court under the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance. Had there not been previous convictions of the offenders, these cases would have been disposed of in the lower courts.

14. Of the 146 cases of murder and homicide shown in Table B, 120 cases were committed for trial, and 118 cases were tried in the Supreme Court. In 83 cases the accused were convicted, and 40 persons were sentenced to be hanged, of whom 30 were executed.

15. In 60 cases a knife or other cutting instrument was used, compared with 57 in 1901. In 24 cases clubs were the instrument, compared with 21 cases in 1901; and in 30 cases the victims were shot, compared with 27 in 1901. The use of the gun or pistol as a means of murder is increasing, and it is now premature to express an opinion on the deterrent effects of the Firearms Ordinance, which came into operation early in 1902.

16. With regard to the special offences dealt with in Table B, burglaries show an increase of 49 cases. Grievous hurt, arson, and riot show slight increase. Theft of cattle and prædial produce also show an increase. There were 1,097 cases of theft of cattle with 267 convictions, and there were 88 cases of theft of prædial produce with 49 convictions.

17. As regards minor offences, there were 10,535 convictions for 12,901 cases, including 124 convictions for 193 breaches of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 (prevention of plague).

Western Province.

18. There has been a decrease in murders and homicides, grievous hurt, and house-breaking by night. Theft of cattle and prædial produce show an increase. There has also been a slight increase in cases of arson.

Under Ordinance No. 3 of 1898 there have been 22 prohibitives from wearing knives during the year; there have been no prosecutions for violation of orders made under sections 21 and 25, nor have any applications been made to the Government Agent for a license under section 26.

There was a proposal to transfer a portion of the Western Province to the Colombo Division soon after my assumption of duties. I wrote to the Government Agent in charge of Police, Western Province, inquiring whether such a transfer would be advisable. He replied on the 20th October, 1902, that the returns showed a considerable decrease in crime during the twelve months June, 1901, to May, 1902, as compared with the previous twelve months, and that he did not recommend the transfer of the villages to the Colombo police, as he did not think that an improvement commensurate with the increased cost would ensue.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 230 were granted to members of the police force in this Province for special good services during the year.

Central Province.

19. In this Province there have been 15 cases of murder and homicide, compared with 19 in 1901. Robbery, grievous hurt, and theft of cattle and prædial produce show an increase, while there has been a decrease in cases of house-breaking by night and of arson. There were only three cases in which the wearing of the knife was prohibited under Ordinance No. 3 of 1898.

The new police stations at Agrapatana and Dimbula have been completed and are being occupied. A scheme for the better housing of the police in Kandy is under the consideration of Government. New police barracks at Matale are in course of construction, and are expected to be completed in 1903.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 690 were paid to members of the force from the Reward Fund.

Northern Province.

20. In this Province murders and homicides show an increase from 4 in 1901 to 7 in 1902. Of this number, 3 were committed for trial in the Supreme Court. There has been a satisfactory decrease in respect of all other offences.

A punitive police force consisting of 1 sergeant and 6 constables was stationed at Nirvali in the Jaffna District in consequence of a disturbance and the wanton destruction of a Catholic church by the villagers. In this connection the Government Agent in charge of Police observes that the effect of this single instance in which punitive police was quartered in a village can hardly be expected to be apparent yet.

Rs. 45 were paid from the Reward Fund to police officers in this Province.

Southern Province.

21. In this Province there were 35 cases of murder and homicide, while in 1901 the number of cases was 30. There were 34 committals in these cases. Robberies show a decrease, while house-breaking by night and theft of cattle and prædial produce continue to increase. Minor offences show an increase.

The coal shed barracks have been condemned as unhealthy, and steps are being taken to remedy this evil.

Ninety-three persons were prohibited during the year from carrying knives under Ordinance No. 3 of 1898. The total number of persons thus prohibited amounts to 490.

The punitive police quartered at Ambalangoda in November, 1901, in consequence of a disturbance, were only removed in November, 1902. In this connection the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Southern Province, remarks that the effect of quartering the police in the village has been most satisfactory. The village is restored to perfect order, and the people, who had previously organized themselves into a body to defy the authorities, have become more amenable to reason.

Rewards paid to police officers in this Province during the year amounted to Rs. 645.

Eastern Province.

22. The return of crime for this Province is small. There were two cases of murder. In the one the victim was deliberately stabbed to death; the assailant was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. In the other a young temple servant was shot in cold blood, and the motive for this dastardly act is still obscure. Probably the murderer was a tool in the hands of others. The case is still *sub judice*.

Three persons were prohibited from carrying knives under Ordinance No. 3 of 1898.

The punitive police stationed in Navatkuda and Nochchimunai on 1st December, 1901, were withdrawn on 1st August, 1902.

Rs. 15 were awarded to police officers in this Province from the Reward Fund.

North-Western Province.

23. In this Province murders and homicides have decreased from 25 in 1901 to 21 in 1902. In the 21 cases there were 19 committals. There was also a decrease in cases of house-breaking by night, but robberies and theft of cattle show an increase. Minor offences continue to increase.

Rs. 90 were awarded from the Reward Fund to police officers in this Province.

North-Central Province.

24. The return of crime for this Province for 1902 is, as usual, very small, and it is satisfactory. There were only 98 cases in 1902 as compared with 144 in 1901.

Province of Uva.

25. There is a marked improvement in the crime return for this Province for the year 1902. All offences except house-breaking show a decrease.

Rs. 40 were awarded to police officers from the Reward Fund.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

26. The return of crime shows an increase in cases of robbery. All other offences show a decrease.

Rs. 30 were paid from the Reward Fund to police officers in this Province.

Colombo.

27. I attach the report of the Superintendent of Police, Colombo, which deals with crime and offences in the capital of the Island.

The work done in the identification offices throughout the Island is given in Table C. This work is carried on under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police, Colombo.

During the year under review 5,812 persons were brought to the offices of identification or measured in the prisons by the police identification officers, against 5,982 in 1901. Of these, 1,005 were found to have been previously convicted. In 1901 the number was 939. 222 were tried by higher courts, against 181 in 1901. There were 197 criminals under sentence of police supervision, of whom 42 failed at some time during their sentence to report themselves. Of these, 24 were arrested and punished by the Police Courts. 22 persons were convicted of a crime while under police supervision. 85 convicted persons were at large on license, of whom 13 failed to report themselves. Of these, 7 were arrested and punished. Nine persons were convicted of a crime while at large on license.

The Servants' Registration Ordinance has worked satisfactorily during the year. Table D gives a record of the work for 1902.

I append a memorandum (Statement H) on the work of enlisting, which has been carefully done at the Colombo Depôt by Mr. C. L. Tranchell, Acting Superintendent of Police, Headquarters, who personally selects recruits for enlistment.

A. DE WILTON, MAJOR,
Inspector-General of Police.

Colombo, April 2, 1903.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, COLOMBO, FOR 1902.

THE total number of cognizable cases instituted in the Police Court, the Additional Police Court, the Municipal Court, and the Joint Police Court, for offences committed within Colombo during the year, amounted to 8,105. Of these, 924 are classified under the following heads :—

(*a*) Cases of a civil nature in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact, and cases in which it has not been established that any criminal offence has been committed	722
(*b*) Cases which appear designedly false and in which no offence has been committed	202

Of the remaining 7,181 cases, 6,490 consisted of purely statutory and Municipal offences, *e.g.* drunk and disorderly, nuisance, molestation of passengers, wasting water, &c. The real crimes actually committed amounted to 691.

Table I.

All Cognizable Offences for 1902, as compared with 1901, 1900, 1899, and 1898.

Year.	Classed under A.	Classed under B.	Classed under C.	Statutory Offences actually committed.	Real Crime actually committed.	Grand Total.
1902	722	202	—	6,490	691	8,105
1901	552	293	1	6,870	657	8,373
1900	550	311	1	6,291	761	7,914
1899	452	213	1	4,639	793	6,098
1898	477	556	5	4,253	1,372	6,663

This table gives a comparative statement of the cognizable offences for the years 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902. From the figures it will be seen that within the last five years Colombo has become less criminal, whilst the Municipal rules have been more strictly enforced.

Table II.

Offences.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Totals.		Percentage of Convictions and Committals to the Total Number of True Cases.
	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	
1902.											
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft ...	73	12	63	19	81	16	78	17	295	64	21·69
Sections 367and 490, Attempted theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	6	—	4	—	5	2	7	2	22	4	18·18
Section 368, Theft of prædial products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Section 380, Robbery ..	3	2	2	2	—	—	4	4	9	8	88·88
Sections 389-392, Criminal breach of trust	22	4	16	6	25	13	24	16	87	39	44·82
Section 394, Receiving stolen property	—	—	3	1	3	2	8	5	14	8	57·14
Section 412, Mischief by killing or maiming any animal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	104	18	88	28	114	33	121	44	427	123	28·8
1901.											
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft ...	65	17	30	21	78	13	58	13	231	64	27·07
Sections 367and 490, Attempted theft	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	100·00
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	8	2	1	1	8	1	3	1	20	5	25·00
Section 368, Theft of prædial products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 380-382, Robbery ...	—	—	3	3	6	5	4	3	13	11	84·61
Sections 389-392, Criminal breach of trust	16	12	25	13	32	13	24	13	97	51	52·57
Section 394, Receiving stolen property	1	1	2	—	1	—	3	1	7	2	28·57
Section 412, Mischief by killing or maiming any animal ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total ...	92	33	63	39	126	33	92	31	373	136	36·46
1900.											
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft ...	77	18	83	18	68	13	60	13	288	62	21·52
Sections 367and 490, Attempted theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	6	—	4	1	3	—	8	2	21	3	14·28
Section 368, Theft of prædial products	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	60·00
Sections 380-382, Robbery ...	2	1	2	—	3	3	1	1	8	5	62·05
Sections 389-392, Criminal breach of trust	35	10	27	9	34	15	30	20	126	54	42·84
Section 394, Receiving stolen property	1	1	4	2	5	5	6	6	16	14	87·05
Section 412, Mischief by killing or maiming any animal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	126	33	120	30	113	36	105	42	464	141	30·38
1899.											
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft ...	74	16	68	13	76	14	77	19	295	62	21·01
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	9	—	6	2	5	2	3	1	23	5	21·74
Section 368, Theft of prædial products	8	6	4	1	4	2	1	—	17	9	52·94
Sections 380-382, Robbery ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	3	6	4	66·66
Sections 389-392, Criminal breach of trust	29	10	26	11	25	12	26	8	106	41	38·68
Section 394, Receiving stolen property	11	10	7	7	2	2	2	2	22	21	95·45
Total ...	131	42	111	34	114	33	113	33	469	142	30·28
1898.											
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft ...	341	131	304	111	88	14	82	14	815	270	33·13
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	6	1	13	3	11	5	7	—	37	9	24·32
Section 368, Theft of prædial products	5	2	3	1	3	1	2	—	13	4	30·77
Sections 380-382, Robbery ...	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	100·00
Sections 389-392, Criminal breach of trust	42	20	50	21	36	17	39	21	167	79	47·30
Section 394, Receiving stolen property	4	2	8	7	9	9	7	6	28	24	85·71
Total ...	399	157	380	145	147	46	137	41	1,063	389	36·59

This table is a comparative statement of the prosecutions with their results, with regard to offences respecting the unlawful handling of other persons' property, for the relative quarters of the last five years.

Table III.

Offences.	Accused dead or insane.	Accused absconded.	Case compounded.	Evidence insufficient.	Offender unknown.	Convicted or committed.	Total Number of True Cases.	Percentage of Convictions or Committals to the Total Number of True Cases.
1902.								
Section 440, House-breaking by day ...	—	—	—	1	3	2	6	
Section 443, House-breaking by night ...	—	—	—	2	33	18	53	
Sections 443 and 490, Attempt at house-breaking by night	—	—	—	1	10	2	13	
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	—	—	8	1	2	5	16	
Sections 434 and 436, House trespass ...	2	—	4		1	3	10	
Section 450, Found in a building for an unlawful purpose	5	—	—	1	3	23	32	
Section 419, Mischief by fire (Arson) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	7	—	12	6	52	53	130	40·76
1901.								
Section 440, House-breaking by day ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Section 443, House-breaking by night ...	—	—	—	6	53	12	71	
Sections 443 and 490, Attempt at house-breaking by night	—	—	—	—	22	—	22	
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	—	1	4	—	—	9	14	
Sections 434 and 436, House trespass ...	—	—	3	1	2	9	15	
Section 450, Found in a building for an unlawful purpose	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	
Section 419, Mischief by fire (Arson) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Total ...	1	1	7	7	78	52	146	35·61
1900.								
Sections 439 and 440, House-breaking by day	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
Section 443, House-breaking by night ...	—	1	—	4	58	19	82	
Sections 443 and 490, Attempt at house-breaking by night	—	—	—	1	13	3	17	
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	2	1	3	2	—	12	20	
Sections 434 and 437, House trespass ...	—	—	3	—	—	6	9	
Section 450, Found in a building for an unlawful purpose	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	
Section 419, Mischief by fire (Arson) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	2	2	6	7	71	50	138	36·23
1899.								
Section 440, House-breaking by day ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	
Sections 439 and 490, Attempted house-breaking by day	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 443, House-breaking by night ...	—	—	—	2	112	15	129	
Sections 443 and 490, Attempted house-breaking by night	—	—	—	—	35	1	36	
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	1	—	—	—	—	5	6	
Sections 434 to 437, House trespass ...	—	—	1	1	1	14	17	
Section 450, Found in a building for an unlawful purpose	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Section 451, Loitering about by reputed thief	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Total ...	1	—	1	4	150	39	195	20·00
1898.								
Section 440, House-breaking by day ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	
Section 443, House-breaking by night ...	—	—	—	6	110	7	123	
Sections 443 and 490, Attempted house-breaking by night	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	1	1	1	2	—	8	13	
Section 434, House trespass ...	—	—	4	1	1	14	20	
Section 449, Possessing implements ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Section 450, Found in a building for an unlawful purpose	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
Total ...	1	1	5	9	120	36	172	20·93

This table gives the number of cases relating to offences arising from criminal entry upon property in the occupation or possession of another. This is in every way a most satisfactory statement. It shows that house-breaking and kindred offences have during the last five years been steadily reduced, and that the working of the police in Colombo has been attended by increasing success in each successive year.

During the third and beginning of the fourth quarter of 1902 an epidemic of house thefts and house-breakings broke out in the European residential quarters. It was confined chiefly to the Kollupitiya division, including the Cinnamon Gardens subdivision. The result was an unusual scare, which was without doubt taken advantage of by many servants to appropriate their masters' property while they laid the blame on an unknown "burglar."

The house thefts were an entirely distinct class of offence from the house-breakings. They were committed in most cases by some three or four boys between the hours of 1 and 4 in the afternoon. Their *modus operandi* was simple. Armed with a fictitious letter they boldly entered the compound and walked into the house. As a rule, at this hour the front part of a bungalow in

Colombo is entirely unoccupied, and the silver and brass articles invitingly spread on small tables afford an easy and tempting prey to a thief. In the event of the thief's presence being discerned he at once produced the letter and asked whether Mr. "Smith" or "Jones" lived there, knowing full well that he did not. These house thefts were eventually completely stopped.

The series of house-breakings was entirely due to one man, Saladurage Allis Appu. On his detection, arrest, and conviction for house-breakings by night at the Prince's Club and at Mr. Rae Sands' the house-breakings entirely ceased, and there has been no recrudescence.

The patrol system has been considerably extended. In addition to the divisional patrols which work within the subdivisions, and to the round and bicycle patrols which work along certain prescribed routes, a fresh system of patrols was inaugurated consisting of 3 police sergeants and 12 police constables under the direct control of Inspector Ludovici. Results have now incontrovertibly proved that for night work a well-regulated patrol system in conjunction with a reduced number of beats is far more effective than a system which consists of beats alone.

The so-called burglar scare will not have been without benefit to society, if only it has taught a wholesome lesson and impressed on the minds of householders that it is their incumbent duty as members of the social community to take proper steps to protect their own property, and not to leave it so insecurely placed as to be a temptation to every needy person who passes. Individual precaution must supplement State protection. It is not possible for a constable to be placed in every street, much less in every compound. A warning is also necessary to the employers of domestic servants to prevent their servants from gambling on their premises, and from getting into the debt of the Pathan cloth seller, money lender, and usurer.

With regard to receivers, there is no monoply. It appears that even the most respectable persons are ready to receive articles below their real value and to ask no questions. As long as a low general moral tone with regard to "receiving" exists, thieving will continue, a market always being open for stolen property. Some degree of success has favoured the police action in this respect, and among others a pawnbroker of Kotahena, one of the receivers of Allis's stolen property, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

There were two cases of criminal breach of trust by carters with regard to loads of tea belonging to Messrs. Skrine & Company and the Galaha Tea Estate Company. In both cases the police succeeded in securing convictions, but in neither of them were they able to trace and recover the stolen property, as information of the loss was not given until the expiration of two whole days, during which time identification had been rendered a physical impossibility. In both cases unknown carters, picked up in the street, were entrusted with valuable consignments. In neither case was any person sent in charge, nor was there any person at the wharf appointed to receive, check, and immediately report the safe arrival of the tea.

Table IV.

Statement of the Total Number of Offences against Property with Results.

Offences.	No. of Cases.	No. of Convictions and Committals.	Percentage of Successful Cases.
1902.			
Theft and kindred offences ...	427	123	28·08
House-breaking and kindred offences	130	53	40·76
Forgery, &c.	25	6	24·00
Total ...	582	182	31·27
1901.			
Theft and kindred offences ...	373	136	36·46
House-breaking and kindred offences	146	52	35·61
Forgery, &c.	25	8	32·00
Total ...	544	196	36·02
1900.			
Theft and kindred offences ...	464	141	30·38
House-breaking and kindred offences	138	50	36·23
Forgery, &c.	13	6	46·15
Total ...	615	197	32·03
1899.			
Theft and kindred offences ...	469	142	30·28
House-breaking and kindred offences	195	39	20·00
Forgery, &c.	10	6	60·00
Total ...	674	187	27·74
1898.			
Theft and kindred offences ...	1,063	389	36·59
House-breaking and kindred offences	172	36	20·93
Forgery, &c.	31	18	58·06
Total ...	1,266	443	34·99

This tabulated general statement of the number of offences against property is an absolute proof that property has become more and more secure in Colombo during the last five years.

Table V.

Offences.	Accused dead or insane.	Accused absconded.	Case compounded.	Evidence insufficient.	Offender unknown.	Convicted or committed.	Total Number of True Cases.	Percentage of Convictions or Committals to the Total Number of True Cases.
1902.								
Sections 454 to 459, Forgery ...	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	
Section 237, Possession of counterfeit coins	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	
Sections 225 to 247, Possession and delivery of counterfeit coins as genuine, &c.	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	
Sections 21, 22, and 23, Ord. 32 of 1884, Possession and delivery of counterfeit notes	—	—	—	10	—	3	13	
Total ...	—	1	—	18	—	6	25	24·00
1901.								
Sections 456 and 459, Forgery ...	—	2	—	2	—	5	9	
Section 234, Delivery of counterfeit coins	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	
Sections 21 and 22, Ord. 32 of 1884, Possession and delivery of counterfeit notes ...	—	—	—	7	2	3	12	
Total ...	—	2	—	12	3	8	25	32·00

Inspector T. P. Attygalle has been singularly successful in making several raids and securing the convictions of the forgers of currency notes. In Police Court case No. 73,427 (Supreme Court No. 2) the accused, Edo Sinno, was convicted of uttering forged notes at the General Treasury, and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. In Police Court case No. 76,277 (Supreme Court No. 24) three men were convicted of forging notes at Darley road, and given sentences varying from five to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. In Police Court case No. 77,413 (Supreme Court No. 8) G. Weerakoon was convicted of being in possession of forged notes and of instruments for forging. He received sentences amounting in all to twelve years' rigorous imprisonment.

Table VI.

Offences.	Accused dead or insane.	Accused absconded.	Case compounded.	Evidence insufficient.	Offender unknown.	Convicted or committed.	Total Number of True Cases.	Percentage of Convictions or Committals to the Total Number of True Cases.
Section 296, Murder	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	
Section 297, Culpable homicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 298, Causing death by negligence...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 300, Attempt to murder ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by knife or dangerous weapon ...	—	4	—	6	—	34	44	
Sections 315 and 490, Attempt to cause hurt by knife	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	
Section 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	—	—	1	4	—	13	18	
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by knife or dangerous weapon ...	—	2	—	—	—	18	20	
Section 319, Drugging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 323, Causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 328, Causing hurt by negligent act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 333, Wrongful confinement ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 344, Criminal force to deter public servant from his duty... ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
Section 345, Assaulting woman to outrage her modesty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 354, Kidnapping ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 364, Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sections 364 and 490, Attempt to commit rape	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Section 365, Unnatural offence ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 219, Escape of person from lawful custody	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 220, Resisting the lawful apprehension of another person ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 309, Concealment of birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	—	7	2	10	—	82	101	81·19
Section 302, Attempt to commit suicide ...	2	—	—	—	—	6	8	—

The total number of offences against persons is 101, as against 106 in 1901, 136 in 1900, 105 in 1899, and 97 in 1898. The percentage of convictions is 81·19 in 1902; it was 87·73 in 1901, 83·82 in 1900, 75·24 in 1899, and 71·01 in 1898.

There have been 9 cases of suicide and 8 attempts, as against 11 cases and 7 attempts in 1901 and 12 cases and 10 attempts in 1900.

The return shows seven committals for murder. The cases of actual murder were four, in all of which convictions were obtained. In two of the other cases verdicts of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were brought in. In the remaining case the accused was convicted of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt.

During the year 106 cases were instituted for unlawful gaming and 97 convictions were obtained; the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 1,356·25.

The molestation of passengers by unlicensed guides and street loafers has considerably diminished, but it still continues. There were 335 prosecutions, with 319 convictions, under the Ordinance.

The necessity for the licensing and registration of ricksha coolies still exists. There are some of the very worst characters among these men, and their opportunities for committing crime are considerable.

The work of the identification of habitual criminals has continued to be successfully carried out by Inspector Altendorff. The following are the particulars :—

Supervision of Habitual Criminals.

No.	Particulars.	No.
1	Number of habitual criminals under police supervision in Colombo town during the year 1902	66
2	Number of habitual criminals at large on license in Colombo town during the year 1902	24
3	Number of habitual criminals included in item 1, who failed to report themselves and were prosecuted	7
4	Number of habitual criminals included in item 1, who failed to report themselves and were not traced	4
5	Number of habitual criminals included in item 1, who were convicted of a crime whilst under supervision	9
6	Number of habitual criminals included in item 2, who failed to report themselves and were prosecuted	3
7	Number of habitual criminals included in item 2, who failed to report themselves and were not traced	2
8	Number of habitual criminals included in item 2, who were convicted of a crime whilst on license	5
9	Number of re-convictions of habitual criminals during 1902	79

The supervision of habitual criminals and suspicious characters has received special attention during the year. The divisional system in vogue, while possessing certain advantages, has the great disadvantage of limiting the number of habituals known to each supervising constable. To remedy this a scheme has been introduced for the inspection of criminals by the supervising constables at the jail previous to discharge. In this way each constable will considerably improve his knowledge and acquaintance of the criminal population. The introduction of photography would, too, be of considerable assistance. The known habitual criminal population of Colombo is yearly increasing, and effective supervision is rendered yearly more difficult. The great advantage to be derived from the system is that the exact state of the criminality of a district can be estimated, and steps can therefore be taken by the Legislature in time to counteract any serious danger to society.

The question of what is to be done with the professional and habitual criminal is receiving considerable attention in England, America, and elsewhere. States are realizing the necessity of devising some new form of detention, more or less permanent but slighter in its incidence than penal servitude, by which old offenders might be restrained from preying upon the public. The question of the transportation of those criminals whose records show that they systematically live by violating the laws of property is well worth considering. If some such system were introduced into Ceylon, the mere knowledge of the consequence entailed by entering on such a career would, as Sir Robert Anderson points out, be in itself a powerful check on the criminal propensity to crime.

Prevention, it is said, is better than cure, and it has also been added that it is vastly more easy. The majority of this floating body of criminals are incurable; they commit crimes which also are incurable; their removal from society can be the only really effective preventative. Such a removal would confer an incalculable blessing on the country. It would not only enormously diminish crime, but would also save a large number of the younger generation from contamination.

There were no fires of importance during the course of the year. Towards the close of it the fire engine which Major Knollys had been instrumental in inducing the Municipality to obtain arrived from England. As, however, the fire station, which is in course of construction, was not ready to receive it, it has been temporarily stored in the Fort fire station.

During the course of the year an International Conference was held in Europe with the view of framing rules for universal adoption in the several countries represented for checking what has been termed "the white slave trade." The time has certainly come when some form of legislation should be introduced into Ceylon, so that control may be exercised over the entrance and residence of undesirable foreigners. An Act dealing with this question, and one which has had a marked degree of success, is in force in India. For many years in England the Government refrained from legislating on the point. In 1898 a measure was introduced in Parliament and passed both Houses unopposed. On the introduction of this Act, the Vagrancy Act of 1898, the fraternity against whom it was directed disappeared from the streets of London. The main point of the enactment is to raise a legal presumption that a man is knowingly living on the earnings of a woman, and is guilty under the Act, when it has been proved that he is habitually in the company of a woman of a certain class and has no visible means of subsistence. The incorporation of the chief provisions of these Acts in a Ceylon Ordinance is most desirable.

The duties of the Harbour Police have been satisfactorily performed. The old ship has been replaced by the hospital ship, which makes a more comfortable and roomy station.

Great care has been exercised in the training of recruits. Each recruit is put through a course of about five months' training. The first month is devoted to gymnastics, then follows three months' drill intervaried with physical exercises, at the expiration of which there is a course of musketry. This course of physical culture is supplemented by daily oral lectures and catechism on police duties. Before being passed out the recruit has to learn beat and patrol duty by actual experience in Colombo, in addition to having to attend the Police Court to learn the Court procedure.

During the year the police sports were first held. The inauguration was attended with such success that it has been decided to make them an annual event. Major Knollys, who took the greatest interest in them, has presented "The Knollys Shield" for yearly competition. The winner of the greatest number of events at the sports becomes the holder of the shield for the year, and has the privilege of having his name engraved upon it. Special encouragement has been given to gymnastics, and in May a gymnastic competition was held, at which Major Knollys presented the winners with prizes.

A course of musketry for the whole force has been started, and a special form of firing exercise to be used in case of need at riots has been introduced.

During the year the police have assisted and maintained order at the several public functions which have taken place, notably the unveiling of the statue of Queen Victoria and the Coronation celebration.

It is my duty here to chronicle the universal feeling of regret which pervaded the whole force on the retirement of the late Inspector-General Major Knollys.

R. W. BYRDE,
Superintendent of Police, Colombo.

Colombo, March 9, 1903.

APPENDIX.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts of the Island during 1902.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.
B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.
C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.
D. Committed to District Court.
E. Committed to Supreme Court.
F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances Nos. 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted, Police Court.
c = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code.*]	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 140 to 157 ...	55	8	—	8	2	—	—	2	12	—	738	825	Offences against the public tranquillity.
Section 168 ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	Personating a public servant.
Section 209 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Harbouring an offender.
Section 213 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody.
Sections 219 and 220 ...	31	15	—	3	—	—	5	5	5	—	43	107	Resistance to lawful apprehension.
Section 221 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Escape from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.
Sections 226 to 255 ...	20	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	11	—	2	39	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.
Section 262 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Negligently doing any act likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.
Section 270 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Defiling the water of a public spring.
Section 272 ...	22	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	2	44	75	Rash driving.
Section 276 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.
Sections 278 and 279 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	Dealing with fire or any explosive substance, so as to endanger human life.
Section 282 ...	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	22	77	Omitting to take order with any animal
Section 287 ...	8	1	—	—	—	1	3	17	5	—	175	210	Obscene songs.
Section 290 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Defiling place of worship.
Section 291 ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	5	Causing disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.
Section 292 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	Trespassing in place of worship.
Section 296 ...	25	2	—	—	113	5	1	—	10	8	—	164	Murder.
Section 297 ...	1	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	11	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
Section 298 ...	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	Causing death by rash or negligent act.
Section 300 ...	3	3	—	—	17	—	—	—	3	—	—	26	Attempt to murder.
Section 301 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
Section 302 ...	26	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	64	101	Attempt to commit suicide.
Section 308 ...	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	Abandoning child under 12 years of age.
Section 309 ...	5	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	Concealment of birth.
Section 315 ...	247	389	9	31	3	1	32	32	125	10	437	1316	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 316 ...	47	14	4	129	3	—	6	20	33	1	45	302	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	17	11	—	100	6	—	6	—	14	4	21	179	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 319 ...	14	5	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	25	Administering stupefying drugs.
Section 323 ...	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	9	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty.
Section 325 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation.
Section 326 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.
Section 327 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Doing any act which endangers human life.
Section 328 ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life.
Section 329 ...	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life.
Section 332 ...	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	19	2	—	7	48	Wrongful restraint.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Section 333 ...	21	10	—	—	—	—	1	12	2	1	7	54	Wrongful confinement.
Section 334 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement for three or more days.
Section 344 ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	9	18	Assault or use of criminal force to deter public servant from duty.
Section 345 ...	11	18	—	7	—	—	3	—	7	—	2	48	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Section 347 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assault in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by person.
Section 348 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assault in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.
Sections 352 to 354 ...	78	12	—	5	2	—	1	1	7	—	—	106	Kidnapping.
Section 356 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping with intent secretly to confine a person.
Section 357 ...	18	11	—	—	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	37	Kidnapping a woman to cause her defilement.
Section 364 ...	23	64	1	1	13	—	—	1	7	—	—	110	Rape.
Section 365 ...	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Unnatural offences.
Section 367 ...	257	297	11	32	—	2	58	16	144	169	198	1,184	Theft.
Section 368 ...	337	368	7	20	—	1	32	6	332	441	238	1,782	Theft of cattle.
Section 368 ...	27	7	4	2	1	—	5	—	11	19	45	121	Theft of prædial produce.
Section 369 ...	145	168	5	23	2	1	28	4	126	289	84	875	Theft in a dwelling-house.
Section 370 ...	18	9	1	4	—	—	25	1	7	—	27	92	Theft by a clerk or servant of property.
Sections 380 to 385 ...	162	621	8	102	34	—	13	3	109	7	32	1,091	Robbery.
Sections 389 to 392 ...	275	39	2	19	1	—	67	20	26	2	77	528	Criminal breach of trust.
Section 394 ...	107	14	2	5	—	—	2	5	56	3	60	254	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Section 396 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property.
Section 397 ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	Receiving stolen cattle or prædial products.
Sections 411 and 412 ...	116	18	3	2	—	1	3	27	41	6	31	248	Mischief to animals.
Section 414 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Mischief to public roads, bridges, &c.
Section 415 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief to public drainage.
Sections 418 and 419 ...	70	63	1	15	—	2	1	1	58	73	1	285	Mischief by fire to destroy house.
Section 426 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt.
Section 433 ...	185	34	—	3	1	1	4	154	23	6	121	532	Criminal trespass.
Section 434 ...	19	9	—	1	—	3	1	20	7	3	27	90	House trespass.
Section 435 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	House trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with death.
Section 437 ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	House trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment for less than ten years.
Section 438 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	House trespass having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.
Section 439 ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.
Section 440 ...	5	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	21	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment.
Sections 442 to 444 ...	46	81	—	48	3	—	6	—	49	302	7	542	House-breaking by night.
Section 449 ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	Possession of house-breaking implements.
Section 450 ...	29	2	—	3	—	5	—	3	3	4	33	82	Being found in building for unlawful purpose.
Section 451 ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	Loitering about by reputed thief.
Sections 454 and 459 ...	6	3	—	7	10	—	3	—	4	—	—	33	Forgery.
Section 488 ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	27	36	Appearing in public in a state of intoxication.
Section 490 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	7	Attempt to commit an offence.
Sections 108 and 296 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Abetment of murder.
Sections 140 and 314 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly and hurt.
Sections 140 and 433 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Unlawful assembly and criminal trespass.
Sections 144 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rioting and hurt.
Sections 144 and 333 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting and wrongful confinement.
Sections 145 and 332 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting and wrongful restraint.
Sections 157 and 488 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Committing affray and appearing in public in a state of intoxication.
Sections 219 and 183 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function.
Sections 220 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and hurt by dangerous weapons.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 220 and 333 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and wrongful confinement.
Sections 220 and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and assault.
Sections 220 and 344 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	Resistance to lawful apprehension and assault to deter a public servant from the discharge of his duty.
Sections 220 and 397 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and receiving stolen cattle or prædial products.
Sections 272 and 488 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rash driving and appearing in public in a state of intoxication.
Sections 287 and 219 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Obscene songs and resistance to lawful apprehension.
Sections 287 and 488 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Obscene songs and appearing in public in a state of intoxication.
Sections 300 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to murder and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 300 and 380 ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Attempt to murder and robbery.
Sections 315 and 314 ...	2	11	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	16	33	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and simple hurt.
Sections 315 and 316 ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and grievous hurt.
Sections 315 and 323 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt to deter public servant from duty.
Sections 315 and 343 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and assault.
Sections 315 and 367 ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft.
Sections 315 and 368 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft of cattle.
Sections 315 and 382 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 315 and 419 ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and mischief by fire.
Sections 315 and 490 ...	31	21	—	—	—	—	1	8	5	—	25	91	Attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 316 and 146 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing grievous hurt and riot.
Sections 316 and 314 ...	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	10	Causing grievous hurt and hurt.
Sections 316 and 317 ...	1	1	—	20	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	32	Causing grievous hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 316 and 369 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing grievous hurt and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 316 and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Causing grievous hurt and causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 317 and 315 ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 317 and 343 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and assault.
Sections 317 and 490 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Attempt to cause grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 319 and 490 ...	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Attempt to administer stupefying drugs.
Sections 323 and 380 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing hurt to deter public servant from duty and robbery.
Sections 332 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	Wrongful restraint and hurt.
Sections 333 and 314 ...	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Wrongful confinement and hurt.
Sections 333 and 348 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Wrongful confinement and assault in attempt to wrongfully confine.
Sections 333 and 367 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement and theft.
Sections 333 and 373 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Wrongful confinement and extortion.
Sections 343 and 367 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	Assault and theft.
Sections 345 and 315 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 345 and 433 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and criminal trespass.
Sections 354 and 367 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Kidnapping and theft.
Sections 354 and 369 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Kidnapping and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 357 and 369 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Kidnapping a woman and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 364 and 102 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rape and abetment.
Sections 364 and 380 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	Rape and robbery.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 364 and 490 ...	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	Rape and attempt.
Sections 365 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Attempt to commit unnatural offence.
Sections 367 and 201 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft and secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.
Sections 367 and 292 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft and trespassing in place of worship.
Sections 367 and 314 ...	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	13	Theft and hurt.
Sections 367 and 368 ...	10	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	6	6	2	30	Theft and theft of cattle.
Sections 367 and 368 ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	Theft and theft of prædial produce.
Sections 367 and 369 ...	20	34	—	5	—	—	15	—	16	10	21	121	Theft and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 367 and 394 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	5	Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 367 and 409 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft and mischief.
Sections 367 and 486 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and criminal intimidation.
Sections 367 and 490 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Theft and attempt.
Sections 368 and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft of cattle or prædial produce and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 368 and 397 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	Theft of cattle or prædial products and receiving stolen cattle or prædial products.
Sections 368 and 411 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft of cattle or prædial products and mischief to animals.
Sections 368 and 454 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of cattle or prædial products and forgery.
Sections 369 and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 369 and 315 ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 369 and 343 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Theft in a dwelling-house and assault.
Sections 369 and 370 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and theft by clerk or servant.
Sections 369 and 394 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	Theft in a dwelling-house and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 369 and 409 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and mischief.
Sections 369 and 439 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.
Sections 369 and 444 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	Theft in a dwelling-house and lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt.
Sections 380 and 144 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery and rioting.
Sections 380 and 314 ...	—	9	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	Robbery and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 380 and 315 ...	1	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	Robbery and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 380 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Robbery and grievous hurt.
Sections 380 and 317 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Robbery and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 380 and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery and assault.
Sections 380 and 433 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery and criminal trespass.
Sections 380 and 443 ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	Robbery and house breaking by night.
Sections 380 and 490 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery and attempt.
Sections 382 and 345 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing hurt in committing robbery and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Sections 394 and 396 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Dishonestly receiving stolen property and assisting in concealment or disposal of the same.
Sections 412 and 490 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mischief to animals and attempt.
Sections 433 and 314 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	Criminal trespass and hurt.
Sections 433 and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and assault.
Sections 433 and 368 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	6	Criminal trespass and theft of cattle or prædial products.
Sections 433 and 369 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	6	Criminal trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 433 and 409 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and mischief.
Sections 433 and 410 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal trespass and mischief and thereby causing damage to the amount of Rs. 50.
Sections 433 and 419 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and mischief by fire.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 434 and 319 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and administering stupefying drugs.
Sections 434 and 367 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and theft.
Sections 434 and 369 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 434 and 449 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and possession of house-breaking implements.
Sections 437 and 369 ...	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 437 and 380 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and robbery.
Sections 439 and 369 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking, and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 440 and 369 ...	1	10	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	6	4	26	Lurking house trespass in order to commit an offence, and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 442 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night, and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443 and 315 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night, and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 443 and 367 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	14	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night, and theft.
Sections 443 and 369 ...	65	136	3	73	3	—	9	—	134	771	14	1208	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night, and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443 and 490 ...	5	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	28	1	46	Attempt to commit lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night.
Sections 456 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and abetment.
Sections 459 and 462 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	Using a forged document as genuine, and having possession of a document knowing it to be forged.
Sections 459 and 490 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to use as genuine a forged document.
Sections 486 and 488 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal intimidation and appearing in public in a state of intoxication.
Sections 488 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Appearing in public in a state of intoxication and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 490 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to commit theft.
Sections 490 and 368 ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	Attempt to commit theft of cattle.
Sections 490 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Attempt to commit theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 490 and 419 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Attempt to commit mischief by fire.
Sections 140, 367, and 409 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, theft, and mischief.
Sections 140, 367, and 433 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, theft, and criminal trespass.
Sections 144, 314, and 409 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting, hurt, and mischief.
Sections 144, 315, and 314 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting, causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and causing simple hurt.
Sections 149, 409, and 433 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c., mischief, and criminal trespass.
Sections 157, 484, and 488 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Committing affray, insult, and appearing in public in a state of intoxication.
Sections 219, 220, and 323 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty.
Sections 219, 220, and 412 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and mischief to animals.
Sections 219, 315, and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons
Sections 314, 315, and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and abetment.
Sections 315, 316, and 314 ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Hurt by dangerous weapons, grievous hurt, and hurt.
Sections 315, 316, and 317 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Hurt by dangerous weapons, grievous hurt, and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 315, 490, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 315, 490, and 380 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt to commit robbery.
Sections 317, 314, and 333 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, and wrongful confinement.
Sections 317, 315, and 314 ...	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt.
Sections 317, 490, and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt to cause hurt.
Sections 326, 317, and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and abetment.
Sections 367, 368, and 394 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft, theft of cattle or prædial produce, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 367, 368, and 433 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft, theft of cattle or prædial produce, and criminal trespass.
Sections 367, 369, and 370 ...	176	103	—	19	1	—	12	—	43	193	50	597	Theft, theft in a dwelling-house, and theft by a clerk or servant.
Sections 367, 380, and 456 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft, robbery, and forgery of a valuable security, will, &c.
Sections 369, 394, and 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house, dishonestly receiving stolen property, and lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night.
Sections 369, 434, and 437 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	Theft in a dwelling-house and house trespass.
Sections 380, 382, and 333 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and wrongful confinement.
Sections 428, 434, and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House trespass and using criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.
Sections 433, 419, and 314 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Criminal trespass, mischief by fire, and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 434, 314, and 409 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass, voluntarily causing hurt, and mischief.
Sections 434, 368 and 409 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House trespass, theft of cattle or prædial produce, and mischief.
Sections 440, 380, and 383 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 443, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house, breaking by night, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 490, 315, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	Attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 140, 144, 146, and 315	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 144, 145, 146, and 315	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting, rioting armed with deadly weapon, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 315, 314, 102, and 315	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, voluntarily causing hurt, abetment, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 315, 314, 367, and 368	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, theft, and theft of cattle or prædial produce.
Sections 315, 380, 383, and 490	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons, robbery and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 325, 326, 315, and 102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, causing hurt bydangerous weapons, and abetment.
Sections 419, 343, 490, and 315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief by fire, using criminal force, and attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.					Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						b	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	
Sections 442, 315, 314, and 419	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, causing hurt by dangerous weapons, causing hurt, and mischief by fire.
Sections 490, 443, 333, and 315	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to commit house-breaking by night, wrongful confinement, and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 144, 146, 332, 367, and 368	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting, wrongful restraint, theft, and theft of cattle or prædial produce.
Sections 315 and 490 and section 23 of Ordinance 12 of 1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons and drunk and incapable.
Sections 2 and 3 of Ordinance 4 of 1841 and 1 of Ordinance 7 of 1889 ...	18	—	—	—	—	10	30	—	58	—	1067	1183	Riotous and disorderly conduct.
Ordinance 4 of 1841 and section 344 Ceylon Penal Code	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Riotous and disorderly conduct and assault to deter public servant from the discharge of his duty.
Ordinance 4 of 1841 ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	—	38	55	Vagrant Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance 10 of 1844 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	9	Possession of toddy, rum, &c.
Section 94 of Ordinance 10 of 1861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Nuisance on thoroughfares.
Ordinance 7 of 1862 ...	35	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	630	671	Cruelty to animals.
Section 1 of Ordinance 15 of 1862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	12	Nuisance.
Ordinance 16 of 1865 ...	100	4	—	—	—	—	96	8	77	3	4423	4711	Police Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinances 16 of 1865 and 12 of 1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Police and Licensing Ordinances, breaches of.
Section 3 of Ordinance 19 of 1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	License to possess firearms, breaches of.
Section 259 of Ordinance 2 of 1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Being in possession of false weights and measures.
Ordinance 32 of 1884 ...	52	2	—	—	15	1	3	—	24	—	—	97	Possession of counterfeit notes.
Section 2 of Ordinance 9 of 1885 and Ordinance 22 of 1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Prædial Produce Ordinances, breaches of.
Ordinance 10 of 1885 ...	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	—	93	113	Forest Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinances 26 of 1885 and 9 of 1902	20	3	—	—	3	1	24	2	4	1	466	524	Railway Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 35 of Ordinance 7 of 1886	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	87	97	Waterworks Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance 6 of 1887 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	The Petroleum Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance 11 of 1887 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rescuing civil prisoner.
Section 4 of Ordinance 17 of 1889	15	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	165	193	Gaming Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 11 of Ordinance 6 of 1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Salt Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 23 of Ordinance 12 of 1891	30	12	—	—	—	1	10	2	5	—	1027	1087	Drunk and incapable.
Section 3 of Ordinance 13 of 1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Ordinance relating to arrack, rum, toddy, &c., breaches of.
Sections 47 and 55 of Ordinance 13 of 1892 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Ordinance relating to Post and Telegraph, breaches of.
Section 21 of Ordinance 9 of 1893	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	6	Butchers' Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance 18 of 1894 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Explosives Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 19 of Ordinance 2 of 1895	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Bigamy.
Section 7 of Ordinance 3 of 1897	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	124	193	Quarantine regulations, breaches of.
Section 16 of Ordinance 5 of 1899	11	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	72	91	Opium Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance 7 of 1899 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Habitual Criminals' Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 33 of Ordinance 9 of 1899	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Burying a corpse in a discontinued burial ground.
Ordinances 6 and 17 of 1901	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	44	50	Possessing firearms without license.
Section 41 of Ordinance 9 of 1901	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	Vehicles Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance 9 of 1902 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	49	52	Obstructing railway.
Grand Total, 1902 ...	3311	2742	66	788	268	44	534	434	1733	2400	11173	23493	
Grand Total, 1901 ...	3616	2396	43	796	410	28	509	457	1792	2111	11587	23745	

A 2.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during 1902.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 140 to 157, Offences against the public tranquillity ...	2,436	17	2,289	1,752	419	25	93
Section 168, Personating a public servant	3	—	3	1	—	—	2
Section 209, Harbouring an offender	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 213, Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody ...	9	—	8	—	9	—	—
Sections 219 and 220, Resistance to lawful apprehension ...	194	7	183	53	119	—	11
Section 221, Escape from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour... ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 226 to 255, Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	47	—	45	3	36	—	5
Section 262, Negligently doing any act likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life ...	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
Section 270, Defiling the water of a public spring	12	—	12	—	12	—	—
Section 272, Rash driving ...	91	2	85	56	29	—	—
Section 276, Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation ...	4	—	4	1	3	—	—
Sections 278 and 279, Dealing with fire or any explosive substance so as to endanger human life ...	6	—	6	5	1	—	—
Section 282, Omitting to take order with any animal ...	77	4	64	22	44	—	—
Section 287, Obscene songs ...	390	1	379	313	70	—	—
Section 290, Defiling place of worship	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 291, Causing disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship	32	—	19	6	13	—	—
Section 292, Trespassing in place of worship	4	—	4	2	2	—	—
Section 296, Murder ...	196	2	190	—	69	120	1
Section 297, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	40	2	38	—	15	21	1
Section 298, Causing death by rash or negligent act... ...	10	—	10	—	8	2	—
Section 300, Attempt to murder ...	51	—	46	—	21	25	—
Section 301, Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 302, Attempt to commit suicide	104	—	101	64	37	—	—
Section 308, Abandoning child under 12 years of age	8	—	7	2	3	—	2
Section 309, Concealment of birth	12	—	12	—	8	—	4
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1,879	43	1,798	520	1,233	2	38
Section 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	497	13	479	58	234	4	183
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	276	12	263	22	101	4	137
Section 319, Administering stupefying drugs	30	2	25	1	23	—	1
Section 323, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty	17	—	16	5	4	2	5
Section 325, Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Section 326, Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	2	—	2	1	—	—	1
Section 327, Doing any act which endangers human life ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Section 328, Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life ...	11	—	11	3	8	—	—
Section 329, Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life	7	—	7	1	5	—	1
Section 332, Wrongful restraint ...	155	—	103	18	89	—	—
Section 333, Wrongful confinement	121	10	94	11	82	—	—
Section 334, Wrongful confinement for 3 or more days ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Section 344, Assault or use of criminal force to deter public servant from duty ...	24	—	19	10	6	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Section 345, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty ...	58	—	53	2	44	—	7
Section 347, Assault in attempting to commit theft of property worn or carried by persons ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 348, Assault in attempt wrongfully to confine a person ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 352 to 354, Kidnapping ...	134	3	96	—	88	2	6
Section 356, Kidnapping with intent secretly to confine a person ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Section 357, Kidnapping a woman to cause her defilement ...	91	2	78	—	67	11	—
Section 364, Rape ...	139	2	131	—	110	20	1
Section 365, Unnatural offences ...	5	—	4	—	2	2	—
Section 367, Theft ...	1,820	106	1,557	256	1,291	3	27
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	2,851	73	2,350	382	1,961	—	39
Section 368, Theft of prædial products	192	6	176	49	133	—	3
Section 369, Theft in a dwelling-house	1,058	61	829	96	709	2	32
Section 370, Theft by clerk or servant of property ...	107	34	71	32	35	—	4
Sections 380 to 385, Robbery ...	2,325	59	2,032	38	1,701	108	199
Sections 389 to 392, Criminal breach of trust	598	97	351	79	251	1	25
Section 394, Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	368	13	335	79	246	—	8
Section 396, Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property	6	—	6	2	4	—	—
Section 397, Receiving stolen cattle or prædial products ...	9	—	7	1	6	—	—
Sections 411 and 412, Mischief to animals	358	5	289	35	257	—	3
Section 414, Mischief to public roads, bridges, &c.	11	—	7	3	7	—	—
Section 415, Mischief to public drainage	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 418 and 419, Mischief by fire to destroy house ...	375	4	314	1	296	—	21
Section 426, Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	1,114	13	755	193	576	1	3
Section 434, House trespass ...	143	1	119	34	84	—	1
Section 435, House trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with death	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 437, House trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment for less than ten years	4	2	2	—	1	—	1
Section 438, House trespass having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	3	—	3	1	2	—	—
Section 439, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	10	1	9	1	8	—	—
Section 440, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment ...	26	—	24	1	14	—	9
Sections 442 to 444, House-breaking by night	377	17	324	8	245	9	75
Section 449, Possession of house-breaking implements ...	5	—	4	1	1	—	2
Section 450, Being found in a building for unlawful purpose ...	86	—	81	36	42	—	3
Section 451, Loitering about by reputed thief	5	—	5	1	3	—	1
Sections 454 to 459, Forgery ...	54	2	50	—	28	12	10
Section 488, Appearing in public in a state of intoxication ...	55	—	54	36	18	—	—
Section 490, Attempt to commit an offence	15	—	15	1	12	—	2
Sections 108 and 296, Abetment of murder	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 140 and 314, Unlawful assembly and hurt ...	14	—	14	—	7	—	7
Sections 140 and 433, Unlawful assembly and criminal trespass ..	10	—	10	10	—	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 144 and 314, Rioting and hurt	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Sections 144 and 333, Rioting and wrongful confinement ...	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Sections 145 and 332, Rioting and wrongful restraint ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 157 and 488, Committing affray and appearing in public in a state of intoxication ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 219 and 183, Resistance to lawful apprehension and obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 220 and 315, Resistance to lawful apprehension and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 220 and 333, Resistance to lawful apprehension and wrongful confinement ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 220 and 343, Resistance to lawful apprehension and assault	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 220 and 344, Resistance to lawful apprehension and assault to deter a public servant from the discharge of his duty ...	9	2	7	4	3	—	—
Sections 220 and 397, Resistance to lawful apprehension and receiving stolen cattle or prædial products	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 272 and 488, Rash driving and appearing in public in a state of intoxication	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 287 and 219, Obscene songs and resistance to lawful apprehension	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 287 and 488, Obscene songs and appearing in public in a state of intoxication	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 300 and 315, Attempt to murder and causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 300 and 380, Attempt to murder and robbery ...	4	—	4	—	3	1	—
Sections 315 and 314, Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and simple hurt	83	—	83	31	48	—	4
Sections 315 and 316, Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and grievous hurt	6	—	6	—	2	—	4
Sections 315 and 323, Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt to deter public servant from duty	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 315 and 343, Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and assault	5	—	5	2	3	—	—
Sections 315 and 367, Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Sections 315 and 368, Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft of cattle	6	—	6	—	4	—	2
Sections 315 and 382, Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and causing hurt in committing robbery	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 315 and 419, Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and mischief by fire	11	—	9	—	4	—	5
Sections 315 and 490, Attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons	100	2	93	27	66	—	—
Sections 316 and 146, Causing grievous hurt and hurt ...	15	—	15	—	4	—	11
Sections 316 and 314, Causing grievous hurt and hurt ...	25	—	25	9	4	—	12
Sections 316 and 317, Causing grievous hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	49	—	43	—	19	—	30
Sections 316 and 369, Causing grievous hurt and theft in a dwelling-house	5	—	5	—	—	—	5
Sections 316 and 382, Causing grievous hurt and causing hurt in committing robbery ...	3	—	1	—	3	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 317 and 315, Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt by dangerous weapons...	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Sections 317 and 343, Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and assault	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 317 and 490, Attempt to cause grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
Sections 319 and 490, Attempt to administer stupefying drugs ...	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 323 and 380, Causing hurt to deter public servant from duty, and robbery	4	—	4	—	1	—	3
Sections 332 and 314, Wrongful restraint and hurt	6	—	6	2	4	—	—
Sections 333 and 314, Wrongful confinement and hurt ...	18	2	15	—	7	—	8
Sections 333 and 348, Wrongful confinement and assault in attempt to wrongfully confine ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 333 and 367, Wrongful confinement and theft ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 333 and 373, Wrongful confinement and extortion ...	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 343 and 367, Assault and theft	10	—	10	—	10	—	—
Sections 345 and 315, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 345 and 433, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and criminal trespass ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 354 and 367, Kidnapping and theft	6	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 354 and 369, Kidnapping and theft in a dwelling-house ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 357 and 369, Kidnapping a woman and theft in a dwelling-house	7	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 364 and 102, Rape and abetment	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 364 and 380, Rape and robbery	5	1	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 364 and 490, Rape and attempt	9	1	7	—	6	1	—
Sections 365 and 490, Attempt to commit unnatural offence ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 367 and 201, Theft and secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 367 and 292, Theft and tresspassing in place of worship...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 367 and 314, Theft and hurt	32	—	32	2	30	—	—
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of cattle	58	3	49	4	39	—	6
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of prædial produce ...	20	4	8	—	11	—	—
Sections 367 and 369, Theft and theft in a dwelling-house ...	84	10	74	14	56	—	4
Sections 367 and 394, Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property	10	1	9	2	7	—	—
Sections 367 and 409, Theft and mischief	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 367 and 486, Theft and criminal intimidation ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 367 and 490, Theft and attempt	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 368 and 394, Theft of cattle or prædial products and dishonestly receiving stolen property	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 368 and 397, Theft of cattle or prædial products and receiving stolen cattle or prædial products	8	1	6	3	3	—	—
Sections 368 and 411, Theft of cattle or prædial products and mischief to animals	2	—	2	—	2	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 368 and 454, Theft of cattle or prædial products and forgery	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 369 and 314, Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing hurt ...	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 369 and 315, Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	6	—	6	—	4	—	2
Sections 369 and 343, Theft in a dwelling-house and assault ...	8	—	8	2	6	—	—
Sections 369 and 370, Theft in a dwelling-house and theft by clerk or servant	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 369 and 394, Theft in a dwelling-house and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	14	—	14	7	6	—	1
Sections 369 and 409, Theft in a dwelling-house and mischief ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 369 and 439, Theft in a dwelling-house and lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	5	—	5	2	3	—	—
Sections 369 and 444, Theft in a dwelling-house and lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt ...	11	—	11	2	5	—	4
Sections 380 and 144, Robbery and rioting	14	—	14	—	5	9	—
Sections 380 and 314, Robbery and voluntarily causing hurt ...	43	2	34	—	20	3	11
Sections 380 and 315, Robbery and causing hurt by dangerous weapons	18	—	18	—	16	—	2
Sections 380 and 316, Robbery and grievous hurt	3	—	3	—	1	2	—
Sections 380 and 317, Robbery and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	6	1	5	—	4	2	—
Sections 380 and 343, Robbery and assault	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 380 and 433, Robbery and criminal trespass ...	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Sections 380 and 443, Robbery and house-breaking by night ...	10	—	10	—	5	—	5
Sections 380 and 490, Robbery and attempt	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 382 and 345, Causing hurt in committing robbery and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 394 and 396, Dishonestly recovering stolen property and assisting in concealment or disposal of the same	3	1	2	—	1	—	1
Sections 412 and 490, Mischief to animals and attempt ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 433 and 314, Criminal trespass and hurt	11	—	10	9	—	—	1
Sections 433 and 343, Criminal trespass and assault... ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 433 and 368, Criminal trespass and theft of cattle or prædial products	27	1	13	1	12	—	—
Sections 433 and 369, Criminal trespass and theft in a dwelling-house	31	—	31	—	31	—	—
Sections 433 and 409, Criminal trespass and mischief ...	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 433 and 410, Criminal trespass and mischief and thereby causing damage to the amount of Rs. 50	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sections 433 and 419, Criminal trespass and mischief by five ...	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Sections 434 and 319, House trespass and administering stupefying drugs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 434 and 367, House trespass and theft	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 434 and 369, House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house	4	—	4	—	4	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 434 and 449, House trespass and possession of house-breaking implements	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 437 and 369, House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house	15	—	11	1	9	—	5
Sections 437 and 380, House trespass and robbery ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	4
Sections 439 and 369, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 440 and 369, Lurking house trespass in order to commit an offence and theft in a dwelling-house	46	—	39	7	27	4	1
Sections 442 and 369, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Sections 443 and 315, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night and causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 443 and 367, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night and theft ...	14	—	14	—	14	—	—
Sections 443 and 369, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house	957	22	744	16	600	3	124
Sections 443 and 490, Attempt to commit lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night ...	25	—	18	1	11	2	4
Sections 456 and 102, Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and abetment	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
Sections 459 and 462, Using a forged document as genuine and having possession of a document knowing it to be forged	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Sections 459 and 490, Attempt to use as genuine a forged document ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 486 and 488, Criminal intimidation and appearing in public in a state of intoxication ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 488 and 314, Appearing in public in a state of intoxication and voluntarily causing hurt ...	3	—	3	1	2	—	—
Sections 490 and 367, Attempt to commit theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 490 and 368, Attempt to commit theft of cattle ...	11	—	11	2	9	—	—
Sections 490 and 369, Attempt to commit theft in a dwelling-house	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 490 and 419, Attempt to commit mischief by fire ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 140, 369, and 409, Unlawful assembly, theft in a dwelling-house and mischief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 140, 367, and 433, Unlawful assembly, theft, and criminal trespass	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Sections 144, 314, and 409, Rioting, hurt, and mischief ...	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
Sections 144, 315, and 314, Rioting armed with deadly weapon, causing hurt by dangerous weapons and causing simple hurt ...	10	—	10	—	—	—	10
Sections 149, 409, and 433, Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c., mischief, and criminal trespass ...	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Sections 157, 484, and 488, Committing affray, insult, and appearing in public in a state of intoxication...	3	—	3	1	2	—	—
Sections 219, 220, and 323, Resistance to lawful apprehension and voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty ...	6	—	5	—	5	—	—
Sections 219, 220, and 412, Resistance to lawful apprehension and mischief to animals ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 219, 315, and 490, Resistance to lawful apprehension and attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 314, 315, and 102, Hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and abetment	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 315, 316, and 314, Hurt by dangerous weapons, grevious hurt, and hurt	8	—	8	—	2	—	6
Sections 315, 316, and 317, Hurt by dangerous weapons, grevious hurt, and grevious hurt by dangerous weapons	22	—	22	—	18	—	4
Sections 315, 490, and 315, Hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Sections 315, 490, and 380, Hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt to commit robbery ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 317, 314, and 333, Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, and wrongful confinement	12	—	12	—	7	—	5
Sections 317, 315, and 314, Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt	17	—	17	—	—	6	11
Sections 317, 490, and 314, Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt to cause hurt...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 326, 317, and 102, Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and abetment	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Sections 367, 368, and 394, Theft, theft of cattle or prædial produce, and dishonestly receiving stolen property	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 367, 368, and 433, Theft, theft of cattle or prædial produce, and criminal trespass ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft, theft in a dwelling-house, and theft by clerk or servant ...	393	19	241	56	157	3	25
Sections 367, 380, and 456, Theft, robbery, and forgery of a valuable security, will, &c. ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 369, 394, and 443, Theft in a dwelling-house, dishonestly receiving stolen property, and lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 369, 434, and 437, Theft in a dwelling-house and house trespass	5	1	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 380, 382, and 333, Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and wrongful confinement...	4	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 428, 434, and 343, House trespass and using criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 433, 419, and 314, Criminal trespass, mischief by fire, and voluntarily causing hurt ...	13	—	13	—	9	—	4
Sections 434, 314, and 409, House trespass, voluntarily causing hurt, and mischief	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 434, 368, and 409, House trespass, theft of cattle or prædial produce, and mischief ...	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 440, 380, and 383, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt...	3	—	3	—	—	3	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 443, 380, and 382, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery ...	4	1	3	—	—	3	—
Sections 490, 315, and 314, Attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt	4	—	4	2	2	—	—
Sections 140, 144, 146, and 315, Unlawful assembly, rioting, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	22	—	22	—	11	—	11
Sections 144, 145, 146, and 315, Rioting, rioting armed with deadly weapon, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	13	—	11	—	—	11	—
Sections 315, 314, 102, and 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, voluntarily causing hurt, abetment, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 315, 314, 367, and 368, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, theft, and theft of cattle or prædial products	4	—	4	—	—	—	4
Sections 315, 380, 383, and 490, Causing hurt by dangerous weapons, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 325, 326, 315, and 102, Causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and abetment ...	3	—	3	2	1	—	—
Sections 419, 343, 490, and 315, Mischief by fire, using criminal force, and attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons. ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 442, 315, 314, and 419, House-breaking by night, causing hurt by dangerous weapons, causing hurt, and mischief by fire ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Sections 490, 443, 333, and 315, Attempt to commit house-breaking by night, wrongful confinement, and causing hurt by dangerous weapons	4	—	4	—	—	—	4
Sections 144, 146, 332, 367, and 368, Rioting, wrongful restraint, theft, and theft of cattle or prædial produce	9	—	9	—	9	—	—
Sections 315 and 490, and section 23 of Ordinance 12 of 1891, Attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons and drunk and incapable ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 2 and 3 of Ordinance 4 of 1841 and 1 of Ordinance 7 of 1889, Riotous and disorderly conduct	1,701	43	1,657	1,541	116	—	—
Ordinance 4 of 1841 and section 344 of Ceylon Penal Code, Riotous and disorderly conduct and assault to deter public servant from the discharge of his duty ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ordinance 4 of 1841, Vagrant Ordinance, breaches of ...	105	—	85	66	18	2	—
Ordinance 10 of 1844, Possession of toddy, rum, &c. ...	10	—	10	5	5	—	—
Section 94 of Ordinance 10 of 1861, Nuisance on thoroughfares ...	3	—	3	2	1	—	—
Ordinance 7 of 1862, Cruelty to animals	682	6	675	590	79	6	—
Section 1 of Ordinance 15 of 1862, Nuisance	12	—	11	11	1	—	—
Ordinance 16 of 1865, Police Ordinance, breaches of ...	4,805	102	4,695	4,475	219	1	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Ordinances 16 of 1865 and 12 of 1891, Police and Licensing Ordinances, breaches of ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Section 3 of Ordinance 19 of 1869, License to possess firearms, breaches of	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 259 of Ordinance 2 of 1883, Being in possession of false weights and measures ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ordinance 32 of 1884, Possession of counterfeit notes ...	116	2	111	—	93	17	—
Section 2 of Ordinance 9 of 1885, and Ordinance 22 of 1886, Prædial Produce Ordinance, breaches of	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Ordinance 10 of 1885, Forest Ordinance, breaches of ...	209	7	193	137	56	—	—
Ordinance 26 of 1885, and 9 of 1902, Railway Ordinance, breaches of...	614	32	573	536	35	3	—
Section 35 of Ordinance 7 of 1886, Waterworks Ordinance, breaches of	97	2	93	87	6	—	—
Ordinance 6 of 1887, The Petroleum Ordinance, breaches of ...	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Ordinance 11 of 1887, Rescuing civil prisoner	4	2	2	1	1	—	—
Section 4 of Ordinance 17 of 1889, Gaming Ordinance, breaches of ...	755	71	670	538	132	—	—
Section 11 of Ordinance 6 of 1890, Salt Ordinance, breaches of ...	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Section 23 of Ordinance 12 of 1891, Drunk and incapable ...	1,203	10	1,207	1,146	61	—	—
Section 3 of Ordinance 13 of 1891, Ordinance relating to arrack, rum, toddy, &c.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 47 and 55 of Ordinance 13 of 1892, Ordinance relating to Post and Telegraphs, breaches of	5	—	5	—	2	—	3
Section 21 of Ordinance 9 of 1893, Butchers' Ordinance, breaches of	15	4	11	10	1	—	—
Ordinance 18 of 1894, Explosives Ordinance, breaches of ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 19 of Ordinance 2 of 1895, Bigamy	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Section 7 of Ordinance 3 of 1897, Ordinance relating to pilgrimages, breaches of	197	26	171	128	43	—	—
Section 16 of Ordinance 5 of 1899, Opium Ordinance, breaches of ...	97	1	91	73	18	—	—
Ordinance 7 of 1899, Habitual Criminals' Ordinance, breaches of ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 33 of Ordinance 9 of 1899, Burying a corpse in a discontinued burial ground	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 41 of Ordinance 9 of 1901, Vehicles Ordinance, breaches of ...	15	—	14	8	6	—	—
Ordinances 6 and 17 of 1901, Firearms Ordinance, breaches of ...	50	1	48	44	4	—	—
Ordinance 9 of 1902; Obstructing railway	90	—	89	82	7	—	—
Grand Total, 1902 ...	32,661	1,003	29,101	14,059	13,385	471	1,339
Grand Total, 1901 ...	34,666	908	31,634	15,247	14,446	800	1,423

A 3.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by District Courts of the Island during 1902.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.
B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.
C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.

F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted.
C = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code*.]	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Section 141 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon.
Section 144 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	8	Rioting.
Section 168 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Personating a public servant.
Section 219 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension.
Section 220 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	Resistance to the lawful apprehension of another person.
Section 234 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Possessing and delivering counterfeit coin.
Section 235 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Possessing and delivering counterfeit king's coin.
Section 279 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Dealing with any explosive substance so as to endanger human life.
Section 301 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
Section 308 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Abandoning child under 12 years of age.
Section 309 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Concealment of birth.
Section 315 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	18	22	Voluntarily causing hurt.
Section 316 ...	2	12	—	—	1	—	34	2	71	122	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	2	6	—	—	—	—	10	3	69	90	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 323 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty.
Section 326 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.
Section 329 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life.
Section 334 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement.
Section 345 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	6	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty
Section 354 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	Kidnapping.
Section 367 ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	10	1	65	82	Theft.
Section 368 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	Theft of cattle or prædial products.
Section 369 ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	25	36	Theft in a dwelling-house.
Section 370 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	Theft by a clerk or servant.
Section 380 ...	2	14	—	—	—	—	29	—	37	82	Robbery.
Section 389 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	Criminal breach of trust.
Section 391 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	7	Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant.
Section 392 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, &c.
Section 394 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Section 412 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Mischief by killing any animal value ten rupees and upwards.
Section 414 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief by injury to public roads, bridges, &c.
Section 418 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mischief by fire or explosive substance.
Section 419 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	11	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.
Section 433 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	Criminal trespass.
Section 437 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	House trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment for less than 10 years.
Section 438 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, &c.
Sections 440 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.
Sections 442 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night.
Section 443 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	23	32	House-breaking by night in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment.
Section 457 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Loitering about by reputed thief.
Section 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	Using as genuine a forged document.
Sections 144 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rioting and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 144 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rioting and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 315 and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt.

A 3.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by District Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 315 and 380 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and robbery.
Sections 316 and 314 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	15	20	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 316 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 316 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	11	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 317 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	6	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 319 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Attempt to administer stupefying drugs.
Sections 323 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 333 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Wrongful confinment and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 338 and 339 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, &c., and wrongful confinment for the purpose of extorting confession or information, &c.
Sections 345 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 345 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 367 and 292 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and trespassing in place of worship.
Sections 367 and 368 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	15	21	Theft and theft of cattle or prædial products.
Sections 367 and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 368 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Theft of cattle and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 369 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and abetment.
Sections 369 and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 369 and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 369 and 444 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.
Sections 380 and 314 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	9	Robbery and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 380 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Robbery and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 394 and 396 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Dishonestly receiving stolen property and assisting in concealing the same.
Sections 394 and 449 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Dishonestly receiving stolen property and possession of house-breaking implements.
Sections 418 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Mischief by fire or explosive substance and theft.
Sections 437 and 369 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 437 and 380 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and robbery.
Sections 439 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 440 and 369 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	9	14	House-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 443 and 369 ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	19	5	60	96	House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	House-breaking by night and robbery.
Sections 449 and 450 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Possession of house-breaking implements and being found in a building for unlawful purpose.
Sections 490 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to voluntarily cause grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 490 and 442 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to commit house-breaking by night.
Sections 490 and 443 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	Attempt to commit house-breaking by night in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment.
Sections 144, 146, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rioting and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 314, 316, and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt, grievous hurt, and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 315, 316, and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 315, 317, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing hurt.

A 3.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by District Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 317, 343, and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, assault, and grievous hurt.
Sections 367, 437, and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft, house trespass, and attempt.
Sections 412, 219, and 220 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief to animals and resistance to lawful apprehension.
Sections 434, 314, and 409 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	House trespass, hurt, and mischief.
Sections 434, 419, and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass, mischief by fire, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 438, 490, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass having made preparation for causing hurt, attempt, and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 442, 315, and 419 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and mischief by fire.
Sections 443, 369, and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Housing-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 443, 490, and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, attempt, and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 490, 443, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to commit house-breaking by night and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 140, 144, 433, and 315	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting, criminal trespass, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 315, 316, 102, and 316	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and abetting to cause grievous hurt.
Sections 433, 490, 315, and 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal trespass, attempt, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 140, 144, 146, 314, and 315	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting, voluntarily causing hurt, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 367 and section 45 of Ordinance 10 of 1885 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and removing forest produce without permit.
Section 3 of Ordinance 3 of 1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Ordinance relating to treasure trove, breaches of.
Section 367, and sections 55 and 47 of Ordinance 13 of 1892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and opening or delaying letters and injuring or destroying postal packets.
Section 391 and section 6 of Ordinance 7 of 1899 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant and breaches of the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance.
Grand Total, 1902 ...	16	79	—	—	2	1	174	11	527	810	
Grand Total, 1901 ...	46	113	1	—	2	—	215	14	515	906	

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons charged under Ordinance No. 8 of 1896, or committed for trial on Charges of Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during 1902.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Section 141, Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon	16	—	—	14	—	16	16
Section 144, Rioting ...	36	—	—	36	25	11	36
Section 168, Personating a public servant	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Section 219, Resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension ...	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Section 220, Resistance to the lawful apprehension of another person...	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Section 234, Possessing and delivering counterfeit coin ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Section 235, Possessing and delivering counterfeit King's coin ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Section 279, Dealing with any explosive substance so as to endanger human life	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Section 301, Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Section 308, Abandoning child under 12 years of age	2	—	—	1	2	—	2
Section 309, Concealment of birth...	4	—	—	1	3	1	4
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt	30	—	—	22	24	6	30
Section 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	172	—	—	112	90	81	172
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	114	—	—	85	74	40	114
Section 323, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Section 326, Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	5	—	—	3	4	1	5
Section 329, Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Section 334, Wrongful confinement	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Section 345, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty ...	7	—	—	4	3	4	7
Section 354, Kidnapping ...	4	—	—	—	2	2	4
Section 367, Theft ...	98	1	—	76	71	28	99
Section 368, Theft of cattle	6	—	—	2	2	4	6
Section 369, Theft in a dwelling-house	47	—	—	26	26	21	47
Section 370, Theft by a clerk or servant	5	—	—	3	4	1	5
Section 380, Robbery ...	150	—	—	101	50	100	150
Section 389, Criminal breach of trust	8	—	—	6	1	7	8
Section 391, Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant ...	8	—	1	4	5	2	8
Section 392, Criminal breach of trust by public servant, &c. ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Section 394, Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	7	—	—	5	3	4	7
Section 412, Mischief by killing any animal value Rs. 10 and upwards	2	—	—	2	1	1	2
Section 414, Mischief by injury to public roads, bridges, &c. ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Section 418, Mischief by fire or explosive substance ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Section 419, Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c. ...	12	—	—	4	5	7	12
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	10	—	—	9	2	8	10
Section 437, House trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment for less than ten years	28	—	—	27	12	16	28
Section 338, House trespass having made preparation for causing hurt, &c.	4	—	—	4	—	4	4
Section 440, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	3	—	—	1	2	1	3
Section 442, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night ...	3	—	—	3	—	3	3
Section 443, House-breaking by night in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment	43	—	—	20	28	15	43
Section 451, Loitering about by reputed thief	1	—	—	1	1	—	1

A 1.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (District Courts)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Section 459, Using as genuine a forged document ...	5	—	—	1	2	3	5
Sections 144 and 314, Rioting and voluntarily causing hurt ...	6	—	—	6	6	—	6
Sections 144 and 315, Rioting and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	10	—	—	10	3	7	10
Sections 315 and 314, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt	8	—	—	8	2	6	8
Sections 315 and 380, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and robbery ...	5	—	—	5	—	5	5
Sections 316 and 314, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing hurt ...	41	—	—	18	27	14	41
Sections 316 and 315, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	3	—	—	1	1	2	3
Sections 316 and 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons. ...	19	—	—	16	10	9	19
Sections 317 and 315, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	10	—	—	1	5	5	10
Sections 319 and 490, Attempt to administer stupefying drugs ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 323 and 315, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 333 and 314, Wrongful confinement and voluntarily causing hurt	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Sections 338 and 339, Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, &c., and wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, &c.	9	—	—	9	—	9	9
Sections 345 and 314, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and voluntarily causing hurt ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 345 and 315, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sections 367 and 292, Theft and trespassing in place of worship ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of cattle ...	38	—	—	20	22	16	38
Sections 367 and 394, Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 368 and 315, Theft of cattle and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Sections 369 and 102, Theft in a dwelling-house and abetment ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Sections 369 and 315, Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Sections 369 and 394, Theft in a dwelling-house and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 369 and 444, Theft in a dwelling-house and house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c. ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Sections 380 and 314, Robbery and voluntarily causing hurt ...	23	—	—	20	8	15	23
Sections 380 and 369, Robbery and theft in a dwelling-house ...	5	—	—	4	1	4	5
Sections 394 and 396, Dishonestly receiving stolen property and assisting in concealing the same	1	—	—	—	—	1	1

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (District Courts)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Sections 394 and 449, Dishonestly receiving stolen property and possession of house-breaking implements	2	—	—	2	1	1	2
Sections 418 and 367, Mischief by fire or explosive substance and theft	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sections 437 and 369, House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Sections 437 and 380, House trespass and robbery ...	4	—	—	4	—	4	4
Sections 439 and 369, House-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Sections 440 and 369, House-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house	18	—	—	7	12	6	18
Sections 443 and 315, House-breaking by night and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 443 and 369, House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house... ...	135	—	—	101	71	64	135
Sections 443 and 380, House-breaking by night and robbery...	14	—	—	9	3	11	14
Sections 449 and 450, Possession of house-breaking implements and being found in a building for unlawful purpose ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sections 490 and 317, Attempt to voluntarily cause grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 490 and 442, Attempt to commit house-breaking by night	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 490 and 443, Attempt to commit house-breaking by night in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment ...	10	—	—	5	8	2	10
Sections 144, 146, and 314, Rioting and voluntarily causing hurt ...	4	—	—	4	3	1	4
Sections 314, 316, and 369, Voluntarily causing hurt, grievous hurt, and theft in a dwelling-house ...	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Sections 315, 316, and 317, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Sections 315, 317, and 314, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing hurt	4	—	—	4	1	3	4
Sections 317, 343, and 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, assault, and grievous hurt	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Sections 367, 437, and 490, Theft, house trespass, and attempt ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 412, 219, and 220, Mischief to animals and resistance to lawful apprehension ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sections 434, 314, and 409, House trespass, hurt, and mischief ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sections 434, 419, and 315, House trespass, mischief by fire, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	4	—	—	4	—	4	4
Sections 438, 490, and 315, House trespass having made preparation for causing hurt, attempt, and voluntarily causing hurt ...	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Sections 442, 315, and 419, House-breaking by night, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and mischief by fire ...	3	—	—	3	3	—	3

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (District Courts)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Sections 403, 369, and 315, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
Sections 443, 490, and 369, House-breaking by night, attempt, and theft in a dwelling-house ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 490, 443, and 315, Attempt to commit house-breaking by night and voluntarily causing hurt	4	—	—	—	2	2	4
Sections 140, 144, 433, and 315, Unlawful assembly, rioting, criminal trespass, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Sections 315, 316, 102, and 316, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and abetting to cause grievous hurt ...	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Sections 433, 490, 315, and 314, Criminal trespass, attempt, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and voluntarily causing hurt	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 140, 144, 146, 314, and 315, Unlawful assembly, rioting, voluntarily causing hurt, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	11	—	—	—	—	11	11
Section 367 and section 45 of Ordinance 10 of 1885, Theft and removing forest produce without permit	5	—	—	5	4	1	5
Section 3 of Ordinance 3 of 1891, Ordinance relating to treasure trove, breaches of ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 367 and sections 55 and 47 of Ordinance 13 of 1892, Theft and opening or delaying letters and injuring or destroying postal packets	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Section 391 and section 6 of Ordinance 7 of 1899, Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant, and breaches of the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Grand Total, 1902 ...	1,328	1	1	867	684	643	1,328
Grand Total, 1901 ...	1,546	20	2	784	677	869	1,565

A 5.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Supreme Courts of the Island during 1902.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.

B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.

C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.

F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted.

c = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code.*]	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Section 296 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	69	100	Murder.
Section 297 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	14	18	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
Section 298 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	6	Causing death by rash or negligent act.
Section 300 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	9	—	13	24	Attempt to murder.
Section 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 323 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
Section 326 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt on provocation.
Section 354 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Kidnapping.
Section 357 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Kidnapping a woman to compel her marriage.
Section 364 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	11	17	Rape.
Section 365 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Unnatural offences.
Section 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Theft.
Section 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Theft in a dwelling-house.
Section 371 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft after preparation made for causing death or hurt.
Section 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	Robbery.
Section 381 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to commit robbery.
Section 391 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant.
Section 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Receiving stolen property.
Section 419 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief by fire.
Section 436 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House trespass.
Section 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	House-breaking by night.
Section 456 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c.
Section 466 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Fraudulently destroying or secreting a will, &c.
Sections 102 and 455 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Abetment and forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by public servant.
Sections 183 and 300 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function and attempt to murder.
Sections 296 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Murder and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 296 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 300 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 300 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing grevious hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 315 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 317 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 354 and 357 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	Kidnapping and abducting a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement.
Sections 357 and 364 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Abducting a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement and rape.
Sections 364 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Rape and abetment.
Sections 380 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 380 and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	14	32	Robbery and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery.
Sections 380 and 383 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	8	Robbery and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 436 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass and robbery.
Sections 437 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass and robbery.
Sections 440 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Lurking house trespass and theft in a dwelling-house
Sections 443 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	5	House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	House-breaking by night and robbery.
Sections 444 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 456 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and abetment.

A 5.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Supreme Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 456 and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	11	Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and uttering a forged document.
Sections 457 and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Forgery for the purpose of cheating and using as genuine a forged document.
Sections 490 and 364 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	Attempt to commit rape.
Sections 145, 102, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Rioting armed with deadly weapon, abetment and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 145, 146, and 368 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	Rioting armed with deadly weapon and theft of cattle or prædial products.
Sections 145, 380, and 382 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rioting armed with deadly weapon, robbery, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery.
Sections 220, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	Resistance to lawful apprehension, robbery, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery.
Sections 300, 315, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Attempt to murder, causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and causing hurt.
Sections 300, 380, and 383 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to murder, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 370, 456, and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft by clerk or servant, forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and using as genuine a forged document.
Sections 380, 382, and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and grievous hurt.
Sections 380, 382, and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 380, 383, and 317 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Robbery, robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 380, 383, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery, robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery.
Sections 392, 454, and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, forgery, and using a forged document as genuine.
Sections 403, 456, and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Cheating, forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and using a forged document as genuine.
Sections 409, 314, and 144 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Mischief, hurt, and rioting.
Sections 434, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House trespass, robbery, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery.
Sections 436, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass, robbery, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery.
Sections 437, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass, robbery, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery.
Sections 440, 380, and 383 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 443, 369, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and hurt.
Sections 443, 369, and 445 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house trespass or house-breaking.
Sections 443, 369, and 446 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and death or grievous hurt caused in committing house-breaking by night.
Sections 443, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	House-breaking by night, robbery, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery.
Sections 456, 102, and 456 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., abetment, and forgery of a valuable security, will, &c.
Sections 459, 456, and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Using a forged document as genuine, forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and abetment.
Sections 144, 146, 409, and 380	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Rioting, mischief, and robbery.
Sections 145, 315, 314, and 317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rioting armed with deadly weapon, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 314, 380, 382, and 316	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt, robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and grievous hurt.
Sections 145, 144, 146, 315, and 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Rioting armed with deadly weapon, rioting, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt.

A 5.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Supreme Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 145, 146, 317, 410, and 380	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Rioting armed with deadly weapon, voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, mischief, and robbery.
Sections 296, 145, 315, 314, and 317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Murder, rioting armed with deadly weapon, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 21 and 22 of Ordinance 32 of 1884 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	20	—	6	27	Possessing counterfeit notes.
Ordinance 26 of 1885 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Railway Ordinance, breaches of
Section 362 of Ordinance 11 of 1895 and section 19 (2) of Ordinance 2 of 1895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Bigamy.
Grand Total, 1902 ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	125	—	201	351	
Grand Total, 1901 ...	—	9	—	1	—	—	131	—	320	461	

A 6.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons committed on charges of Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in Supreme Courts of the Island during 1902.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed for Trial.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted and discharged.	Total.
Section 296, Murder	132	130	81	49	130
Section 297, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder...	19	19	14	5	19
Section 298, Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	6	5	5	1	6
Section 300, Attempt to murder	26	26	11	15	26
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	—	1	1
Section 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	1	1	1	—	1
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	5	5	4	1	5
Section 323, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty	1	1	1	—	1
Section 326, Voluntarily causing hurt on provocation ...	1	1	1	—	1
Section 354, Kidnapping	1	1	—	1	1
Section 357, Kidnapping a woman to compel her marriage ...	2	2	2	—	2
Section 364, Rape	17	17	11	6	17
Section 365, Unnatural offences	1	1	1	—	1
Section 367, Theft	2	2	2	—	2
Section 369, Theft in a dwelling-house	4	4	4	—	4
Section 371, Theft after preparation made for causing death or hurt	1	1	1	—	1
Section 380, Robbery	15	15	4	11	15
Section 381, Attempt to commit robbery	2	2	2	—	2
Section 391, Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant ...	2	2	1	1	2
Section 394, Receiving stolen property	—	—	—	—	—
Section 419, Mischief by fire	1	1	1	—	1
Section 436, House trespass	5	5	—	5	5
Section 443, House-breaking by night	—	—	—	—	—
Section 456, Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c. ...	10	10	9	1	10
Section 466, Fraudulently destroying or secreting a will, &c.	2	2	—	2	2
Sections 102 and 455, Abetment and forgery of a record of a court of justice, or of a register of births, &c., kept by public servant	3	3	2	1	3
Sections 183 and 300, Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function and attempt to murder ...	6	6	3	3	6
Sections 296 and 315, Murder and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 296 and 317, Murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	3	3	3	—	3
Sections 300 and 315, Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	2	2	1	1	2
Sections 300 and 317, Attempt to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	2	2	—	2	2
Sections 315 and 314, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 317 and 315, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Section 354 and 357, Kidnapping and abducting a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement ...	4	4	2	2	4
Sections 357 and 364, Abducting a woman to compel a marriage or cause her defilement and rape ...	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 364 and 102, Rape and abetment ...	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 380 and 315, Robbery and hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 380 and 382, Robbery and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery ...	86	86	27	59	86
Sections 380 and 383, Robbery and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	19	19	6	13	19
Sections 436 and 380, House trespass and robbery ...	8	8	8	—	8
Sections 437 and 380, House trespass and robbery ...	5	5	3	2	5
Sections 440 and 369, Lurking house trespass and theft in a dwelling-house	4	4	3	1	4
Sections 443 and 369, House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house	7	7	3	4	7
Sections 443 and 380, House-breaking by night and robbery	15	14	5	9	14
Sections 444 and 369, House-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt and theft in a dwelling-house	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 456 and 102, Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and abetment	9	9	—	9	9
Sections 456 and 459, Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and uttering a forged document	12	11	7	5	12
Sections 457 and 459, Forgery for the purpose of cheating and using as genuine a forged document... ...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 490 and 364, Attempt to commit rape ...	3	3	1	2	3
Sections 145, 102, and 315, Rioting armed with deadly weapon, abetment, and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	12	6	—	12	12
Sections 145, 146, and 368, Rioting armed with deadly weapon and theft of cattle or prædial products ...	21	21	—	21	21
Sections 145, 380, and 382, Rioting armed with deadly weapon, robbery, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery	7	7	7	—	7

A 6.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons in the Supreme Court—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed for Trial.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted and discharged.	Total.
Sections 220, 380, and 382, Resistance to lawful apprehension, robbery, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery	8	8	—	8	8
Sections 300, 315, and 314, Attempt to murder, causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and causing hurt ..	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 300, 380, and 383, Attempt to murder, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 370, 456, and 459, Theft by clerk or servant, forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and using as genuine a forged document	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 380, 382, and 316, Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and grievous hurt... ...	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 380, 382, and 369, Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and theft in a dwelling-house ...	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 380, 383, and 317, Robbery, robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 380, 383, and 382, Robbery, robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, and causing hurt in committing or atempting to commit robbery ...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 392, 454, and 459, Criminal breach of trust by public servant, forgery, and using a forged document as genuine...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 403, 456, and 459, Cheating, forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and using a forged document as genuine	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 409, 314, and 144, Mischief, hurt, and rioting ...	9	9	—	9	9
Sections 434, 380, and 382, House trespass, robbery, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery...	5	5	—	5	5
Sections 436, 380, and 382, House trespass, robbery, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 437, 380, and 382, House trespass, robbery, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 440, 380, and 383, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 443, 369, and 314, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and hurt	6	6	6	—	6
Sections 443, 369, and 445, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 443, 369, and 446, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and death or grievous hurt caused in committing house-breaking by night ...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 443, 380, and 382, House-breaking by night, robbery, and causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery	17	17	6	11	17
Sections 456, 102, and 456, Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., abetment, and forgery of a valuable security, will, &c.	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 459, 456, and 102, Using a forged document as genuine, forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and abetment	3	3	3	—	3
Sections 144, 146, 409, and 380, Rioting, mischief, and robbery	5	5	—	5	5
Sections 145, 315, 314, and 317, Rioting armed with deadly weapon, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	5	5	3	2	5
Sections 314, 380, 382, and 316, Voluntarily causing hurt, robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and grievous hurt	4	4	—	4	4
Sections 145, 144, 146, 315, and 314, Rioting armed with deadly weapon, rioting, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt	11	11	—	11	11
Sections 145, 146, 317, 410, and 380, Rioting armed with deadly weapon, voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, mischief, and robbery ...	4	4	—	4	4
Sections 296, 145, 315, 314, and 317, Murder, rioting armed with deadly weapon, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons...	2	2	1	1	2
Sections 21 and 22 of Ordinance 32 of 1884, Possessing counterfeit notes	29	29	6	23	29
Ordinance 26 of 1885, Railway Ordinance, breaches of	3	3	1	2	3
Section 362 of Ordinance 11 of 1895, and section 19 (2) of Ordinance 2 of 1895, Bigamy	3	3	2	1	3
Grand Total, 1902 ...	638	627	279	356	635
Grand Total, 1901 ...	908	904	570	335	905

B.—Summary of True Cases showing Convictions and Commitments in 1902 compared with 1901.

Nature of Offence.	Colombo.				Western Province.				Central Province.				Northern Province.				Southern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.			
	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.
	1901	1901	1902	1902	1901	1901	1902	1902	1901	1901	1902	1902	1901	1901	1902	1902	1901	1901	1902	1902	1901	1901	1902	1902	1901	1901	1902	1902	1901	1901	1902	1902
Sections 296 and 297, Murder and homicide ...	7	7	7	7	57	49	43	31	19	16	15	15	4	4	7	4	30	29	35	34	3	2	5	4	25	18	21	19	—	—	2	2
Section 364, Rape	1	1	—	—	6	5	5	1	7	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	7	5	4	3	1	1	—	—	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sections 380 to 385, Robbery ...	13	11	9	8	54	24	41	27	27	10	43	20	70	32	59	24	110	74	76	52	14	9	5	3	22	12	26	18	1	1	4	2
Sections 380 to 385, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	4	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	6	3	16	14	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 442 to 444, House-breaking by night...	71	12	53	18	294	26	174	8	46	14	34	5	18	2	14	4	154	15	44	5	15	3	8	1	8	2	21	7	2	1	5	—
Sections 442 to 444, Combined with other offences	22	—	13	2	186	28	289	25	107	15	111	18	1	1	1	1	307	52	552	41	—	—	14	3	42	7	18	5	—	—	—	—
Sections 315 and 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	74	65	63	51	269	215	238	165	106	89	102	70	34	23	48	31	252	206	182	143	30	21	32	20	78	55	67	44	6	4	10	9
Sections 315 and 317, Combined with other offences	—	—	2	1	23	20	9	6	8	5	10	5	—	—	5	3	40	33	49	44	1	1	5	3	14	12	8	7	—	—	—	—
Section 316, Grievous hurt	14	10	18	13	79	66	66	50	30	23	50	38	33	30	26	23	34	31	38	28	2	1	9	6	17	9	8	6	1	1	2	1
Section 316, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	8	7	—	—	1	1	22	17	32	21	—	—	—	—
Section 368, Theft of cattle or prædial products*	20	5	22	4	422	95	467	130	91	29	116	34	29	7	17	1	300	105	324	39	16	10	16	6	92	31	100	39	7	4	7	2
Section 368, Combined with other offences* ...	—	—	—	—	39	7	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	9	4	—	—	5	2	2	2	10	2	—	—	—	—
Sections 418 and 419, Arson	1	—	—	—	37	6	40	7	28	3	22	2	18	3	21	1	11	3	16	5	17	4	23	—	10	1	8	1	3	—	4	—
Sections 418 and 419, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Section 144, Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	5	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Section 144, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other offences	7306	6804	6993	6363	721	450	658	409	2069	1607	2129	1672	624	316	645	349	1271	958	1461	1188	208	136	205	114	286	140	347	194	123	80	63	26
Total ...	7529	6915	7180	6467	2192	995	2044	865	2543	1821	2642	1884	838	422	852	448	2527	1517	2816	1629	312	193	329	163	625	310	681	365	144	91	98	43
* Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	20	5	22	4	460	102	463	127	68	16	87	19	24	5	11	1	263	90	326	58	7	3	16	4	82	24	88	26	3	1	7	2
* Section 368, Theft of prædial products ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	5	23	13	30	15	5	2	6	—	40	17	7	5	9	7	5	4	12	9	22	15	4	3	—	—

B.—Summary of True Cases showing Convictions and Commitments in 1902 compared with 1901—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Province of Uva.				Province of Sabaragamuwa.				Grand Total.												
	True Cases.								True Cases.							Convictions and Commitments.						
	1901	1901	1902	1902	1901	1901	1902	1902	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Sections 296 and 297, Murder and homicide ...	5	5	5	1	10	8	6	4	146	160	146	125	127	149	144	121	138	124	96	106	121	101
Section 364, Rape	4	1	2	1	1	—	4	3	22	36	32	39	38	43	75	13	22	24	21	22	17	26
Sections 380 to 385, Robbery ...	43	17	18	4	15	11	19	10	300	369	261	247	278	482	529	168	201	157	128	158	165	112
Sections 380 to 385, Combined with other offences	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	13	28	22	34	16	14	18	10	21	16	29	8	4
Sections 442 to 444, House-breaking at night ...	5	1	2	—	75	21	17	4	372	688	848	705	396	434	618	52	97	123	88	65	92	94
Sections 442 to 444, Combined with other offences	17	3	25	5	14	3	38	3	1061	696	397	272	242	285	225	103	109	66	40	47	31	18
Sections 315 and 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	38	20	26	16	61	51	52	46	820	948	949	862				595	749	771	658			
Sections 315 and 317, Combined with other offences	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	91	92	103	102	500†	657†	472†	71	76	81	67	431†	424†	265†
Section 316, Grievous hurt ...	21	17	3	2	16	15	17	10	237	247	199	173				179	203	160	137			
Section 316, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	28	4	10				29	22	4	9			
Section 368, Theft of cattle or prædial products*	45	14	45	16	61	29	39	15	1153	1083	1106	821	1017	1700	1586	306	329	353	291	452	697	490
Section 368, Combined with other offences* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	44	13	61	59	14	21	10	11	7	25	48	5	12
Sections 418 and 419, Arson	13	2	10	—	9	3	7	—	151	147	98	145				16	25	21	19			
Sections 418 and 419, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—				2	1	—	—			
Section 144, Riot	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	11	9	3	10	12621	17020	14387	8	6	3	9	9315	11463	8275
Section 144, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	4				5	1	—	4			
Other offences	408	259	289	176	112	43	111	44	12901	13128	13516	10836				10535	10793	11075	8565			
Total ...	602	342	429	223	378	187	313	142	17374	17690	17703	14434	15312	20800	18071	12229	12793	12990	10173	10673	13023	9397
* Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	42	11	41	13	41	16	36	13	1097	1010	972	—	—	—	—	267	273	271	—	—	—	—
* Section 368, Theft of prædial products ...	3	3	4	3	20	13	3	2	88	117	147	—	—	—	—	49	67	89	—	—	—	—

† These totals are exclusive of cases under section 315, "Hurt with Knife," which are included under "Other Offences."

C.—Table of Work performed in all the Identification Offices in the Island during the Year 1902.

Prisoners brought for identification to the Office :—

Quarter.	Colombo (includes Negombo).	Kandy.	Galle (includes Matara).	Jaffna.	Ratnapura.	Kurunegala (includes Chilaw).	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Anuradhapura.	Total.
First ...	413	226	372	90	31	102	124	15	12	1,385
Second ...	474	247	344	70	46	120	80	30	14	1,425
Third ...	387	221	427	109	38	146	66	16	11	1,421
Fourth ...	491	359	400	71	29	150	56	14	11	1,581
Total ...	1,765	1,053	1,543	340	144	518	326	75	48	5,812

Identified as previously convicted :—

First ...	81	27	68	14	2	12	16	9	1	230
Second ...	128	26	60	7	7	11	10	7	4	260
Third ...	97	36	80	8	4	12	9	6	1	253
Fourth ...	109	57	68	6	5	10	6	1	—	262
Total ...	415	146	276	35	18	45	41	23	6	1,005

First Offenders who became Habituals under Ordinance No. 7 of 1899 :—

First ...	35	9	18	4	1	3	9	2	1	82
Second ...	32	12	22	1	1	4	2	5	4	83
Third ...	33	9	22	2	1	7	—	3	1	78
Fourth ...	34	20	31	2	3	4	4	2	—	100
Total ...	134	50	93	9	6	18	15	12	6	343

Habitual Criminals tried in District Court :—

First ...	19	3	7	2	—	1	2	—	—	34
Second ...	25	9	13	2	2	1	2	2	2	58
Third ...	30	4	10	6	—	5	4	—	—	59
Fourth ...	22	4	9	1	3	3	—	1	—	43
Total ...	96	20	39	11	5	10	8	3	2	194

Habitual Criminals tried in Supreme Court :—

First ...	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Second ...	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Third ...	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	6
Fourth ...	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total ...	7	6	9	3	2	1	—	—	—	28

Habitual Criminals under Police supervision by sentence of a Court :—

First ...	72	12	49	6	—	2	1	—	—	142
Second ...	63	16	54	5	1	2	1	—	—	142
Third ...	65	18	58	5	1	2	1	—	—	150
Fourth ...	71	21	53	5	2	1	1	1	—	155
Total ...	99	19	67	6	2	2	1	1	—	197

Habitual Criminals under Police supervision who failed to report themselves (arrested) :—

First ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Second ...	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
Third ...	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Fourth ...	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total ...	12	2	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	24

Habitual Criminals under Police supervision who failed to report themselves (not arrested) :—

First ...	11	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
Second ...	8	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Third ...	8	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Fourth ...	8	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Total ...	10*	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	18

Habitual Criminals convicted of a Crime whilst under Police supervision :—

First ...	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Second ...	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Third ...	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Fourth ...	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total ...	11	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	22

* Two arrested since 31st December, 1902.

Criminals at large on License :—

Quarter.	Colombo. (includes Negombo).	Kandy.	Galle (includes Matara).	Jaffna.	Ratnapura.	Kurunegala (includes Chilaw).	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Anuradhapura.	Total.
First ...	35	5	6	4	1	4	2	—	—	57
Second ...	31	4	8	2	4	6	1	—	1	57
Third ...	27	3	7	2	3	7	1	—	—	50
Fourth ...	22	5	8	1	2	5	1	—	—	44
Total ...	48	5	13	4	4	8	2	—	1	85

Criminals at large on License who failed to report themselves (arrested) :—

First ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Second ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Third ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fourth ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	7

Criminals at large on License who failed to report themselves (not arrested) :—

First ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Second ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Third ...	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Fourth ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6

Criminals convicted of a crime whilst at large on License :—

First ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Second ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Third ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Fourth ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	5	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	9

D.—Servants' Registration, 1902.

Particulars.	Colombo.			Kandy.			Hatton.			Nuwara Eliya.		
	1901.	1902.	Total.	1901.	1902.	Total.	1901.	1902.	Total.	1901.	1902.	Total.
Number of pocket registers issued ...	1,190	1,395	2,585	153	149	302	38	27	65	40	44	84
Number of registrations of previous character...	3	—	3	12	—	12	24	8	32	3	1	4
Number of new engagements ...	3,328	3,674	7,002	610	555	1,165	249	200	449	35	43	78
Number of duplicate pocket registers issued	126	120	246	19	11	30	13	5	18	1	—	1
Number of registrations confirmed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Number of registrations refused ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Number of discharges recorded ...	3,158	2,636	5,794	538	430	968	188	148	336	9	5	14
Number of unregistered servants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of persons prosecuted ...	16	23	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount received from sale of stamps ...	Rs. c. 1,135 25	Rs. c. 1,267 25	Rs. c. 2,402 50	Rs. c. 193 75	Rs. c. 176 0	Rs. c. 369 75	Rs. c. 72 75	Rs. c. 58 75	Rs. c. 131 50	Rs. c. 20 50	Rs. c. 21 75	Rs. c. 42 25
Amount received from duplicate pocket registers ...	126 0	120 0	246 0	19 0	11 0	30 0	13 0	5 0	18 0	—	—	—
Amount received from affidavits ...	—	—	—	11 0	7 0	18 0	13 0	—	13 0	—	—	—
Amount of fines inflicted	25 0	70 0	95 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,286 25	1,457 25	2,743 50	223 75	194 0	417 75	98 75	63 75	162 50	20 50	21 75	42 25

E.—Statement showing the Nationalities of the Men employed in the Ceylon Police Force.

Nationality.	Inspector-General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Clerks, &c.	Total.
1. British	1	3	5	2	—	10	15	—	36
2. European other than British, including Burgher of pure European descent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Burghers of mixed descent	—	—	1	22	2	35	30	7	97
4. Buddhists belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	1	—	19	416	14	450
5. Buddhists belonging to India or elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
6. Hindus belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	3	10	150	9	172
7. Hindus belonging to India	—	—	—	—	—	13	105	—	118
8. Malays	—	—	—	—	2	98	400	4	504
9. Mohammedans, not Malays, belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	9	80	2	91
10. Mohammedans belonging to India and elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	3	62	—	65
11. Native Christians	—	1	—	2	1	18	130	23	175
12. Other than the above	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	1	8
Total Force ...	1	4	6	27	9	217	1,407	60	1,731

F.—Sanctioned Strength and Cost of the Ceylon Police.

Rank.	1901. Rates of Pay.	No.	Yearly Pay.	Rank.	1902: Rates of Pay.	No.	Yearly Pay.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Superintendents ...	5,250	1	5,250	Superintendents ...	5,500	1	5,500
Do. ...	2,250	1	2,250	Do. ...	2,500	1	2,500
Do. ...	4,500	2	9,000	Do. ...	4,500	1	4,500
Assistant Superintendents ...	3,500	1	3,500	Do. ...	4,750	1	4,750
Do. ...	3,000	5	15,000	Assistant Superintendents ...	3,500	1	3,500
Registrar of Servants ...	1,320	1	1,320	Do. ...	3,000	5	15,000
Do. ...	330	1	330	Registrar of Servants ...	1,320	1	1,320
Do. ...	240	1	240	Do. ...	330	1	330
Chief Inspectors ...	2,200	1	2,200	Do. ...	240	1	240
Do. ...	1,800	1	1,800	First Class Inspectors ...	1,750	4	7,000
First Class Inspectors ...	1,700	4	6,800	Do. ...	1,600	3	4,800
Do. ...	1,600	1	1,600	Second do. ...	1,400	6	8,400
Second do. ...	1,350	6	8,100	Do. ...	1,300	1	1,300
Do. ...	1,250	1	1,250	Do. ...	1,250	1	1,250
Do. ...	1,200	2	2,400	Third do. ...	1,200	1	1,200
Third do. ...	1,100	5	5,500	Do. ...	1,100	6	6,600
Do. ...	1,025	3	3,075	Do. ...	1,050	3	3,150
Do. ...	1,000	3	3,000	Do. ...	1,000	2	2,000
Sergeants-Major ...	924	9	8,316	Sergeants-Major ...	924	9	8,316
First Class European Sergeants	960	6	5,760	First Class European Sergeants	960	6	5,760
Second do. ...	900	6	5,400	Second do. ...	900	6	5,400
European Constables ...	780	4	3,120	European Constables ...	780	3	2,340
Do. ...	720	7	5,040	Do. ...	720	6	4,320
Do. ...	660	7	4,620	Do. ...	660	9	5,940
Drill Instructor ...	600	1	600	Drill Instructor ...	600	1	600
First Class Native Sergeants...	528	89	46,992	First Class Native Sergeants...	528	86	45,408
Second do. ...	352	116	40,832	Second do. ...	352	117	41,184
First Class Native Constables	270	295	79,650	First Class Native Constables	270	292	80,840
Second do. ...	210	564	118,440	Second do. ...	210	556	116,760
Third do. ...	180	567	102,060	Third do. ...	180	571	102,780
Chief Clerk ...	2,100	1	2,100	Chief Clerk ...	2,200	1	2,200
Clerk and Storekeeper ...	660	1	660	Clerk and Storekeeper ...	720	1	720
Clerk	1,100	2	2,200	Clerk ...	1,100	6	6,600
Do.	1,000	4	4,000	Do. ...	1,000	2	2,000
Do.	900	2	1,800	Do. ...	800	2	1,600
Do.	700	2	1,400	Do. ...	650	2	1,300
Do.	600	2	1,200	Do. ...	550	1	550
Do.	550	1	550	Do. ...	480	3	1,440
Do.	528	2	1,056	Do. ...	450	1	450
Do.	480	2	960	Do. ...	440	6	2,640
Do.	450	1	450	Do. ...	528	1	528
Do.	440	6	2,640	Policemen Clerks ...	—	34	9,418
Policemen Clerks ...	—	33	9,148	Dispenser, Police Hospital ...	528	1	528
Dispenser, Police Hospital ...	528	1	528	Powder Magazine-keeper ...	396	1	396
Powder Magazine-keeper ...	396	1	396	Do. ...	240	1	240
Do.	240	1	240	Do. ...	150	1	150
Do.	150	1	150	Do. ...	120	1	120
Do.	120	1	120				

F.—Sanctioned Strength and Cost of the Ceylon Police—*contd.*

Rank.	1901. Rates of Pay. Rs.	No.	Yearly Pay. Rs.	Rank.	1902. Rates of Pay. Rs.	No.	Yearly Pay. Rs.
Lock-up Keaper ...	240	1	240	Lock-up Keeper ...	240	1	240
Coolies ...	180	3	540	Coolies ...	180	3	540
Do. ...	150	2	300	Do. ...	150	2	300
Do. ...	120	3	360	Do. ...	120	3	360
Do. ...	90	2	180	Do. ...	90	2	180
European Sergeants (temporary) for Harbour ...	900	4	3,600	European Sergeants (temporary) for Harbour ...	900	4	3,600
First Class Native Sergeants (temporary) ...	528	2	1,056	First Class Native Sergeants (temporary) ...	528	2	1,056
First Class Native Constables (temporary) ...	270	2	540	Second Class Native Sergeants (temporary) ...	330	1	330
Second Class Native Constables (temporary) ...	210	2	420	First Class Native Constables (temporary) ...	270	8	2,160
Third Class Native Constables (temporary) ...	180	31	5,580	Second Class Native Constables (temporary) ...	210	8	1,680
Rural Police ...	—	—	34,221	Third Class Native Constables (temporary) ...	180	31	5,580
				Rural Police ...	—	—	33,951
Total ...	1,827		570,080	Total ...	1,830		573,845

Allowances.	Rent, per Annum. Rs.	Allowance. Rs.	Forage, per Annum. Rs.	Mileage. Rs. c.	Subsistence Allowance when absent from Station, per Diem. Rs. c.
Inspector-General ...	1,200	—	840	0 75	10 0
Superintendent, Colombo ...	1,000	1,000	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Central Province...	720	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Southern Province	500	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Headquarters ...	1,000	—	420	0 75	7 50
Assistant Superintendent, Colombo	600	—	420	0 75	7 50
Do. Western Province	360	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Southern Province	600	—	420	0 75	7 50
Do. Northern Province	—	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Province of Uva ...	360	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Superintendent, Colombo ...	360	—	420	0 75	7 50
Chief Inspectors ...	—	—	840	0 50	4 0
Inspectors ...	—	—	420	0 50	4 0
Sergeants, European ...	—	—	—	—	From 0 75 to 1 0
Constables, do. ...					
Sergeants, Native ...	—	—	—	—	From 0 37½ to 0 50
Constables, do. ...					

At some distant and expensive stations, as Hambantota, Rakwana, Badulla, and a few others, all ranks receive batta.

The actual amount paid by Government on account of Police was as follows:—

	1901. Rs.	Rs.	1902. Rs.	Rs.
Personal Emoluments	542,435		545,696	
Other Charges, including charges for clothing, for travelling, for transport, for food for prisoners, for removing sick and burying dead paupers ...	188,405	730,840	192,318	738,014
Of which repaid by Municipalities ...	81,785		81,688	
Villages and towns	57,281		58,721	
Prisons and private individuals	281		286	
		139,347		140,695
Total Police Charges paid from Revenue ...		591,493		597,319

G.—Statement showing Number of Deaths and Pensions and Gratuities in the Force during 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Age.	Deaths. 1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Pensions and Gratuities. 1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Under 55 years of age ...	8	10	10	17	54	31	22	25
Over 55 years of age ...	—	—	—	—	10	11	2	6

H.—Recruiting at Headquarters.

DURING the year 1902, 138 recruits were enlisted. Of these, 59 were Sinhalese, 42 Tamils, 18 Malays, 3 Moors, 8 Burghers, 6 Bengalees, 1 Eurasian, and 1 Kaffir.

2. Of the number enlisted, 11 were specials over 25 years of age or under 19, 7 were specials under 5 ft. 3 in. in height; of them, 56 were Sinhalese of the Goigama or Vellala caste, 2 Karawa, and 1 Halagama.

3. All the Tamils enlisted were of the Velalla caste.

4. All enlisted produced certificates of good character.

5. Of 138 recruits, 23 per cent. possessed a "good knowledge of English" in speaking; while 21 per cent. possessed "a good knowledge" in writing; while 22 per cent. of the rest were able to speak and write fairly well.

There was great difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits during the year; and the standard of measurement and education was not insisted on.

6. Beside these, there were 10 Europeans (Colombo Division), 1 European and 16 Natives (Harbour Police) enlisted by the Superintendent of Police, Colombo :—

Europeans.

No. 1,514 A. Poulter, enlisted February 26, 1902.
No. 696 E. Chapman, enlisted May 17, 1902.
No. 1,655 C. Thorpe, enlisted May 20, 1902.
No. 1,726 J. Gardner, enlisted May 20, 1902.
No. 401 W. Tuckey, enlisted August 16, 1902.
No. 266 J. Loveridge, enlisted August 28, 1902.
No. 639 D. E. T. Stowe, enlisted November 25, 1902.
No. 606 S. Telling, enlisted November 25, 1902.
No. 1,201 W. R. Medlock, enlisted December 9, 1902.
No. 808 W. Tyact, enlisted December 29, 1902.

Harbour.

No. 1,050 F. Raymond, enlisted January 31, 1902.
No. 336 S. Ahamadoon, enlisted July 1, 1902.
No. 801 W. R. Wahib, enlisted February 24, 1902.*
— Abdul Hamid, enlisted February 24, 1902.†
No. 1,055 Ramen, enlisted April 24, 1902.
— T. Jain, enlisted May 14, 1902.‡
— A. Rahim, enlisted May 14, 1902.‡
No. 405 Abdul Rhan, enlisted May 28, 1902.
No. 366 A. P. Dawood, enlisted June 2, 1902.
No. 88 K. Miskin, enlisted June 16, 1902.
No. 428 D. H. Mass, enlisted July 18, 1902.§
— L. Lawrence, enlisted August 25, 1902.‖
— N. Joseph, enlisted October 8, 1902.¶
No. 407 A. Rahim, enlisted October 8, 1902.
No. 325 B. T. R. Sally, enlisted November 4, 1902.
No. 252 A. Rahaman, enlisted November 4, 1902.
No. 811 Bahardeen, enlisted November 19, 1902.

C. L. TRANCHELL,
Acting Superintendent of Police,
Headquarters.

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* Dismissed February 5, 1903.
† Resigned March 6, 1902.
‡ Discharged as unfit June 20, 1902.
§ Dismissed January 1, 1903.
‖ Resigned September 24, 1902.
¶ Discharged October 21, 1902.

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1902.

I WAS appointed Inspector-General of Prisons in succession to Major Knollys on his retirement from the Public Service, and assumed duties on the 18th August, 1902, relieving Major Firminger, who acted while the former was on leave. I was consequently not able to visit any but the few jails in and near headquarters, nor initiate any improvements during the year. My report will therefore be necessarily brief.

The total population of Ceylon has according to the Census of 1901 increased during the last decade by 558,165, so that in the ordinary course there would be a proportionate increase in the figures in the prison returns; but it is satisfactory to find that the number of convicted prisoners, exclusive of Road Ordinance defaulters, admitted to the prisons during the year, viz., 6,369, bears favourable comparison with the admissions during the previous ten years, while it is less than in the previous year by 212.

Of the total admissions of convicted prisoners to prisons, the following figures give those from the Superior Courts for the last ten years :—

1893	655	1898	1,138
1894	859	1899	731
1895	614	1900	939
1896	854	1901	1,114
1897	1,155	1902	879

The number of convictions for murder and manslaughter, for the same period, has been as follows :—

1893	50	1898	58
1894	82	1899	71
1895	75	1900	82
1896	62	1901	101
1897	88	1902	81

The number of men sentenced to death and of those whose capital sentences were carried out are as follows :—

	Sentenced to Death.	Hanged.		Sentenced to Death.	Hanged.
1893	23	12	1898	28	19
1894	43	23	1899	27	21
1895	26	22	1900	51	32
1896	37	25	1901	47	37
1897	40	20	1902	43	30

The fluctuation in the figures is somewhat remarkable and may be due to many causes. The total number of admissions from the Superior Courts during 1902 is however lower than that of the previous year by 235. The convictions for murder and manslaughter are also lower than in the previous year, but above the average. The number sentenced to death, though slightly less than those for the two years 1900 and 1901, is higher than the total of any previous year since 1895, indicating that these crimes are not on the decrease. During the last three years a total of 141 persons were sentenced to receive the extreme penalty of the law, and of these 99 have been executed. It is deplorable to see that hanging has had no deterrent effect in the mind of the would-be murderer. Notwithstanding this severe punishment, cases of murder and manslaughter are apparently on the increase. The Police returns will give details.

Convictions for aggravated assaults are more satisfactory, being 173 in 1902, the lowest during the last seven years; the figures for the last ten years are as follows :—

1893	154	1898	350
1894	207	1899	191
1895	143	1900	205
1896	264	1901	286
1897	303	1902	173

No. 1.—The following table shows the number of convicted prisoners committed to prison from all courts and their daily average :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Total of convicted persons committed to prison from all Courts ...	7,922	6,967	6,242	5,936	7,501	7,430	6,487	6,260	6,935	6,606
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	1,127	826	744	648	500	379	329	260	354	237
	6,795	6,141	5,498	5,288	7,001	7,051	6,158	6,000	6,581	6,369
Daily average in prison of convicted persons..	2,495	2,381	2,192	1,996	2,204	2,524	2,360	2,231	2,448	2,404
Deduct women	29	30	27	21	30	32	30	32	36	24
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	76	57	45	38	26	18	17	12	14	10
Deduct sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	14	21	18	16	20	20	15	20	27	27
	2,376	2,273	2,102	1,921	2,128	2,454	2,298	2,167	2,371	2,343
Persons hanged	12	23	22	25	20	19	21	32	37	30

No. 2.—Return showing the Total Number of Road Ordinance Defaulters admitted and discharged during 1901 and 1902.

JAILS.	Total Admissions.		Discharged before expiration of Sentence.				Absolute Defaulters.		Discharged on Medical Certificate.		Discharged on Pardon.	
			On Payment of Fine.		Warrant of Commitment being informal, or on producing Exemption Ticket or Payment Receipt.							
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	48	64	28	41	—	—	20	23	—	—	—	2
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	13	4	8	4	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	61	68	36	45	—	—	25	23	1	—	—	2
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	43	18	13	9	—	—	30	9	—	—	—	—
Bogambra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	44	18	13	9	—	—	31	9	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	19	6	17	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	54	36	31	17	—	—	23	19	2	1	—	—
Matara ...	73	41	36	15	—	—	37	26	—	1	—	—
Tangalla ...	6	17	2	5	2	1	2	11	—	1	—	6
Hambantota ...	2	5	—	1	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—
	135	99	69	38	2	1	64	60	3	3	—	6
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	14	4	—	—	—	—	14	4	3	2	—	—
Trincomalee ...	2	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	16	6	1	2	—	—	15	4	3	2	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	6	9	2	1	—	—	4	8	1	—	—	6
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	22	2	18	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
	28	11	20	1	—	—	8	10	1	—	—	6
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	11	3	1	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	24	16	14	10	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	4
Kegalla ...	16	8	8	2	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	2
	40	24	22	12	—	—	18	12	—	—	—	6
Total of all Jails ...	354	237	179	114	2	1	173	122	8	5	—	20

The admissions of Road Ordinance defaulters are most satisfactory, being the lowest on record: 237 defaulters out of a total of 666,189 (number on the division officers' lists for 1901) tax-paying males between the ages of 18 and 55 must be considered a very satisfactory result, which the authorities concerned may rightly be proud of.

The problem of the Road Ordinance defaulter appears to have been one of much anxiety and difficulty to the Government of the Colony till the passing of the Ordinance now in force. In 1883 as many as 15,283 defaulters were confined in the jails of the Island. From this time there has been a gradual and marked fall in the number sent to jail, until in the year under review the number fell to 237. It must be remembered that of these only 122 were absolute defaulters, and of the latter only 97 actually served their sentence, 5 having been discharged on medical certificate and 20 on pardon in commemoration of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen. When it is found that there is no way of evading the tax, no one who is really able to pay it will neglect to do so and allow himself to be committed to jail.

The Southern Province is responsible for a higher average of defaulters, but this is not surprising, as it has contributed largely to the criminal population as well.

Table No. 3 gives the number of escapes from the prisons and recaptures during the past ten years, and is as follows:—

Year.	Escapes.	Recaptures.	Year.	Escapes.	Recaptures.
1893	18	18	1898	10	10
1894	5	6	1899	8	8
1895	11	13	1900	1	1
1896	9	8	1901	2	2
1897	13	12	1902	81	75

The total number of escapes for 1902 is 81, the highest on record. Though classified under escapes from prisons, 79 represent escapes from the working party at the Mahara quarry outside the prison, so that only two prisoners really escaped from inside a prison, namely one from Mahara, the other from Avisawella, a not very safe jail.

The facts connected with the escape at Mahara are shortly as follows:—On the 28th June, 1902, at about 2 P.M., the prison guard was surprised by a simultaneous rush of about one hundred prisoners from the working party at the Mahara quarry, armed with crowbars and other implements used in stone-cutting and dressing, and overpowering the officers: 79 of the prisoners made their escape. A deputy jailer was knocked down and deprived of his revolver by one of the ringleaders, while four overseers were beaten, wounded, and disabled by other prisoners. Both the police guard and the prison guard were quite unprepared for such a contingency, the attack being a preconcerted one, and the result was they were terror-stricken and put into consternation and were not able to take prompt action. The men escaping were, however, shot at by some of the guards, who seriously wounded some of them. The firing, however, had the effect of preventing the other prisoners who were working in the quarry, and who no doubt were in the conspiracy, from following their more daring comrades, otherwise it is probable that all would have made their escape.

Immediately on receiving information of the mutiny Mr. Byrde, the Superintendent of Police, proceeded to Mahara with the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment by special train, taking a party of armed police. Mr. Allnutt, Assistant Commandant of the Prisoners of War camp at Ragama, to whom immediate information was sent by the jailer, arrived at once with Major Bishop and a company of soldiers, and rendered every assistance to the prison authorities. One escaped prisoner was shot dead at a village called Surigama, and two of the prisoners wounded have died through the effects of gunshot wounds. About forty were recaptured during the day, and another thirty-two before the end of the year, and one since.

[*For Table No. 4 see next page.*]

No. 4.—Return showing the Number of Convicted Prisoners on the last day of December, 1902, in the Jails of Ceylon.

JAILS.	Two Weeks and under.	Not over a Month, or under Two Weeks.	Not over Three Months, or under a Month.	Not over Six Months, or under Three Months.	Not over One Year, or under Six Months.	Not over Five Years, or under One Year.	Over Five Years.	To be Hanged.	Total.	Deduct Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Balance.
Western Province.											
Welikada	22	37	83	96	51	231	171	1	692	—	692
Mutwal	—	—	—	30	38	137	108	—	313	—	313
Mahara	—	—	—	23	39	281	206	—	549	—	549
Hulftsdorp	—	1	—	—	2	3	4	—	10	—	10
Negombo	1	—	—	—	2	45	35	—	83	—	83
Avisawella	4	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
	27	43	83	151	132	697	524	1	1,658	—	1,658
Central Province.											
Kandy Old Jail... ...	1	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	8	—	8
Bogambra	2	18	74	92	41	134	50	2	413	—	413
Nuwara Eliya	—	2	—	—	14	27	1	—	44	—	44
	3	20	74	94	55	164	53	2	465	—	465
Northern Province.											
Jaffna	—	4	4	12	24	34	7	—	85	—	85
Southern Province.											
Galle	3	13	6	2	1	15	3	—	43	1	42
Matara	3	2	3	—	1	7	1	—	17	1	16
Tangalla	—	3	—	1	1	6	—	—	11	—	11
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	18	9	3	3	28	4	—	71	2	69
Eastern Province.											
Batticaloa	—	4	1	—	—	16	6	—	27	1	26
Trincomalee	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	—	5	1	—	—	16	6	—	28	1	27
North-Western Province.											
Kurunegala ...	1	5	4	2	—	5	1	—	18	—	18
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	—	4	4	1	—	2	1	—	12	—	12
	1	9	8	3	—	7	2	—	30	—	30
North-Central Province.											
Anuradhapura	1	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	7	—	7
Province of Uva.											
Badulla	—	5	—	—	—	2	1	—	8	1	7
Province of Sabaragamuwa.											
Ratnapura	2	1	—	—	1	5	2	—	11	—	11
Kegalla	3	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	8	—	8
	5	1	1	—	1	8	3	—	19	—	19
Total of all Jails ...	43	107	181	263	215	959	600	3	2,371	4	2,367
Do. 1901	36	118	216	324	238	1,030	578	—	2,540	10	2,530
Do. 1900	28	115	191	327	232	876	549	5	2,323	5	2,318
Do. 1899	27	126	169	337	204	785	586	4	2,238	7	2,231

Table No. 4 gives the number of convicted prisoners in all prisons on the last day of the year There were eleven prisoners in Avisawella prison, none in the Hambantota and Puttalam prisons, and one in Trincomalee. The largest number was detained in Welikada, and in Mahara, Mutwal, Bogambra, Negombo, and Jaffna prisons also large numbers were detained.

In Avisawella only remand prisoners and prisoners convicted for seven days and under are detained, the others being regularly transferred to Welikada. Now that there is railway communication to this station, it is a matter for consideration whether this jail may not be closed and the cost of keeping it saved. The cost of maintaining a prisoner in this prison during 1902 was nearly Rs. 300.

Hambantota prison was for some time used as a convalescent jail for prisoners suffering from chest diseases till it was required for the prisoners of war. They have since left it. The convalescents have found a suitable home in the Batticaloa prison, which suit them admirably, and I do not see any advantage in transferring them back to Hambantota, which, too, might be closed with advantage, if the Fiscal's Department can undertake the transfer of the few local prisoners to Tangalla. The cost of maintaining a prisoner in Hambantota prison during 1902 was nearly Rs. 1,200.

In Welikada, the largest prison in the Island, there are several trades parties, such as tailors, tinkers, carpenters, masons, &c., besides those employed in jail service and some penal stage prisoners, the latter being employed at husk-beating, pingo-carrying, and in the treadmill. Juveniles are kept in a separate ward. A part of this prison is still used as a military prison for the prisoners of war.

In Mutwal and Mahara the prisoners are employed in connection with the Harbour Works, and they receive full diet.

Bogambra is used as a penal stage prison, but there is a small party of class prisoners working in the recreation grounds. I have introduced a tailors' party, which now make prisoners' clothing for all jails except the Convict Establishment. I expect by next year the making of officers' uniform, which is now done by contract, to be done here by prison labour.

Negombo is a prison for the confinement of convalescent prisoners, who are found light work, such as basket-making, twisting rope, making brooms, &c.

At Jaffna habituals are confined and are employed in pingo-carrying.

Table No. 5 shows the number of committals received from the Supreme and District Courts during the past ten years :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Offences against the person ...	360	455	325	468	614	581	381	485	559	392
Offences against property :—										
(*a*) With violence	160	187	56	61	116	158	95	87	123	75
(*b*) Without violence { Cattle stealing...	1	9	7	3	17	14	8	8	12	4
(*b*) Without violence { Others ...	82	160	184	87	249	146	91	147	175	136
(*c*) Convicted under the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1899 ...	—	—	—	156	73	157	124	167	181	222
Malicious injury to property. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery, perjury, and offences against the currency	26	44	35	55	71	74	30	42	62	49
Offences not included in the foregoing, including breaches of local Ordinances ...	26	4	7	24	15	8	2	3	2	1
Total ...	655	859	614	854	1,155	1,138	731	939	1,114	879

The figures are satisfactory, the total being 879, as against 1,114 of the previous year. There has been a large decrease under every heading, except convictions under the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1899.

Table No. 6 gives the expenditure of the Prisons for the past Ten Years.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	157,878	168,398	165,223	152,923	150,896	153,048	151,950	153,079	*139003	159,980
Dieting	195,937	192,331	166,768	154,771	182,580	216,676	191,411	196,435	219,199	214,535
Hospital Charges ...	9,348	21,947	26,397	27,866	29,610	26,494	16,451	16,866	16,879	25,070
Clothing and Bedding ...	16,773	15,903	12,457	12,709	14,838	18,587	21,658	23,725	16,964	22,929
Lighting	5,736	6,270	5,199	5,918	6,581	5,925	5,845	5,991	6,068	6,134
Materials for manufacture ...	15,400	12,863	8,444	5,575	3,419	4,571	4,075	4,782	4,455	4,770
Other expenditure ...	63,581	55,348	57,122	66,790	75,503	80,855	83,474	76,527	78,713	83,330
...										
Total ...	464,653	473,060	441,610	426,552	463,427	506,156	474,864	477,405	481,281	516,748

* Major Firminger's salary paid to him in England not included.

No. 7.—Statement showing the Cost of Prisoners per Head during the last Ten Years.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	57¼	63¼	67	67	64	53½	58½	61	50½	59¼
Dieting	70¾	72½	68	68	72	76	74	78	79½	79¼
Hospital Charges	3½	8¼	10¾	12	12	9	6	6¾	6	9
Clothing and Bedding	6	6	5	5½	5½	6½	8½	9½	6¼	8½
Lighting	2	2¼	2	2½	3	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼
Other expenditure	23¼	26	26¾	32	26	30	34	32	30¼	32¾
Total ...	162¾	178¼	179½	187	182½	177	183	189½	174¾	191

These returns do not require comment. The prisoners are now well fed, well cared for, and well nursed when sick.

Table A in Appendix IV. gives the daily average of all convicted prisoners in the jails. The figures are 2,404·34, as against 2,447·75 for the previous year. This includes Road Ordinance defaulters and prisoners under sentences of simple imprisonment. It will be seen that there is a satisfactory decrease in the daily average of road defaulters and of females, while that of juveniles has also slightly decreased.

Table B shows how the prisoners were disposed of during 1902. There were in the prisons on 1st January, 1902, 2,540 convicted prisoners, as against 2,323 on the 1st January of the previous year. The number on the list on 1st January, 1903, was 2,371. 148 were discharged on pardon, as against 40 in 1901. The number of deaths was the same. There has been a slight decrease in the number executed.

Table C gives the terms of sentences of prisoners received direct from courts. There has been a marked increase in the number of sentences of two weeks and under, the district of Tangalla contributing an unprecedentedly large proportion of these. Of long sentences there was a marked increase in 1901, but in 1902 it decreased by nearly half. The figures for the last four years are as follows:—

1899	...	...	124	1901	....	...	240
1900	...	...	138	1902	...	...	130

Table D gives practically the history of the Ceylon prisoner as regards his connection with the prisons. Of the total number of prisoners admitted to jails (exclusive of Road Ordinance defaulters), namely, 6,369, as many as 1,218 have been in jail before; of these, 682 have been once before, 240 twice, 114 three times, and 182 more than three times. The identification and registration of prisoners for the purposes of the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance is now satisfactorily and systematically done, and no prisoner who has a previous conviction for a crime as defined by the Ordinance can escape with a light sentence, if the Magistrate gives opportunity for his identification before passing sentence on him.

Table E gives the daily average and number of unconvicted prisoners received direct from courts. There has been a decrease in both.

Table F gives the daily average, admissions, and deaths. Twelve unconvicted prisoners awaiting trial, &c., have died, as against 9 of the previous year. Of the convicted prisoners, 3 out of the 113 who died were escaped convicts from Mahara shot at while escaping. It will be seen that almost all the deaths occurred in the jails of the Convict Establishment and in Bogambra and Negombo prisons, where the majority of the prisoners are confined. Medical supervision in these jails is, I should say, complete; all that is necessary for the comfort of the sick is found. A trained nursing staff has been provided for the Borella Convict Hospital. The reports of the Medical Officers of the Convict Establishment and Bogambra prison will deal with the health of the prisoners in these jails.

Table G gives the escapes and recaptures. I have already dealt with this return.

Table H gives details of punishments inflicted on prisoners. The number reduced to penal stage is much higher than during the previous year, but this is a very ordinary punishment. The number of punishments by prison visitors has increased, due to their having tried the recaptured prisoners who escaped from Mahara. It was necessary that these should be severely dealt with. The cat and the cane are no longer freely used for punishing prisoners for prison offences. The Superintendents of Prisons have recourse to these only when no other suitable punishment is practicable. Corporal punishments for prison offences when imposed by Superintendents are not now carried into effect, except in exceptional cases, without reference to Government.

Table I shows the number and nature of punishments awarded to prison officers. This return, I regret to say, is most unsatisfactory. The number of punishments has greatly increased under all heads, being 1,767 in 1902, as against 1,255 in 1901. I find that my predecessors have dealt with this matter very fully in previous reports. I do not intend to discuss the question now, but would remark that a prison officer who is required to devote nearly twelve hours of his time daily to a difficult, responsible, and trying work deserves to be more liberally paid than they are at present.

Table K shows the number of prisoners treated in the various jail hospitals. I note that the percentage of sick to strength in Welikada prison was high. This, I believe, is due to two causes: (*a*) To the transfer of serious cases in Mahara and Hulftsdorp prisons to the Borella Convict Hospital for better treatment. Such cases are included in the Welikada strength; (*b*) Weak and delicate prisoners who are more apt to get sick are also kept in Welikada.

Table L shows the religions of all prisoners convicted and unconvicted.

Table M shows the nationalities of all prisoners. It is noteworthy that not a single resident European was convicted during the year.

Table N gives the ages of all prisoners admitted direct from courts. There is very satisfactory decrease in the number of juveniles being 27 in 1902, as against 45 in 1901. The number of prisoners under the age of 20, which rose to 981 in 1901, has gone down to 818, while the number under 30 has also decreased. In 1902 it was 3,402, in 1901 3,618. It is hoped that with the advance of education this feature will be maintained in the future.

Tables O, P, and Q give particulars of the crimes for which prisoners were convicted by the Supreme, District, and Police Courts respectively.

Table R gives particulars of expenditure.

Table S shows the labour on which the prisoners were employed.

The last table I attach is interesting as showing the effects of education on crime. This return refers to Welikada jail only.

Mr. D. Duggan, a first class European jailer of some years' standing, and who acted as Assistant Superintendent of the Kandy prisons, and later as Acting Assista nt Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, retired from the Service and left for England early in the year. Mr. H. B. Oldham, after a training in the convict prisons in England, was appointed Second Assistant Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, and assumed duties in September last year. He is now doing duty as Acting Assistant Superintendent in the place of Mr. Lloyd, who went on leave in October last.

I attach report from the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment as also those of the Medical Officers of the Convict Establishment and Kandy prisons.

Prisons Office,
Colombo, March 25, 1903.

A. W. DE WILTON, MAJOR,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1902.

THE daily average of convicted prisoners for 1902 was 1,571, showing a decrease as compared with the previous year of 29.

The expenditure of 1902 was Rs. 293,482, or an increase of Rs. 39,818 over the previous year, but these figures are really fallacious, as part of the cost of 1901—*i.e.*, the expenditure for November and December of that year—was paid out of the votes for 1902.

The value of prisoners' labour was Rs. 151,022, as against Rs. 139,864 of the previous year.

Welikada.—The part of Welikada proclaimed as a military prison is still in the hands of His Excellency the Governor for military purposes, and is used for the confinement of Boer prisoners of war. The drainage scheme has been completed as far as the inside of the jail is concerned, the drains outside forming part of the scheme are in hand.

Mutwal.—The daily average of prisoners in this jail, which was 444·43 in 1901, fell to 320·66 in 1902, but even this number is in excess of the requirements of the Harbour Engineer. The question will shortly arise as to how the number in excess of this officer's requirements is to be employed.

Mahara.—The daily average of prisoners in this jail was 583·32 in 1902, as against 428·66 in 1901. The reduction from its authorized strength of 617 is accounted for by the escape of 79 prisoners on the 28th June. With the exception of the two months following this escape, the jail was kept up to its full strength.

Escapes.—With the exception of the 79 escapes already referred to, only one escape took place in the year 1902 from the jails of the Convict Establishment. The offender was immediately recaptured.

Health.—The health of the Convict Establishment, judged by the death-rate, showed a considerable improvement over the year 1901, there being only 72 deaths, against 80 in the latter year. The cases treated in hospital have slightly increased, but I have frequently pointed out that this can scarcely be considered a criterion of the real health of the prisoners. An epidemic of mumps or measles or some trifling disease will cause a large increase of the sick-rate without affecting the death-rate or the real health of the prisoners.

Discipline.—I regret that the returns of punishments in the Convict Establishment for the year 1902 are unsatisfactory. The punishments of officers increased from 937 in 1901 to 1,396 in 1902. The punishments of prisoners, not including those implicated for the outbreak at Mahara, increased from 2,424 to 3,050, but the importance of these figures will be further exemplified by dividing the year into two parts—*i.e.*, from January to June and July to December. For the first six months reports against officers were 555, or slightly less than for the same period of 1901; for the second half-year they were 844. The punishments of prisoners for the first six months of the year were 1,143; for the second half-year, 1,907. I propose further dealing with this under the head "General."

General.—On the 28th May I returned from fourteen months' leave in England and relieved Mr. Lloyd, who was acting as Superintendent of the Convict Establishment. I also assumed the duties of the Inspector-General of Prisons in addition to my own.

I found the general discipline and management of the Convict Establishment had deteriorated during my absence. There was a general slackness among the officers, which the prisoners took advantage of. I attribute this to the inadequacy of the European staff. Mr. Phillips, the only European jailer who is competent to undertake the management of the Welikada prison, had been acting the whole time as Assistant Superintendent, Kandy. Mr. Duggan, the Acting Assistant Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, was in a state of health that prevented him from fulfilling the important duties he was entrusted with, and therefore the whole work in reality devolved upon a single officer, viz., Mr. Lloyd, and the strain proved so great that for the first time in twenty-four years' service he fell sick.

I cannot adduce a better example to show how discipline had been relaxed than to quote the numbers of reports against officers and prisoners for the six months before and after my return :—

	First Six Months.	Second Six Months.
Officers	555 ...	844
Prisoners	1,143 ...	1,907

or an increase of 52 per cent. in officers' reports and 67 per cent. in those against prisoners.

On the 28th June, a month after my return, the most serious outbreak that has ever taken place in the prisons in the Island occurred at Mahara, a full report of which, together with my opinion of the circumstances which rendered it practicable, was sent to Government.

It has been decided by Government that from 1st January, 1903, the officers of Mahara jail, with the exception of the jailer and deputy jailer, should consist entirely of Malays at a considerable increase of pay.

On the 17th August I handed over the duties of the Inspector-General to Major De Wilton, who had been appointed Inspector-General of Police and Prisons.

I regret to say that the class of candidates applying for posts of guards and sub-overseers is even worse than when I reported in 1901. There are at present twelve vacancies in the Convict Establishment, and not a single eligible candidate. I have reason to believe that this state of affairs will become worse as the prosperity of the Island and the demand for intelligent men of good character increase. Five guards were convicted before the Police Court for trafficking with prisoners, and the fact that no fewer than 1,404 punishments were inflicted on the officers of the Convict Establishment in the year under review proves beyond contention the impossibility of maintaining satisfactory discipline among prisoners in their charge.

In forwarding the Medical Officer's report, I notice that he makes the periodical recommendation for the increase of the penal diet. I have fully reported to Government on this matter.

R. E. FIRMINGER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1902.

I HAD medical charge of the Convict Establishment during the whole year.

Strength and Accommodation.—The daily average strength of the prisoners in all the jails of the Convict Establishment during the year was 1,665·87, being a decrease of 48·63 from that for 1901, when it was 1,712·50. At Welikada the average during the year was 671·46 against 728·53 in 1901; at Mutwal 320·66, against 444·43; and at Mahara 538·30, against 426·88, or a decrease in the average strength in Welikada and Mutwal of 57·07 and 123·77 respectively, and an increase in Mahara of 156·42. There was no overcrowding either at Mutwal or Mahara, but there was overcrowding in the Welikada prison for short periods on a few occasions.

Food.—The provisioning of the jails and hospitals of the Convict Establishment is in the hands of a contractor, who has on the whole carried out his work in a satisfactory manner. In my report for last year I pointed out that the light labour and penal No. 1 diets appeared to me to stand in need of some improvement. About the end of the year under review there was some correspondence on the subject of the latter (penal No. 1 diet) in connection with the prevalence of bowel complaints in the prisons; but owing to the want of accurate statistics regarding the number of prisoners placed on this diet and rate of sickness and mortality among them, no definite conclusion could have been arrived at as to the effect of this diet on the health of the prisoners receiving it. I have therefore asked that accurate statistics be kept in all prisons with a view to obtaining particulars above indicated, and I believe the Inspector-General of Prisons has issued instructions to the Superintendents of all jails to that effect.

Water Supply and Labour.—These subjects have been fully dealt with in previous reports, and there is nothing new or important to refer to in this report.

Hospitals.—The total number of patients treated in all the hospitals of the Convict Establishment during 1902 was 3,907, as against 3,508 in 1901, the figures for the various hospitals being as follows for each of the two years:—

	1902.	1901.
Borella Convict Hospital	2,209	2,224
Mahara Convict Hospital	1,617	1,175
Welikada Female Hospital	79	106
Mutwal Hospital	2	2
Hulftsdorp Hospital	—	1
	3,907	3,508

On comparing the figures for the two years it will be seen that there was a decrease this year in the number treated in the Borella Convict and Welikada female hospitals of 15 and 27 respectively, while there was an increase of 442 in the number treated at the Mahara hospital. At Mutwal the number treated was the same for the two years, while there was none treated at Hulftsdorp during the year.

Of the total number of patients admitted for treatment to the Borella Convict Hospital, 1,199 were received from Welikada, as against 1,296 in 1901; 380 from Mutwal, as against 740 in 1901; and 437 from Mahara, as against 52 in 1901; while the number from Hulftsdorp was 68, being the same as that for last year.

The total number of deaths in all hospitals was 72 as against 80 for the previous year; 48 deaths occurred in the Borella Convict Hospital, as against 66 in the previous year, or a decrease this year of 18 deaths. There were 22 deaths at Mahara, as compared with 12 during the previous year, or an increase of 10 deaths, which was chiefly due to the occurrence of a virulent type of pneumonia, from which 15 deaths occurred out of 24 cases treated, the remaining being due to other causes.

The number of cases of infectious diseases consisting of chickenpox and mumps treated in the infectious wards of the Borella Convict and Mahara jail hospitals was 262. Of these, 244 were cases of chickenpox and 18 of mumps. 155 of the former were treated at Mahara and 89 at the Borella Convict Hospital. It should, however, be mentioned here that 89 cases treated in the Borella Convict Hospital were cases which occurred at Mahara, and had been transferred to this hospital in a convalescent state, so that the actual number of cases of chickenpox which occurred in the jails of the Convict Establishment during the year under review was 155; but even this number is a considerable increase of that for the previous year during which only 23 cases were treated. Of diseases of the eye, 127 cases were treated in the Borella Convict Hospital and 107 at Mahara, making up a total treated of 234 cases as compared with 239 treated during the previous year.

Four prisoners, three males and one female, sent from the Welikada prison to the General Hospital for treatment died in that hospital, and doubtless these deaths will be included in the returns of that hospital; I have therefore excluded them from my returns.

Thirteen prisoners were executed within the Welikada jail during the year, and the executions were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

I append the usual tables.

A.—Table showing the Strength, Rate of Sickness, and Mortality for the Years 1900, 1901, and 1902.

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Average daily strength ...	1,388·49	1,712·50	7,663·87
Average daily sick	102·39	120·63	125·35
Percentage of sick to strength ...	7·37	7·04	7·53
Percentage of deaths to strength ...	4·39	4·67	4·32
Percentage of deaths to total treated ...	2·03	2·28	1·84

B.—Table showing the Average Number of Days the Patients stayed in the different Hospitals of the Convict Establishment and the Average Daily Sick.

Hospital.	Average Number of Days. 1900.	1901.	1902.	Average Daily Sick. 1900.	1901.	1902.
Borella Convict	14·81	14·91	14·54	79·29	90·89	88·04
Infectious Diseases	12·36			4·84		
Mahara	4·00	6·41	6·85	15·82	23·12	30·32
Female, Welikada	9·61	10·80	8·44	2·44	2·99	1·82

C.—Table showing Chief Diseases, with Mortality.

Diseases.	Admissions. 1900.	1901.	1902.	Deaths. 1900.	1901.	1902.
Fevers	736	733	1,106	14	4	3
Diarrhœa	852	728	849	16	14	15
Dysentery	557	678	675	18	23	22
Diseases of the Eye	116	338	234	—	—	—
Pneumonia	49	96	65	10	33	24
Injuries	150	326	271	1	—	2
Other Diseases	558	609	707	3	6	6
Total	3,018	3,508	3,907	62	80	72

D.—Table showing the Admissions for Dysentery and Diarrhœa from the different Jails.

Diseases.	Welikada. 1900.	1901.	1902.	Mutwal. 1900.	1901.	1902.	Mahara. 1900.	1901.	1902.	Hulftsdorp. 1900.	1901.	1902.
Dysentery	318	431	337	125	126	110	35	10	47	—	32	44
Diarrhœa	488	393	350	248	113	108	67	12	54	—	3	8
Total	806	824	687	373	239	218	102	22	101	—	35	52

ALFRED B. SANTIAGO, F.R.C.S.,
Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE KANDY JAILS FOR 1902.

I ASSUMED charge of the Kandy jails from 12th December of last year only, and am not therefore in a position to submit a full report.

Jail Strength and Accommodation.—The admissions into the Bogambra jail during the year were 2,165, and the average daily strength 412·12; while those of the Old Jail were 1,144 and 59·96 respectively. There was no overcrowding for the year, and the accommodation offered by both jails is sufficient to prevent any such occurrence.

Diseases and General Health of Prisoners.—Malarial fevers, intestinal diseases, respiratory affections, and eye diseases contributed towards the largest admissions into hospital. In addition 52 cases of mumps and 15 of chickenpox were transferred to the infectious diseases hospital for treatment. With reference to these infectious cases, the first case of mumps was discovered on the 4th July, and the disease continued unchecked up to the end of the year. One case was received, I understand, from Colombo, and another was discovered in a prisoner who was received locally over night, and ever since the disease has continued with short intermissions.

The following comparative table shows the cases treated, &c., during the last two years :—

	1901.	1902.
Remained on 31st December of year previous	12	14
Admitted	622	793
Total treated	634	807
Discharged	606	756
Died	14	27
Remaining at the end of year	14	24
Daily average of sick	15·58	20·83
Percentage of deaths to total treated	2·20	3·34
Percentage of sick to strength	14·07	24·38
Percentage of deaths to strength	·31	·81

It is manifest from the above that there was an apparent increase in the sick for the year, and this is readily attributable to the increased number of infectious cases that occurred during the year; otherwise the general health would bear very favourable comparison with that of the preceding year.

The deaths were due to debility 2, meningitis 1, enteric fever 1, pneumonia 5, dysentery 9, phthisis 1, tuberculosis 1, malarial fever 1, diarrhœa 6, total 27.

Eight prisoners were transferred to a convalescent jail; 98 were put to light labour for disease, age, and deformity. There were six executions for the year.

As far as I can gather, the past year was a fairly healthy and satisfactory one. The great evil the Medical Officer has to contend with is the general occurrence of intestinal diseases, which contribute most largely towards the death-rate. I am inclined to believe that the change of diet in the penal stage of men is largely responsible for this, as those unaccustomed to the daily consumption of bread, suffer most from these diseases, and often complain of its being a fruitful source of their condition.

Labour.—The prisoners located here are penal stage and class men. The latter, few in number, belong to the jail service, so that this is practically a penal jail with hard labour of pingo and husk-beating. To the latter are relegated those unfit to perform the former.

Food and Diets.—Raw provisions are supplied by a contractor and are cooked in the jail by prisoners. The supplies are examined daily, and if inferior in quality or otherwise unfit are rejected. During the year the contractor was fined more than once for supplying inferior quality of provisions.

Water Supply.—Both jails have an abundant supply of wholesome water. It is derived from the town supply, and is boiled previous to use. Bathing arrangements are satisfactory. The dead-house requires a pipe laid on, as it has no water supply.

Latrine and Night Soil.—The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system, and the removal of the buckets and their contents is attended to by the Municipal carts.

Jail Hospital,
Kandy, January 20, 1903.

H. HUYBERTSZ,
Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

APPENDIX IV.

A.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Convicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	PRISONERS IN								OF THIS TOTAL.			
	Penal Stage.	Class IV.	Class III.	Class II.	Class I.	Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Simple Imprisonment.	TOTAL.	Females.	Juveniles.	Light Labour.	Sick.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	305·90	126·52	77·85	39·33	112·76	2·10	2·72	667·18	19·00	6·44	19·52	72·43
Mutwal ...	2·95	186·28	49·05	21·89	60·49	—	—	320·66	—	—	3·54	16·75
Mahara ...	7·79	292·88	148·90	44·95	88·80	—	—	583·32	—	—	—	28·70
Hulftsdorp ...	·02	·04	1·38	·97	3·87	—	6·05	12·33	—	·01	—	—
Negombo ...	10·20	34·31	27·34	11·34	12·11	·06	·38	95·74	·39	—	—	7·24
Avisawella ...	2·58	·19	·05	—	·01	—	·22	3·05	·30	—	—	·06
	329·44	640·22	304·57	118·48	278·04	2·16	9·37	1,682·28	19·69	6·45	23·06	125·18
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	1·64	·23	1·56	1·54	2·35	·77	2·18	10·27	1·88	·05	—	—
Bogambra ...	276·00	63·92	29·70	12·48	29·45	·02	·05	411·62	—	—	4·53	18·26
Nuwara Eliya ...	1·51	10·75	12·78	2·23	2·25	—	·49	30·01	·02	—	—	1·31
	279·15	74·90	44·04	16·25	34·05	·79	2·72	451·90	1·90	·05	4·53	19·57
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	20·58	44·50	10·53	4·13	6·79	·02	·63	87·18	·20	—	1·83	1·40
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	28·05	1·26	7·59	1·51	5·10	1·70	2·23	47·44	·25	·01	·33	·96
Matara ...	16·56	1·92	1·31	2·01	1·91	2·38	3·90	29·99	·71	·31	—	·16
Tangalla ...	9·76	·51	2·09	·87	·55	·13	·98	14·89	·21	·10	·17	·76
Hambantota ...	·39	·07	—	—	—	·33	—	·79	·04	·01	·04	·01
	54·76	3·76	10·99	4·39	7·56	4·54	7·11	93·11	1·21	·43	·54	1·89
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	6·29	6·14	2·71	1·31	2·37	·46	·25	19·53	·39	·08	7·61	1·33
Trincomalee ...	·80	·08	·09	·02	·05	·01	·03	1·08	—	—	·12	—
	7·09	6·22	2·80	1·33	2·42	·47	·28	20·61	·39	·08	7·73	1·33
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	4·91	·31	4·85	·35	1·25	·40	4·92	16·99	·12	—	·02	·13
Puttalam ...	1·32	·04	·01	—	—	—	—	1·37	·01	·05	—	·32
Chilaw ...	7·59	·06	1·83	·76	·50	·08	·32	11·14	·39	—	·28	·15
	13·82	·41	6·69	1·11	1·75	·48	5·24	29·50	·52	·05	·30	·60
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	4·35	·01	2·39	·59	·01	·10	—	7·45	·07	·01	·54	·25
Province of Uva. ...												
Badulla ...	5·67	·19	2·88	·97	·23	·16	1·16	11·26	·25	—	·15	·55
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	6·18	·25	3·89	1·67	1·84	·53	·09	14·45	·23	—	·11	·37
Kegalla ...	2·81	·20	2·12	·92	·10	·37	·08	6·60	·04	·01	—	·10
	8·99	·45	6·01	2·59	1·94	·90	·17	21·05	·27	·01	·11	·47
Total of all Jails ...	723·85	770·66	390·90	149·84	332·79	9·62	26·68	2,404·34	24·50	7·08	38·79	151·24
Do. 1901...	810·55	761·07	311·67	186·71	336·11	14·39	27·25	2,447·75	35·53	10·00	38·32	148·00
Do. 1900...	735·31	626·47	333·31	187·73	316·44	12·48	19·65	2,231·39	32·06	10·53	21·19	142·08
Do. 1899...	740·35	733·90	396·54	159·14	298·02	16·95	15·54	2,360·44	30·07	11·92	22·49	125·85

B.—Return showing the Manner in which the Convicted Prisoners in the Jails of Ceylon were disposed of during 1902.

JAILS.	Number in Jail on January 1, 1902.	Received during the Year.					Total.	Disposed of during the Year.								Total Number of Convicted Prisoners in Jail on January 1, 1903.
		By Sentence.	From other Prisons.	On Confirmation of Sentence.	Recaptured. Escaped prior to January 1, 1902.	Recaptured. During the Year.		Discharged, Sentence expired.	Discharged on Pardon.	Transferred to other Prisons.	Bailed out, pending Appeal.	Escaped.	Died.	Hanged	Total.	
Western Province.																
Welikada ...	726	1,731	4,171	33	2	22	6,685	1,427	30	4,458	26	—	39	13	5,993	692
Mutwal ...	376	—	1,768	—	—	—	2,144	107	—	1,713	—	—	11	—	1,831	313
Mahara ...	595	—	1,105	—	—	*50	1,750	61	—	1,037	—	80	*23	—	1,201	549
Hulftsdorp ...	16	282	11	1	—	—	310	263	5	15	17	—	—	—	300	10
Negombo ...	88	130	340	19	—	—	577	135	2	325	20	—	12	—	494	83
Avisawella ...	4	234	149	10	—	1	398	194	1	168	23	1	—	—	387	11
	1,805	2,377	7,544	63	2	73	11,864	2,187	38	7,716	86	81	85	13	10,206	1,658
Central Province.																
Kandy Old Jail...	8	142	66	—	—	—	216	125	6	71	6	—	—	—	208	8
Bogambra ...	442	830	1,285	19	—	—	2,576	998	21	1,109	4	—	25	6	2,163	413
Nuwara Eliya ...	34	75	80	1	—	—	190	48	—	96	2	—	—	—	146	44
	484	1,047	1,431	20	—	—	2,982	1,171	27	1,276	12	—	25	6	2,517	465
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ...	74	175	164	26	—	—	439	159	3	161	30	—	1	—	354	85
Southern Province.																
Galle ...	51	640	357	31	—	—	1,079	542	16	447	28	—	—	3	1,036	43
Matara ...	20	582	417	33	—	—	1,052	555	10	418	45	—	—	7	1,035	17
Tangalla ...	6	591	172	14	—	—	783	602	23	130	17	—	—	—	772	11
Hambantota ...	—	27	11	7	—	—	45	25	—	17	3	—	—	—	45	—
	77	1,840	957	85	—	—	2,959	1,724	49	1,012	93	—	—	10	2,888	71
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ...	28	115	47	10	—	—	200	94	1	60	16	—	1	1	173	27
Trincomalee ...	1	22	17	2	—	—	42	27	—	12	2	—	—	—	41	1
	29	137	64	12	—	—	242	121	1	72	18	—	1	1	214	28
North-Western Prov.																
Kurunegala ...	12	265	117	7	—	—	401	229	7	137	10	—	—	—	383	18
Puttalam ...	—	32	11	4	—	—	47	31	1	11	4	—	—	—	47	—
Chilaw ...	11	142	85	16	—	—	254	138	3	85	16	—	—	—	242	12
	23	439	213	27	—	—	702	398	11	233	30	—	—	—	672	30
North-Central Prov.																
Anuradhapura ...	6	72	7	—	—	—	85	65	—	11	2	—	—	—	78	7
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	16	138	57	—	—	—	211	148	4	50	1	—	—	—	203	8
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	18	208	61	12	—	—	299	187	13	68	19	—	1	—	288	11
Kegalla ...	8	173	97	13	—	—	291	175	2	89	17	—	—	—	283	8
	26	381	158	25	—	—	590	362	15	157	36	—	1	—	571	19
Total of all Jails ...	2,540	6,606	10,595	258	2	73	20,074	6,335	148	10,688	308	81	113	30	17,703	2,371
Do. 1901 ...	2,323	6,935	10,576	251	—	1	20,086	6,301	40	10,653	399	3	113	37	17,546	2,540
Do. 1900 ...	2,238	6,260	10,964	244	1	—	19,707	5,674	80	11,105	383	1	109	32	17,384	2,323
Do. 1899 ...	2,510	6,487	11,302	269	1	2	20,571	6,299	101	11,390	425	3	94	21	18,333	2,238

* Includes one escaped prisoner shot dead at Surigama.

C.—Return showing the Terms of Sentences of Prisoners received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.	OTHERS.													GRAND TOTAL.
	Convicted under Ordinance No. 31 of 1884.	Sentence not exceeding Two Weeks.	Not exceeding One Month.	Not exceeding Three Months.	Not exceeding Six Months.	Not exceeding One Year.	Not exceeding Two Years.	Not exceeding Three Years.	Not exceeding Four Years.	Not exceeding Five Years.	Between Five and Ten Years.	Over Ten Years.	To be Hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.															
Welikada ...	64	579	369	265	180	81	75	30	12	24	33	1	18	1,667	1,731
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	247	12	7	7	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	282	282
Negombo ...	4	29	41	13	29	5	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	126	130
Avisawella ...	—	52	77	63	33	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	234
	68	907	499	348	249	97	85	32	16	24	33	1	18	2,309	2,377
Central Province.															
Kandy Old Jail ...	18	53	43	18	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	142
Bogambra ...	—	232	247	175	67	33	27	8	7	9	16	3	6	830	830
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	24	25	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	75
	18	309	315	210	83	33	30	8	7	9	16	3	6	1,029	1,047
Northern Province.															
Jaffna ...	6	12	75	30	21	15	9	4	1	—	1	—	1	169	175
Southern Province.															
Galle ...	36	112	201	115	80	15	31	8	14	14	12	—	2	604	640
Matara ...	41	297	86	56	40	19	12	3	4	4	11	—	9	541	582
Tangalla ...	17	409	87	29	29	7	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	574	591
Hambantota ...	5	8	1	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	27
	99	826	375	210	152	41	54	11	20	18	23	—	11	1,741	1,840
Eastern Province.															
Batticaloa ...	4	24	30	12	15	8	13	1	7	—	—	—	1	111	115
Trincomalee ...	2	1	7	6	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	20	22
	6	25	37	18	17	8	14	2	7	2	—	—	1	131	137
North-Western Province.															
Kurunegala ...	9	83	43	63	37	12	10	2	—	—	—	—	6	256	265
Puttalam ...	—	14	3	7	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	32
Chilaw ...	2	18	48	41	10	8	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	140	142
	11	115	94	111	51	21	26	4	—	—	—	—	6	428	439
North-Central Province.															
Anuradhapura ...	2	28	26	7	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	72
Province of Uva.															
Badulla ...	3	27	58	26	12	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	135	138
Province of Sabaragamuwa.															
Ratnapura ...	16	82	48	13	18	21	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	192	208
Kegalla ...	8	64	40	16	20	11	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	165	173
	24	146	88	29	38	32	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	357	381
Total of all Jails	237	2,395	1,567	989	630	256	242	66	51	53	73	4	43	6,369	6,606
Do. 1901 ...	354	1,960	1,746	1,096	793	292	281	65	61	125	113	2	47	6,581	6,935
Do. 1900 ...	260	1,519	1,858	939	829	284	274	61	47	58	70	10	51	6,000	6,260
Do. 1899 ...	329	1,871	1,803	1,066	734	254	203	60	16	61	52	11	27	6,158	6,487

D.—Return showing the Former Convictions, as far as can be ascertained, of Prisoners, exclusive of Road Ordinance Defaulters, received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	Not previously Convicted.	Convicted once before	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times before.	Convicted more than three times.	TOTAL.	Of these, Total previously convicted.
Western Province.							
Welikada ...	1,297	179	67	35	89	1,667	370
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	267	10	2	1	2	282	15
Negombo ...	83	26	12	2	3	126	43
Avisawella ...	224	6	2	—	2	234	10
	1,871	221	83	38	96	2,309	438
Central Province.							
Kandy Old Jail ...	116	3	1	2	2	124	8
Bogambra ...	647	112	39	12	20	830	183
Nuwara Eliya ...	61	9	4	—	1	75	14
	824	124	44	14	23	1,029	205
Northern Province.							
Jaffna ...	130	19	11	4	5	169	39
Southern Province.							
Galle ...	405	112	33	24	30	604	199
Matara ...	415	61	33	16	16	541	126
Tangalla ...	520	37	8	2	7	574	54
Hambantota ...	18	3	1	—	—	22	4
	1,358	213	75	42	53	1,741	383
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa ...	98	8	4	1	—	111	13
Trincomalee ...	15	4	1	—	—	20	5
	113	12	5	1	—	131	18
North-Western Province.							
Kurunegala ...	235	14	2	4	1	256	21
Puttalam ...	28	3	1	—	—	32	4
Chilaw ...	112	19	7	2	—	140	28
	375	36	10	6	1	428	53
North-Central Province.							
Anuradhapura ...	55	13	—	2	—	70	15
Province of Uva.							
Badulla ...	111	13	4	3	4	135	24
Province of Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura ...	179	7	5	1	—	192	13
Kegalla ...	135	24	3	3	—	165	30
	314	31	8	4	—	357	43
Total of all Jails ...	5,151	682	240	114	182	6,369	1,218
Do. 1901 ...	5,382	645	255	123	176	6,581	1,199
Do. 1900 ...	4,900	600	222	100	178	6,000	1,100
Do. 1899 ...	5,163	583	166	91	155	6,158	995

E.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Unconvicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	Debtors.	Witnesses.	Further Examination.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Sentence, &c.	Arrested on Warrants, &c.	Lunatics.	Total.	Of this Total			Total Number of Unconvicted Prisoners received direct from Court.
									Females.	Juveniles.	Sick.	
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	·52	—	1·21	2·02	·37	·08	·08	4·28	1·58	—	2·79	32
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	16·44	·01	22·92	30·08	2·09	·71	3·87	76·12	—	·37	—	1,140
Negombo ...	·86	—	5·23	·71	·22	·08	·11	7·21	·25	·02	·15	216
Avisawella ...	·61	—	10·11	·62	·13	—	—	11·47	·64	—	—	324
	18·43	·01	39·47	33·43	2·81	·87	4·06	99·08	2·47	·39	2·94	1,712
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	5·93	·08	24·77	15·64	1·55	·46	1·26	49·69	1·66	·17	—	1,002
Bogambra ...	·06	—	·17	·16	·11	—	—	·50	—	—	·50	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	1·99	·02	·01	—	—	2·02	·03	·01	·01	140
	5·99	·08	26·93	15·82	1·67	·46	1·26	52·21	1·69	·18	·51	1,142
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	—	—	8·14	3·06	·02	·03	—	11·25	·35	·06	·02	212
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	1·77	·62	18·09	11·30	·71	·09	—	32·58	·41	·51	·23	826
Matara ...	—	—	4·94	8·59	·81	·01	·33	14·68	·46	·48	·07	343
Tangalla ...	—	·25	8·33	3·35	·30	—	·45	12·68	·08	·35	·21	279
Hambantota ...	—	—	1·02	·01	—	—	—	1·03	—	·07	—	22
	1·77	·87	32·38	23·25	1·82	·10	·78	60·97	·95	1·41	·51	1,470
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	—	—	4·95	1·95	1·02	·01	·08	8·01	·09	·05	·01	113
Trincomalee ...	—	—	1·07	·30	—	·01	·15	1·53	—	—	—	29
	—	—	6·02	2·25	1·02	·02	·23	9·54	·09	·05	·01	142
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	—	—	17·80	3·59	·27	—	·66	22·32	1·07	·97	·09	419
Puttalam ...	—	—	3·11	·45	·32	·30	·46	4·64	·05	·01	·02	94
Chilaw ...	·36	—	3·51	·93	·72	—	·11	5·63	·14	—	·05	140
	·36	—	24·42	4·97	1·31	·30	1·23	32·59	1·26	·98	·16	653
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura	—	—	2·43	·30	—	·04	—	2·77	·02	—	·04	84
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	1·42	·33	6·68	1·29	—	—	1·34	11·06	·70	·20	·35	297
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	·50	—	5·33	1·93	·87	·07	·85	9·55	·76	·05	·16	215
Kegalla ...	·04	—	6·88	1·50	·16	—	·88	9·46	·33	·07	·06	233
	·54	—	12·21	3·43	1·03	·07	1·73	19·01	1·09	·12	·22	448
Total of all Jails ...	28·51	1·29	158·68	87·80	9·68	1·89	10·63	298·48	8·62	3·39	4·76	6,160
Do. 1901 ...	25·31	2·21	167·11	87·99	12·31	2·42	7·61	304·96	10·36	4·28	4·92	6,330
Do. 1900 ...	18·96	1·82	157·17	78·98	12·45	1·72	10·68	281·78	11·68	2·56	5·56	6,407
Do. 1899 ...	23·11	1·73	131·25	53·33	10·70	1·29	9·68	231·09	6·85	2·02	4·34	5,454

F.—Return showing the Daily Average, Admissions, and Deaths of all Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	DAILY AVERAGE.		TOTAL.	ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.		Cubic Space per Prisoner.
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.		Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	
Western Province.								
Welikada	667·18	4·28	671·46	1,731	32	39	2	Males 891 Females2284
Mutwal	320·66	—	320·66	—	—	11	—	1,098
Mahara	583·32	—	583·32	—	—	23	—	531
Hulftsdorp	12·33	76·12	88·45	282	1,140	—	2	1,218
Negombo	95·74	7·21	102·95	130	216	12	—	1,338
Avisawella ...	3·05	11·47	14·52	234	324	—	—	629
	1,682·28	99·08	1,781·36	2,377	1,712	85	4	—
Central Province.								
Kandy Old Jail... ...	10·27	49·69	59·96	142	1,002	—	—	1,338
Bogambra	411·62	·50	412·12	830	—	25	2	987
Nuwara Eliya	30·01	2·02	32·03	75	140	—	—	782
	451·90	52·21	504·11	1,047	1,142	25	2	—
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	87·18	11·25	98·43	175	212	1	—	2,358
Southern Province.								
Galle	47·44	32·58	80·02	640	826	—	—	1,351
Matara	29·99	14·68	44·67	582	343	—	1	1,298
Tangalla	14·89	12·68	27·57	591	279	—	1	1,411
Hambantota	·79	1·03	1·82	27	22	—	—	27,571
	93·11	60·97	154·08	1,840	1,470	—	2	—
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	19·53	8·01	27·54	115	113	1	—	1,848
Trincomalee	1·08	1·53	2·61	22	29	—	—	9,205
	20·61	9·54	30·15	137	142	1	—	—
North-Western Province.								
Kurunegala	16·99	22·32	39·31	265	419	—	1	735
Puttalam	1·37	4·64	6·01	32	94	—	1	5,378
Chilaw	11·14	5·63	16·77	142	140	—	—	1,666
	29·50	32·59	62·09	439	653	—	2	—
North-Central Province.								
Anuradhapura	7·45	2·77	10·22	72	84	—	1	5,442
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	11·26	11·06	22·32	138	297	—	—	1,787
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	14·45	9·55	24·00	208	215	1	1	4,221
Kegalla	6·60	9·46	16·06	173	233	—	—	1,420
	21·05	19·01	40·06	381	448	1	1	—
Total of all Jails ...	2,404·34	298·48	2,702·82	6,606	6,160	113	12	—
Do. 1901 ...	2,447·75	304·96	2,752·71	6,935	6,330	112	9	—
Do. 1900 ...	2,231·39	283·75	2,515·14	6,260	6,407	109	2	—
Do. 1899 ...	2,360·44	231·09	2,591·53	6,487	5,454	94	7	—

G.—Return showing the Prisoners who have escaped from Ceylon Prisons and were still at large on December 31, 1902.

JAILS.	Number of Escaped Prisoners at large on December 31, 1901.		Escaped during 1902.		Recaptured during 1902.		Struck off as being over 12 years at large.		Number of Escaped Prisoners still at large on December 31, 1902.	
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	80	—	73	—	—	—	7	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avisawella ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	81	—	74	—	—	—	8	1
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bogambra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.										
Kurunegala ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Puttalam ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chilaw ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
North-Central Province.										
Anuradhapura ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa,										
Ratnapura ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total of all Jails...	10	2	81	—	75	—	—	—	16	2
Do. 1901 ...	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Do. 1900 ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 1899 ...	—	—	3	5	3	5	—	—	—	—

H.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted on Prisoners for Breaches of Prison Rules in the Jails of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	BY SUPERINTENDENTS.												BY PRISON VISITORS.				BY COURT.	GRAND TOTAL.	Total Number of Prisoners Punished.
	Forfeiture of Marks.	Lashes with a Cat.	Strokes with a Rattan.	Disrated from Constable's Office.	Solitary Confinement on Refractory Diet.	Reduced to Class IV.	Reduced to Penal No. 1.	Reduced to Penal No. 2.	Penal Stage on Ordinary Diet.	Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Otherwise.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.	Lashes and Strokes.	Otherwise.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.		
Western Province.																			
Welikada	125	6	93	16	8	63	918	40	—	—	52	1,321	1	1	1	3	—	1,324	1,140
Mutwal	29	2	3	3	—	90	327	20	—	—	23	497	—	—	—	—	—	497	438
Mahara	66	1	9	9	—	119	960	27	—	—	33	1,224	24	56	—	80	11	1,315	1,133
Hulftsdorp	5	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	2	32	108	—	—	—	—	—	108	102
Negombo	2	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	1	32	30
Avisawella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	227	9	105	28	77	272	2,234	88	—	2	140	3,182	25	57	1	83	12	3,277	2,844
Central Province.																			
Kandy Old Jail	1	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Bogambra	10	—	9	3	—	5	404	1	—	—	—	432	—	—	—	—	—	432	301
Nuwara Eliya... ...	20	—	—	—	—	9	9	2	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	36
	31	—	9	3	5	14	415	3	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	480	345
Northern Province.																			
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	19
Southern Province.																			
Galle	1	—	2	—	1	1	13	—	—	2	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	18
Matara	—	—	11	—	6	—	9	1	—	—	16	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	43
Tangalla	1	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	—	2	11	30	1	—	—	1	—	31	29
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	2	—	17	—	7	1	34	1	—	5	27	94	1	—	—	1	—	95	91

Jails.	By Superintendents.												By Prison Visitors.				By Court.	Grand Total.	Total Number of Prisoners Punished.
	Forfeiture of Marks.	Lashes with a Cat.	Strokes with a Rattan.	Disrated from Constable's Office.	Solitary Confinement on Refractory Diet.	Reduced to Class IV.	Reduced to Penal No. 1.	Reduced to Penal No. 2.	Penal Stage on Ordinary Diet.	Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Otherwise.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.	Lashes and Strokes.	Otherwise.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.		
Eastern Province.																			
Batticaloa	3	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
North-Western Province.																			
Kurunegala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	8	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
North-Central Province.																			
Anuradhapura	3	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	12
Province of Uva.																			
Badulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																			
Ratnapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	4	10	1	—	—	1	—	11	9
Kegalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	4	12	1	—	—	1	—	13	11
Total of all Jails ...	266	9	134	31	90	289	2,741	94	—	16	171	3,841	27	57	1	85	12	3,938	3,356
Do. 1901 ...	175	9	136	17	89	330	2,181	100	4	10	185	3,236	9	3	—	12	1	3,249	2,826

I.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted for Offences committed by the Officers of the Jails of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	By Court.			By Superintendents.				GRAND TOTAL.	Total Number of Officers punished.
	By Imprisonment.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	Struck off or Services dispensed with.	By Dismissal.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.		
Western Province.									
Welikada ...	—	3	3	10	17	722	749	752	583
Mutwal ...	—	2	2	3	4	203	210	212	182
Mahara ...	—	—	—	14	15	408	437	437	357
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	63	63	63	52
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	21	19
Avisawella ...	—	1	1	—	—	5	5	6	6
	—	6	6	27	36	1,422	1485	1491	1199
Central Province.									
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	12	11
Bogambra ...	—	1	1	—	4	109	113	114	55
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
	—	1	1	—	4	123	127	128	68
Northern Province.									
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	1	2	15	18	18	12
Southern Province.									
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	1	18	19	19	11
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	1	32	33	33	23
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	—	—	—	—	2	55	57	57	39
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2
	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	6	6
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	6	6
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	2	—	2	1	1	9	11	13	13
	2	—	2	1	3	13	17	19	19
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	—	1	2	8	11	11	11
Province of Uva.									
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	5
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	—	1	29	30	30	25
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
	—	—	—	—	1	31	32	32	27
Total of all Jails ...	2	7	9	30	52	1,676	1,758	1,767	1,386
Do. 1901 ...	—	3	3	16	38	1,198	1,252	1,255	1,014
Do. 1900 ...	1	2	3	27	67	1,009	1,103	1,106	918
Do. 1899 ...	3	3	6	40	62	883	985	991	741

K.—Return of Prisoners of all Classes treated in the various Jail Hospitals of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	Remained on December 31, 1901.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged in 1902.	Hanged.	Died from Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital on December 31, 1902.	Average Daily Strength of all Prisoners.	Average Daily Strength of all Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	98	1,699	1,669	13	41	87	671·46	72·22	10·75	6·11
Mutwal ...	27	373	380	—	11	9	320·66	16·75	5·22	3·43
Mahara ...	45	1,570	1,578	—	22	15	583·32	28·70	4·92	3·82
Hulftsdorp ...	5	72	74	—	2	1	88·45	3·00	3·39	2·26
Negombo ...	9	223	214	—	12	6	102·95	7·39	7·21	11·65
Avisawella ...	—	6	6	—	—	—	14·52	·06	·41	—
	184	3,943	3,921	13	88	118	1,781·36	128·12	—	—
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail...	—	—	—	—	—	—	59·96	—	—	—
Bogambra ...	14	797	760	6	27	24	412·12	18·76	4·55	5·82
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	52	50	—	—	3	32·03	1·32	4·12	—
	15	849	810	6	27	27	504·11	20·08	—	—
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	3	80	81	—	1	1	98·43	1·42	1·44	1·02
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	1	65	64	3	—	2	80·02	1·19	1·48	—
Matara ...	1	12	12	7	1	—	44·67	·23	·51	2·24
Tangalla ...	—	61	60	—	1	—	27·57	·97	3·52	3·63
Hambantota ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	1·82	·01	·55	—
	2	140	138	10	2	2	154·08	2·40	—	—
Eastern Province..										
Batticaloa ...	—	33	29	1	1	3	27·54	1·34	4·87	3·63
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·61	—	—	—
	—	33	29	1	1	3	30·15	1·34	—	—
North-Western Province.										
Kurunegala ...	—	15	15	—	—	—	39·31	·22	·56	—
Puttalam ...	—	13	12	—	1	—	6·01	·34	5·66	16·63
Chilaw ...	—	6	6	—	—	—	16·77	·20	1·19	—
	—	34	33	—	1	—	62·09	·76	—	—
North-Central Province.										
Anuradhapura ...	—	12	11	—	1	—	10·22	·29	2·83	·98
Province of Uva..										
Badulla ...	1	30	31	—	—	—	22·32	·90	4·03	—
P. of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	—	22	20	—	2	—	24·00	·53	2·21	8·33
Kegalla ...	—	8	8	—	—	—	16·06	·16	1·00	—
	—	30	28	—	2	—	40·06	·69	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	205	5,151	5,082	30	123	151	2,702·82	156·00	—	—
Do. 1901 ...	134	4,647	4,457	37	119	205	2,752·71	152·92	—	—
Do. 1900 ...	128	4,331	4,214	32	111	134	2,515·14	147·64	—	—
Do. 1899 ...	187	4,079	4,039	21	99	128	2,591·53	130·19	—	—

L.—Return showing the Religions of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.							UNCONVICTED.						
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.														
Welikada ...	39	271	1,045	186	185	5	1,731	—	7	22	—	2	1	32
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	11	61	113	56	38	3	282	27	148	680	149	136	—	1,140
Negombo ...	5	58	54	9	4	—	130	3	97	94	12	10	—	216
Avisawella ...	1	9	152	—	6	66	234	3	25	194	—	8	94	324
	56	399	1,364	251	233	74	2,377	33	277	990	161	156	95	1,712
Central Province.														
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	6	92	41	3	—	142	9	106	556	259	70	2	1,002
Bogambra ...	13	44	464	248	61	—	830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	8	33	30	4	—	75	3	7	59	66	5	—	140
	13	58	589	319	68	—	1,047	12	113	615	325	75	2	1,142
Northern Province.														
Jaffna ...	2	15	—	156	2	—	175	5	13	2	185	7	—	212
Southern Province.														
Galle ...	3	4	594	9	29	1	640	3	6	775	9	33	—	826
Matara ...	—	—	580	—	2	—	582	—	—	335	2	6	—	343
Tangalla ...	1	1	586	2	1	—	591	—	—	278	—	1	—	279
Hambantota ...	—	1	23	—	3	—	27	—	—	18	—	4	—	22
	4	6	1,783	11	35	1	1,840	3	6	1,406	11	44	—	1,470
Eastern Province.														
Batticaloa ...	1	5	6	57	46	—	115	4	2	6	35	65	1	113
Trincomalee ...	4	2	1	9	6	—	22	1	3	2	19	4	—	29
	5	7	7	66	52	—	137	5	5	8	54	69	1	142
North-Western Province.														
Kurunegala ...	2	19	208	23	13	—	265	5	26	346	28	14	—	419
Puttalam ...	—	4	10	11	7	—	32	—	34	22	21	17	—	94
Chilaw ...	—	78	50	13	1	—	142	—	64	70	4	2	—	140
	2	101	268	47	21	—	439	5	124	438	53	33	—	653
North-Central Province.														
Anuradhapura ...	1	10	33	27	1	—	72	1	10	37	28	8	—	84
Province of Uva.														
Badulla ...	3	4	92	27	12	—	138	7	13	187	72	17	1	297
Province of Sabaragamuwa.														
Ratnapura ...	—	2	187	18	1	—	208	—	3	133	71	8	—	215
Kegalla ...	—	4	152	15	2	—	173	2	5	192	27	7	—	233
	—	6	339	33	3	—	381	2	8	325	98	15	—	448
Total of all Jails ...	86	606	4,475	937	427	75	6,606	73	569	4,008	987	424	99	6,160
Do. 1901 ...	76	693	4,609	1,013	466	78	6,935	80	592	4,262	968	373	55	6,330
Do. 1900 ...	80	627	4,184	818	481	70	6,260	70	509	4,470	923	387	48	6,407
Do. 1899 ...	71	565	4,318	959	504	70	6,487	62	466	3,746	815	300	65	5,454

M.—Return showing the Nationalities of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.									UNCONVICTED.								
	Resident Europeans.	Non-resident Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Resident Europeans.	Non-resident Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.																		
Welikada ...	—	41	18	1,181	312	130	17	32	1,731	—	—	—	22	8	2	—	—	32
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	4	6	141	92	34	3	2	282	—	3	10	803	191	116	13	4	1,140
Negombo ...	—	—	—	112	13	4	—	1	130	—	—	—	181	25	9	—	1	216
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	133	94	5	1	1	234	—	—	1	179	126	7	—	11	324
	—	45	24	1,567	511	173	21	36	2,377	—	3	11	1,185	350	134	13	16	1,712
Central Province.																		
Kandy Old Jail...	—	—	—	92	47	3	—	—	142	—	—	6	612	303	77	2	2	1,002
Bogambra ...	—	—	5	478	288	54	3	2	830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	1	38	32	2	2	—	75	—	—	2	62	71	5	—	—	140
	—	—	6	608	367	59	5	2	1,047	—	—	8	674	374	82	2	2	1,142
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ...	—	—	2	2	169	1	1	—	175	—	—	3	2	200	7	—	—	212
Southern Province.																		
Galle ...	—	—	—	593	11	21	8	7	640	1	—	1	769	21	25	6	3	826
Matara ...	—	—	—	573	7	2	—	—	582	—	—	—	334	4	5	—	—	343
Tangalla ...	—	—	1	587	2	1	—	—	591	—	—	—	278	—	1	—	—	279
Hambantota ...	—	—	1	22	1	3	—	—	27	—	—	—	18	—	4	—	—	22
	—	—	2	1,775	21	27	8	7	1,840	1	—	1	1,399	25	35	6	3	1,470
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ...	—	—	3	7	59	44	1	1	115	—	—	1	8	38	65	—	1	113
Trincomalee ...	—	2	—	1	11	6	—	2	22	—	—	—	4	21	4	—	—	29
	—	2	3	8	70	50	1	3	137	—	—	1	12	59	69	—	1	142
North-Western Province.																		
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	220	32	11	1	1	265	—	—	2	373	29	14	—	1	419
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	11	14	6	1	—	32	—	—	1	46	28	15	2	2	94
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	122	17	1	—	2	142	—	—	—	123	15	2	—	—	140
	—	—	—	353	63	18	2	3	439	—	—	3	542	72	31	2	3	653
North-Central Province.																		
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	—	37	35	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	43	27	5	2	7	84
Province of Uva.																		
Badulla ...	—	—	—	96	29	12	—	1	138	—	—	3	194	82	17	—	1	297
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																		
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	189	18	1	—	—	208	—	—	—	136	71	8	—	—	215
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	155	16	2	—	—	173	—	—	1	195	30	7	—	—	233
	—	—	—	344	34	3	—	—	381	—	—	1	331	101	15	—	—	448
Total of all Jails ...	—	47	37	4,790	1,299	343	38	52	6,606	1	3	31	4,382	1,290	395	25	33	6,160
Do. 1901 ...	2	37	56	4,911	1,420	392	25	92	6,935	2	6	45	4,671	1,227	326	30	23	6,330
Do. 1900 ...	21		39	4,472	1,224	383	46	75	6,260	6		28	4,868	1,095	354	22	34	6,407
Do. 1899 ...	21		33	4,619	1,295	408	34	77	6,487	16		29	4,036	1,063	277	19	14	5,454

N.—Return showing the Ages of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.									UNCONVICTED.								
	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.
Western Province.																		
Welikada ...	1	257	943	342	132	45	6	5	1,731	1	2	11	10	2	4	2	—	32
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	4	25	132	80	26	7	5	3	282	22	81	623	286	86	25	12	5	1,140
Negombo ...	—	16	75	29	7	2	1	—	130	2	35	104	44	27	3	1	—	216
Avisawella ...	—	32	111	62	21	7	1	—	234	—	61	176	51	21	14	1	—	324
	5	330	1261	513	186	61	13	8	2,377	25	179	914	391	136	46	16	5	1,712
Central Province.																		
Kandy Old Jail ...	4	12	58	35	18	12	1	2	142	15	117	468	247	106	35	14	—	1,002
Bogambra ...	1	76	410	190	97	41	14	1	830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	5	37	22	9	1	1	—	75	2	4	76	38	15	5	—	—	140
	5	93	505	247	124	54	16	3	1,047	17	121	544	285	121	40	14	—	1,142
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ...	—	17	80	48	19	10	1	—	175	2	29	92	53	21	14	—	1	212
Southern Province.																		
Galle ...	2	118	296	124	49	34	12	5	640	25	142	368	142	90	45	9	5	826
Matara ...	8	86	304	93	50	28	12	1	582	3	59	186	50	25	11	7	2	343
Tangalla ...	3	88	299	95	64	30	9	3	591	4	39	148	50	26	10	2	—	279
Hambantota ...	—	5	15	1	3	2	1	—	27	3	1	13	5	—	—	—	—	22
	13	297	914	313	166	94	34	9	1,840	35	241	715	247	141	66	18	7	1,470
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ...	2	12	46	37	12	3	1	2	115	3	15	60	22	10	3	—	—	113
Trincomalee ...	—	2	15	1	2	2	—	—	22	—	3	18	6	2	—	—	—	29
	2	14	61	38	14	5	1	2	137	3	18	78	28	12	3	—	—	142
North-Western Province.																		
Kurunegala ...	—	13	141	87	15	7	2	—	265	15	15	218	125	26	13	6	1	419
Puttalam ...	2	—	20	5	4	1	—	—	32	1	12	32	29	19	1	—	—	94
Chilaw ...	—	7	92	30	9	2	1	1	142	1	5	100	24	5	3	2	—	140
	2	20	253	122	28	10	3	1	439	17	32	350	178	50	17	8	1	653
North-Central Province.																		
Anuradhapura ...	—	7	32	21	7	3	2	—	72	—	13	38	23	9	1	—	—	84
Province of Uva.																		
Badulla ...	—	5	93	19	11	8	2	—	138	2	23	162	58	29	19	2	2	297
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																		
Ratnapura ...	—	25	95	42	24	15	7	—	208	9	32	103	40	17	10	2	2	215
Kegalla ...	—	10	108	33	17	4	1	—	173	1	19	124	54	24	10	1	—	233
	—	35	203	75	41	19	8	—	381	10	51	227	94	41	20	3	2	448
Total of all Jails ...	27	818	3402	1396	596	264	80	23	6,606	111	707	3120	1357	560	226	61	18	6,160
Do. 1901	45	981	3618	1343	579	290	66	13	6,935	114	781	3313	1295	521	225	66	15	6,330
Do. 1900	38	815	3170	1398	552	224	47	16	6,260	107	842	3239	1327	595	241	41	15	6,407
Do. 1899	69	858	3149	1414	645	292	51	9	6,487	91	675	2741	1212	468	216	39	12	5,454

O.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1902, on Conviction before the Supreme Court, classified according to Crimes.

JAILS.	Offences against Person.																Offences against Property with Violence.					Offences against Property without Violence.										Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.								Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Murder and Manslaughter	Assault, Aggravated.	Attempt to Murder.	Causing Death by neglect.	Shooting to cause Death.	Rape.	Attempt to commit Rape.	Kidnapping.	Abduction.	Rioting.	Obstruction to a Public Servant.	Bigamy.	Having Carnal Intercourse against Order of Nature.	Members of an Unlawful Assembly.	Otherwise.	Total.	Robbery.	Robbery and Assault.	Theft and Assault.	Otherwise.	Total.	Theft.	House-breaking.	House-breaking and Theft.	Attempt to commit House-breaking.	Cheating.	Mischief.	Criminal Trespass.	Criminal Breach of Trust.	Contempt of Court.	Otherwise.	Total.	Forgery.	Using Forged Documents. Possessing Counterfeit Coins or Notes.	False Evidence.	Contradictory Evidence.	Aiding and Abetting Forgery.	Signing a False Certificate.	Otherwise.	Total.	Unclassified, including breaches of Ordinances.	
Western Province.																																								
Welikada ...	27	18	4	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	61	14	...	...	...	14	3	11	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	23	10	...	1	2	1	...	...	14	...	112
Mutwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulftsdorp ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
Negombo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avisawella ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27	18	4	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	63	14	...	...	...	14	3	11	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	23	11	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	17	...	117
Central Province.																																									
Kandy Old Jail...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bogambra ...	18	4	3	3	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	7	4	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	1	...	...	1	9	...	54
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18	4	3	3	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	7	4	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	1	...	...	1	11	...	56
Northern Province.																																								
Jaffna ...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Southern Province.																																								
Galle ...	11	9	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	39
Matara ...	17	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	31
Tangalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28	14	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	50	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	70
Eastern Province.																																								
Batticaloa ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
North-Western Province.																																								
Kurunegala ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Puttalam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilaw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
North-Central Province.																																								
Anuradhapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.																																								
Badulla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																																								
Ratnapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kegalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of all Jails ...	81	42	7	5	4	11	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	...	1	164	23	8	...	...	31	7	11	14	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	42	14	6	4	3	1	2	1	...	31	...	268
Do. 1901...	101	118	2	2	3	9	...	1	6	16	...	2	2	...	1	3	266	40	30	4	...	74	17	39	12	1	1	4	5	1	2	1	83	13	13	5	9	...	3	...	...	43	2	468
Do. 1900...	82	46	1	...	...	3	4	5	3	24	...	4	1	24	7	204	27	21	...	...	48	11	5	25	2	...	1	3	...	2	2	51	7	5	3	10	...	...	...	...	25	...	328
Do. 1899...	71	53	4	...	...	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	149	28	19	1	...	48	29	13	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	10	62	13	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	18	2	279

P.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1902, on Conviction before the District Courts, classified according to Crimes.

JAILS.	Offences against Person.													Offences against Property with Violence.					Offences against Property without Violence.																				Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.						Miscellaneous.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Assault, Aggravated.	Voluntarily causing Hurt.	Kidnapping.	Using Criminal Force.	Rioting.	Deserting a Child.	Obstruction to a Public Servant.	Concealment of Birth.	Members of an Unlawful Assembly.	Using a Gun Negligently.	Bringing Vexatious Charges.	Armed with Deadly Weapons to cause Hurt.	Otherwise.	Total.	Robbery.	Robbery and Assault.	Theft and Assault.	Otherwise.	Total.	Theft.	House-breaking.	House-breaking and Theft.	Attempt to commit house-breaking	Criminal Breach of Trust.	Cattle Stealing.	Criminal Trespass.	Mischief.	Receiving and Retaining Stolen Property.	Cheating.	Escape from Lawful Custody.	Attempt to Escape from Lawful Custody.	Rescuing from Lawful Custody.	Found in a Building for an Unlawful Purpose.	Aiding and Abetting to Cheat.	Contempt of Court.	Otherwise.	Total.	Forgery.	Using Forged Documents.	False Evidence.	Possessing Counterfeit Coins or Notes.	Otherwise.	Total.	Unclassified, including breaches of Ordinances.	
Western Province.																																													
Welikada ...	29	22	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	10	...	...	...	10	60	...	33	...	1	...	5	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	110	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	180
Mutwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulftsdorp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	9
Negombo ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Avisawella ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34	22	4	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	10	...	...	...	10	68	5	36	...	1	...	5	2	1	4	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	129	...	2	3	...	...	5	...	209
Central Province.																																													
Kandy Old Jail ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Bogambra ...	15	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	1	21	7	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	38	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	60
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	1	21	7	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	65
Northern Province.																																													
Jaffna ...	9	2	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	3	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	32
Southern Province.																																													
Galle ...	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	...	...	...	4	17	4	14	5	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	46	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	74
Matara ...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	4	6	...	...	10	2	3	4	1	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	53
Tangalla ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	12
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	54	10	6	...	...	16	21	7	18	6	1	3	1	5	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	65	1	...	3	...	...	4	...	139
Eastern Province.																																													
Batticaloa ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	2	9	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	31
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	3	9	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	32
North-Western Province.																																													
Kurunegala ...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	36
Puttalam ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chilaw ...	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	18	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	5	...	...	...	5	13	...	...	4	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	66
North-Central Province.																																													
Anuradhapura ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Province of Uva.																																													
Badulla ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																																													
Ratnapura ...	7	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	23
Kegalla ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	28
	13	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	51
Total of all Jails ...	131	69	5	4	10	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	228	38	6	...	...	44	139	24	86	10	10	4	11	9	6	8	2	1	1	4	3	...	2	320	2	3	12	1	...	18	1	611
Do. 1901...	168	74	3	4	17	3	6	2	5	...	5	4	2	293	47	...	2	...	49	136	24	49	1	20	12	8	8	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	9	8	285	3	4	10	2	...	19	...	646
Do. 1900...	159	85	4	4	21	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	281	35	2	...	2	39	150	19	42	4	13	8	11	6	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	7	271	1	2	14	...	...	17	3	611
Do. 1899...	138	43	2	9	19	1	11	7	...	...	...	...	2	232	43	2	...	2	47	73	26	29	...	2	6	5	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	161	2	...	8	...	2	12	...	452

Q.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1902, on Conviction before the Minor (Police, &c.) Courts, classified according to Crimes.

| JAILS. | Strictly Criminal Offences. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Statutory Offences of a *quasi* Criminal Nature: Breaches of Ordinances relating to— | | | | | | | | | | | | |

R.—Return showing the Expenditure under each Head on each of the Prisons of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	Personal Emoluments.	Victualling.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing and Bedding.	Lighting.	Equipment.	Materials for Manufacture.	Additional Staff.	Transfer Expenses.	Special Charges.	Petty Expenses.	Horse Allowance.	Carriage Allowance to Shroff.	House Allowance to Medical Officer, Convict Establishment.	House Allowance to Medical Officer and Mutwal, Deputy Jailer, Negombo.	Station Allowance to Deputy Jailer, Mahara.	Allowance to Jailer, Chilaw, for Measuring Prisoners.	Police Guards.	Total.	Gross Cost per Head.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.																				
Welikada ...																				
Mutwal ...	92,211 96	113729 51	20,954 52	17,252 88	3,116 62	3,794 43	3,077 48	14,083 45	11,833 16	9,392 80	1,215 35	840 0	180 0	600 0	600 0	600 0	—	—	293482 6	186 28
Mahara ...																				
Hulftsdorp ...	5,863 22	6,581 14	—	165 43	198 80	107 26	—	65 80	16 45	392 93	406 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,797 14	146 36
Negombo ...	4,772 77	8,963 89	1,054 22	483 27	149 72	163 28	953 36	822 2	415 19	873 26	164 11	—	—	—	150 0	—	—	—	18,965 9	139 56
Avisawella ...	896 0	2,349 96	2 81	29 10	101 80	44 19	—	668 6	236 63	119 75	77 58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,525 88	290 86
	103743 95	131624 50	22,011 55	17,930 68	3,566 94	4,109 16	4,030 84	15,639 33	12,501 43	10,778 74	1,863 15	840 0	180 0	600 0	750 0	600 0	—	—	330770 27	
Central Province.																				
Kandy Old Jail ...	3,250 0	4,636 11	5 15	313 4	141 66	42 25	7 50	206 36	254 7	564 85	78 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,499 15	143 86
Bogambra ...	17,711 51	31,486 84	2,577 70	2,670 37	748 84	332 62	398 11	3,988 9	3,426 77	4,259 30	323 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,923 95	114 90
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,596 0	3,893 2	4 11	543 61	76 20	42 83	—	143 85	210 0	640 92	47 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,198 41	188 0
	23,557 51	40,015 97	2,586 96	3,527 2	966 70	417 70	405 61	4,338 30	3,890 84	5,465 7	449 83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,621 51	
Northern Province.																				
Jaffna ...	8,262 53	8,933 21	264 67	243 35	383 56	170 20	162 94	521 51	761 68	1,265 0	227 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,196 30	191 81
Southern Province																				
Galle ...	5,272 97	5,808 68	11 84	401 63	146 44	189 65	—	755 70	2,026 33	930 53	179 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,723 22	149 36
Matara ...	1,850 0	3,804 69	83 70	109 57	105 98	61 29	—	647 91	1,344 45	159 66	520 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,687 76	153 25
Tangalla ...	1,570 59	3,014 28	8 53	53 72	117 58	67 74	—	375 64	99 98	616 39	136 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,060 78	170 21
Hambantota ...	1,047 45	599 32	—	0 75	64 84	17 96	1 90	210 68	—	127 11	63 94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,261 89	1,196 23
	9,741 1	13,226 97	104 7	565 67	434 84	336 64	1 90	1,989 93	3,598 70	1,833 69	900 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,733 65	
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa ...	1,740 0	2,581 20	9 85	73 50	127 0	110 67	25 56	390 68	280 46	579 29	132 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,050 86	192 89
Trincomalee ...	910 0	474 37	—	42 68	58 56	32 19	8 20	224 56	72 50	115 80	18 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,956 88	714 60
	2,650 0	3,055 57	9 85	116 18	185 56	142 86	33 76	615 24	352 96	695 9	150 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,007 74	
North-Western Province.																				
Kurunegala ...	2,078 70	4,217 6	27 41	121 41	101 0	62 25	49 73	400 27	521 34	1,029 37	172 98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,781 52	212 69
Puttalam ...	1,260 0	1,140 11	8 98	61 94	95 12	37 49	—	87 14	23 50	161 84	105 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,981 97	489 44
Chilaw ...	1,643 97	2,099 95	—	68 24	63 56	31 43	44 38	149 88	140 19	46 66	192 89	—	—	—	—	—	180 0	—	4,661 15	250 48
	4,982 67	7,457 12	36 39	251 59	259 68	131 17	94 11	637 29	685 3	1,237 87	471 72	—	—	—	—	—	180 0	—	16,424 64	
North-Central Province.																				
Anuradhapura ...	1,900 2	1,222 54	0 3	—	58 40	18 18	9 75	196 58	66 74	177 96	164 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,814 40	287 85
Province of Uva.																				
Badulla ...	1,427 34	3,118 25	12 0	123 45	105 27	—	7 87	501 52	784 89	134 41	160 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,375 75	231 58
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																				
Ratnapura ...	2,494 92	3,546 42	40 20	138 70	115 12	86 22	6 69	355 39	234 97	417 32	152 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,588 94	274 36
Kegalla ...	1,219 92	2,334 38	4 84	32 38	58 40	—	16 95	110 0	249 20	169 59	19 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,215 46	231 47
	3,714 84	5,880 80	45 4	171 8	173 52	86 22	23 64	465 39	484 17	586 91	172 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,804 40	
Total of all Jails ...	159979 87	214534 93	25,070 56	22,929 2	6,134 47	5,412 13	4,770 42	24,905 9	23,126 44	22,174 74	4,560 99	840 0	180 0	600 0	750 0	600 0	180 0	—	516748 66	
Do. 1901 ...	139003 46	219199 29	16,879 27	16,964 20	6,068 37	4,746 80	4,455 25	22,859 81	23,494 72	20,177 66	4,282 63	839 99	180 0	600 0	750 0	600 0	180 0	—	481281 45	
Do. 1900 ...	153079 21	196435 27	16,865 46	23,724 88	5,991 27	4,273 84	4,781 98	20,930 17	25,021 99	18,972 34	4,178 75	840 0	180 0	600 0	750 0	600 0	180 0	—	477405 18	
Do. 1899 ...	151950 46	191411 50	16,451 47	21,657 80	5,845 26	4,456 87	4,074 84	19,372 45	25,034 25	23,367 91	4,306 66	840 0	180 0	600 0	750 0	600 0	—	3,964 75	474864 22	

S.—Return showing the Labour on which the Prisoners were employed in the different Jails of Ceylon during 1902.

JAILS.	Days' Labour spent on									
	Jail Service.	Public Works.	Harbour Works.	Husk-beating.	Pingo-carrying.	Stone-breaking.	Tread-mill.	Tailors	Miscel-laneous.	TOTAL.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	40,975	20,915	—	45,085	53,868½	—	9,419	10070½	63,280	243,613
Mutwal ...	15,068	3,579	67,739½	3,264	2,157½	—	—	33½	25,160	117,001½
Mahara ...	21,518½	9,382	131,256½	3,528	3,574½	—	—	—	43,583	212,842½
Hulftsdorp ...	2,170½	94½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,265
Negombo ...	6,696	533½	—	6,232½	—	—	—	—	13,970	27,432
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	—	917	—	—	—	—	917
	86,428	34,504	198,996	58,109½	60,517½	—	9,419	10,104	145,993	604,071
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail ...	1,642½	237½	—	280½	—	—	—	167	1,419½	3,747
Bogambra ...	16,279	20,418½	—	12,623½	68,832	—	—	1,272½	30,715	150,140½
Nuwara Eliya ...	1,177	6,777	—	—	—	685	—	—	2,311	10,950
	19,098½	27,433	—	12,904	68,832	685	—	1439½	34,445½	164,837½
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	4,678½	649½	—	2,614	18,312	46	—	304	5,222½	31,826½
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	3,058½	52	—	—	242½	9,843½	—	153	3,982½	17,332
Matara ...	1,398½	605	—	4,389	—	928½	—	—	3,605½	10,926½
Tangalla ...	1,111½	107	—	563½	—	1,850½	—	—	1,799	5,431½
Hambantota ...	—	12	—	67	143	—	—	—	69	291
	5,568½	776	—	5,019½	385½	12,622½	—	153	9,456	33,981
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	1,454½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,454½
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	248	—	—	—	—	—	248
	1,454½	—	—	248	—	—	—	—	—	1,702½
North-Western Province.										
Kurunegala ...	2,186	100½	—	1,276½	59½	—	—	—	2,572½	6,195
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	282½	—	—	—	282½
Chilaw ...	1,095	—	—	2,140	—	—	—	—	—	3,235
	3,281	100½	—	3,416½	59½	282½	—	—	2,572½	9,712½
North-Central Province.										
Anuradhapura ...	1,080½	—	—	84½	169	993	—	—	—	2,327
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	1,468	—	—	84	—	1,419½	—	—	—	2,971½
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	1,299	582	—	—	—	651	—	—	—	2,532
Kegalla ...	1,085½	83	—	763	38½	—	—	—	—	1,970
	2,384½	665	—	763	38½	651	—	—	—	4,502
Total of all Jails ...	125,442	64,128	198,996	83,243	148,314	16,699½	9,419	12000½	197,689½	855,931½
Do. 1901 ...	111,518½	69,795	197,952½	97,159	161,300	16,708½	9,892½	12927½	161,439	838,692½
Do. 1900 ...	112,091½	57,653½	190,142	62,550½	146,058½	29,036½	9,470½	11348	152,464½	770,815½
Do. 1899 ...	111,525	69,087	173,948½	69,661½	132,362½	71,127½	10,659	11461½	191,954	841,786½

Return showing the Education of Prisoners admitted into the Welikada Jail during 1902.

Nature of Crime.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Convicted Prisoners who passed in Standards I. to V.	No. of Convicted Prisoners who passed in Standards VI. to VIII.	Illiterates.
Theft	524	203	16	305
Robbery	29	10	—	19
Burglary	47	23	4	20
Criminal breach of trust	43	14	4	25
Murder	21	13	5	3
Grievous hurt	63	34	2	27
Causing hurt	190	78	7	105
Assault	8	4	—	4
Disorderly conduct	198	40	4	154
Committing an affray	124	22	3	99
Unlawful gaming	76	19	2	55
Quitting service without leave	43	10	—	33
Neglect to maintain wife and children	24	14	2	8
Using criminal force	3	1	—	2
Idle and disorderly person	21	6	—	15
Receiving and retaining stolen property	14	7	—	7
Wilfully disobeying lawful commands	32	17	5	10
Exposed goods for sale on the public road	4	—	—	4
Committing mischief	9	5	—	4
Cheating	4	3	—	1
Criminal intimidation	1	1	—	—
Acting against license conditions	4	2	—	2
Having a husband living, married another	2	—	—	2
Rape	6	3	1	2
Failed to report himself while under Police supervision	11	4	—	7
Going alongside a ship before pratique was granted	10	2	—	8
Attempt to seduce from service	1	—	—	1
Retaining a building after conviction without sanction of Municipal Council	1	—	—	1
Entering a ship without permission	4	2	2	—
Criminal trespass	27	17	1	9
Behaving disorderly in the Supreme Court	1	—	1	—
Attempt to rescue from legal custody	2	1	—	1
False evidence	9	1	—	8
Causing obstruction on the road	1	—	—	1
Possessing ganja	19	8	—	11
Forgery	9	6	2	1
Abusing	2	1	—	1
Using carts without license	1	—	—	1
Insulting	4	—	—	4
Having a forged currency note	1	—	—	1
Neglect to attend to duties as servant	2	1	—	1
Disobeying his superior officers	1	—	—	1
Culpable homicide	8	6	—	2
Committing nuisance in railway train	1	—	—	1
Keeping a common gaming place	1	—	—	1
Selling liquor without license	2	—	—	2
Kidnapping	4	—	—	4
Selling noxious food	1	—	—	1
Escape from legal custody	5	1	1	3
Deserting a vessel	4	1	—	3
Fail to report himself to headman	1	—	—	1
Found in a railway enclosure	4	2	—	2
Attempt to cause hurt	1	—	—	1
Attempt to commit suicide	1	—	—	1
House trespass	3	1	—	2
Left quarantine station when under observation	2	—	—	2
Drawing fermented toddy	1	—	—	1
Clearing Crown lands	6	2	1	3
Leaving office without notice	1	1	—	—
Molesting passengers	1	—	—	1
Unlawful possession of beef	1	—	—	1
Attempt to commit theft	1	—	—	1
Offering resistance to lawful apprehension	1	1	—	—
Using forged documents	2	2	—	—
Failing to bring to the Police an article found by him	1	1	—	—
Secreting themselves and going to sea without the consent of the master	3	—	2	1
Falsely obtaining a cheque	1	1	—	—
Aiding and abetting cheating	2	1	1	—
Found in a building and failed to give satisfactory account	4	—	—	4
Uttering obscene words	1	1	—	—
Carrying a knife without license	1	—	—	1
Abetting to cause hurt	1	—	—	1
Rescuing from legal custody	2	1	—	1
Shooting with a gun	2	2	—	—
Removing arrack from one district to another	1	1	—	—
Total	1,667	597	66	1,004

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR 1902.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of Government the Administration Report of the Medical Department for the year 1902, with the usual statistical tables.

I was granted nine months' leave from the 13th April, 1902. Dr. C. T. Griffin, the Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, acted for me, and Dr. Ebell, Colonial Surgeon, acted for Dr. Griffin during this period.

I.—POPULATION: BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES.

The estimated population of the Island on 31st December, 1902, was 3,685,267 (inclusive of the military and shipping population and the prisoners of war). 141,893 births were registered and 99,680 deaths. The birth-rate was 39·0 against 37·5, and the death-rate 27·4 against 27·6 per mille in the previous year, calculated on the estimated population in the middle of the year.

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health during the past year has been on the whole good. There have been no widespread severe outbreaks of malaria; there have been a few outbreaks of cholera and smallpox, but these have been very moderate in severity and extent.

Malaria.—In the Western, Central, and North-Central Provinces malarial fevers were very slight. In the Northern Province the cases were more numerous than in the previous year, and the character of the fever was quotidian and tertian. This disease was most prevalent in the North-Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Eastern Provinces.

The relationship between malarial fevers and rainfall will be found in the accompanying charts, which have been prepared by A. J. Chalmers, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The people of the Island are becoming acquainted with the fact that malaria and mosquitoes are intimately associated, and they are being instructed as to the prevention of the disease by improved sanitation, &c.

Malaria in Colombo.—An attempt has been made during the year to find out where people primarily become infected with malaria in Colombo. There must be a number of errors in this attempt, but time will show these if the same plan adopted this year is carried out in following years. Primary malarial infection is prevalent in the wards in the following order :—

(1) Pettah (with St. Paul's and St. Sebastian's).
(2) New Bazaar.

Then a long drop in the numbers takes place, and then come—

(3) Slave Island.
(4) Kotahena.
(5) Maradana.

Primary malaria is insignificant in—

(6) Kollupitiya.
(7) Fort.

Cholera.—There were 179 cases of cholera, with 116 deaths, during 1902; outbreaks occurred in the Western, Central, Northern, Southern, Uva, and North-Western Provinces. The greatest number occurred in the Western Province, which includes the Cooly Camp at Ragama. There were 74 cases, with 55 deaths, in this Province; 36 cases and 28 deaths in the Northern Province. The North-Western Province had 29 cases and 16 deaths; the Central Province 22 cases, with 12 deaths; the Southern Province 21 cases, with 4 deaths; and in the Province of Uva there were 2 cases, with 1 death.

The establishment of the Ragama Camp for coolies has been of great benefit towards reducing the outbreaks of cholera and other infectious diseases in various parts of the Island. In nearly every outbreak of cholera during the year infection could be traced to India.

The subjoined table shows the Provinces in which outbreaks occurred, the number of cases attacked, the number of those who died, with their nationality :—

Province.	No. of Cases and Deaths.		Nationality.													
			Sinhalese.		Moors.		Tamils.		Malays.		Immigrants.		Other.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Western	74	55	42	32	4	3	4	4	—	—	22	15	2	1	74	55
Northern	36	28	—	—	—	—	36	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	28
North-Western ...	24	16	9	3	4	3	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	16
Central	22	12	—	—	—	—	22	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	12
Southern	21	4	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	4
Uva	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1
Total ...	179	116	72	39	8	6	73	54	—	—	24	16	2	1	179	116

Smallpox.—There were 146 cases of this disease, with 35 deaths; they occurred in the Western, Southern, North-Western, and Northern Provinces. In the Western Province 2 cases were remaining at the end of the year 1901 in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, and 118 cases were admitted in 1902, making a total of 120 cases, with 32 deaths. Two of these were cases from ships. The other cases were from Negombo and Moratuwa. In the Southern Province there were 19 cases, with 3 deaths; in the North-Western Province 3 cases; and in the Northern Province 2 cases. The Central, North-Central, Eastern, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces were free from smallpox during the year.

Chickenpox.—There were 2,293 cases of this disease, with 3 deaths, reported from various parts of the Island, distributed as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Western Province ...	1,057	3	Southern Province ...	222	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	238	—	North-Western Province ...	21	—
Province of Uva ...	73	—	Northern Province ...	13	—
Eastern Province ...	17	—			
North-Central Province ...	3	—	Total ...	2,293	3
Central Province ...	649	—			

Most of these cases were treated in their own homes, but in towns where an infectious diseases hospital exists many of the cases were moved there.

Measles.—This disease did not assume any alarming proportions in any of the towns or villages.

Dysentery.—This disease was fairly equally distributed throughout the Island. In the Central, Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces it was most prevalent. In the Northern Province the numbers attacked were slightly in excess of the previous year. In the Eastern Province the prevalence was not marked, but it was present throughout the year. In the Province of Uva the cases were comparatively few. The total number of cases treated in all hospitals was 3,017, with 999 deaths. The largest number treated in any one institution was at the General Hospital, Colombo, where 488 cases were admitted, of whom 89 died.

Enteric Fever.—The number of cases treated in the various hospitals throughout the Island was 242, with 63 deaths. The General Hospital, Colombo, admitted 133 cases, of whom 32 died. Some improvement has been made in the number of cases notified. This remark applies especially to Colombo, owing to the attention of the public having been drawn to the law by advertisement in the *Gazette* and local Press; still I have no doubt very many cases occurred, of the existence of which the authorities had no knowledge.

Causation of Enteric Fever.—Many of the cases are landed from the port. Pollution of water and milk are the commonest causes of this disease here. The cesspit system, which exists in some of the large towns, notably Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, has much influence on increasing the number of cases.

Leprosy.—The total number of cases reported during the year 1902 was 560, against 590 in the previous year, being a decrease of 30 cases.

Return of Lepers treated as Outdoor Patients in the Hospitals and Dispensaries during the Years 1901 and 1902.

	1901.	1902.		1901.	1902.
Western Province ...	48	32	North-Central Province ...	—	—
Central Province ...	6	28	Province of Uva ...	7	4
Northern Province ...	6	9	Province of Sabaragamuwa	10	40
Southern Province ...	19	29			
Eastern Province ...	37	6	Total ...	135	148
North-Western Province ...	2	—			

382 cases were treated in the Leper Asylum, Hendala, and 30 in the Kalmunai wards. The new cases came from the following places :—

	New Cases.		New Cases.
Western Province	37	Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	3
Central Province	2	Mauritius	1
Southern Province	8		
Southern India	6	Total ...	59
Province of Uva	2		

The Western Province, which includes the Colombo District, shows the largest number of cases, but this may be due to the proximity of the Asylum for the residents.

The Leper Ordinance came into operation at the beginning of this year, and 113 cases have been reported. Many of them have been accommodated in the Hendala Asylum; a few have been isolated in their own homes, where the conditions existed which allowed this. Dr. Meier, the Superintendent at Hendala, in his report remarks on the smaller number of admissions to the Asylum this year as compared with previous years, and he considers this is due to the Ordinance. In former years patients voluntarily sought admission, whereas now they avoid, if possible, being sent; they prefer their liberty to a lifelong residence in the Asylum.

Dr. Van Houten of the Dutch Ambulance, a prisoner of war, worked on the subject of leprosy during the year, and published some valuable scientific results. He isolated a bacillus which he cultivated outside the human body.

Anchylostomiasis.—This disease is constantly being introduced from India by Malabar coolies, and is spread broadcast owing to the careless habits of the cooly, who pollutes the soil and water with his excreta. This disease is on the increase. There were 1,609 admissions in all hospitals, with 257 deaths. The largest number was treated in the Colombo Hospital, viz., 702 admissions, with 47 deaths. A large number of cases occurs in the planting districts. The danger of the disease exists in the profound anæmia, which so lowers the vitality that the victim is carried off by practically any intercurrent complaint. I am inclined to regard a part at least of the increase in the reported cases of anchylostomiasis to the fact that the disease is recognized now, while only a few years ago it would probably have been regarded as anæmia consequent on malarial fever.

Parangi.—From the hospital returns it would appear that the number of admissions for this disease has steadily increased during the last five years, but not in proportion to the increase of the population, so that the number affected in ratio to the inhabitants is becoming less every year. As food becomes more easily obtainable with the extension of irrigation, and as sanitary methods become more generally known, this disease will show a marked decrease. The death-rate is remarkably small: out of 3,434 admissions for this disease during the year there were only 10 deaths.

I attach herewith a return of the principal diseases for the last five years for purposes of comparison :—

Comparative Statement of Principal Diseases for the last Five Years.

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
	Cholera.			*Enteric Fever.*	
1898	533	320	1898	161	52
1899	—	—	1899	170	61
1900	814	456	1900	224	77
1901	152	97	1901	292	74
1902	179	116	1902	243	63
	Smallpox.			*Leprosy.*	
1898	14	3	1898	528	51
1899	334	56	1899	506	53
1900	252	42	1900	635	43
1901	390	75	1901	518	56
1902	146	35	1902	483	48
	Chickenpox.			*Anchylostomiasis.*	
1898	84	—	1898	1,201	212
1899	1,211	1	1899	1,255	234
1900	935	—	1900	1,336	273
1901	1,762	6	1901	1,691	326
1902	2,293	3	1902	1,609	257
	Measles.			*Parangi.*	
1898	45	1	1898	3,267	14
1899	29	1	1899	3,080	10
1900	23	—	1900	3,646	9
1901	44	—	1901	3,117	12
1902	196	2	1902	3,434	10
	Dysentery.			*Malarial Fever.*	
1898	2,774	1,034	1898	6,097	299
1899	2,639	930	1899	8,305	697
1900	3,204	934	1900	6,226	147
1901	4,177	1,543	1901	5,665	89
1902	3,017	999	1902	6,513	115

NOTE.—Cases of these diseases at Boer Camps not included.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO MALARIA.

This is the third year during which a series of charts has been prepared to illustrate the relationship between malaria and the rainfall. The report for 1900 contains curves which, though illustrating the general truth of the relationship, yet could hardly be considered as very satisfactory, owing to the small number of figures available for the curves. The report for 1901, however, contains curves which were considered to be approximately accurate.

The Island has again been roughly divided into eastern and western portions, affected by the north-east and south-west monsoons respectively. The charts show the curves of the numbers of total diseases and malaria and the average rainfall. The subject may be considered under two heads—

(*a*) The malaria in the west.
(*b*) The malaria in the east.

(*a*) *The Malaria in the West.*—Chart I. shows the curve of total diseases in the western portion of Ceylon. It will be noticed that there are two maxima, one in January and the other in May; and two minima, one in February and the other in October and November. In most details this curve corresponds with last year, with the exception that the one which should begin in October is deferred till December.

Chart II. shows the curve of malaria in the west. Its maximum is in January, and after a slight rise in April it falls to a minimum in October and November. Comparing this with last year a general similarity can be noted, but the minimum is deferred from September to October, and the rise only begins in December instead of in October.

Chart III. shows the total rainfall from a number of stations in the west, represented as the mean rainfall and not in the aggregate.

The average rainfall is considerably greater than last year, and the great maximum is in October instead of November, though the rainfall in November and even in December is much more than last year's: *e.g.*, in November, 1901, the rainfall was over 11, while in 1902 it is over 40; in December, 1901, it was over 6·6, while in 1902 it is over 20.

The reason of the usual rise of the malarial curve directly after the rain is probably due to the old cases of malaria getting fever from the chills; and the great rise in January, about four to eight weeks after the usual rise of the rainfall in November, is due to the fact that the land after the rain is covered with water; therefore the mosquitoes abound and multiply, and finding the parasite in numbers in the old cases, spread malaria rapidly.

This theory to explain the usual curve holds good for the unusual curve this year. While the rain is prevailing in October, November, and December there is but little chance for mosquitoes to travel and infect people; consequently the usual rise in December is not seen, and the increase, which is slight, is probably due to old cases. But owing to the wet there is more malaria than in previous years—*e.g.*, October, 1901, from 7,000 to 8,000 cases, in November 8,000 to 9,000, in December 12,000 to 13,000, while in 1902 the figures are 11,000 to 12,000, 11,000 to 12,000, 12,000 to 13,000, respectively—so that the amount in December of the two years is about the same, while that of October and November is much above the average; hence the rise is not observed, though the number of cases of malaria in December is as great.

The Malaria in the East.—Chart IV. shows the curve of total cases of disease, Chart V. the malaria, and Chart VI. the rainfall. If these are compared with previous years, it will at once be seen that they closely coincide. The rainfall curve does not show the rise in April which it did in 1901. The explanation given above explains these curves. There does not appear to have been heavy rain in October and December, as seen in the west.

General Remarks.—It will thus be seen that the rainfall, influencing the development of the mosquito, produces an enormous effect on the health of Ceylon. Further, that malaria is by far the most important disease of Ceylon, and that this is more so in the east than in the west. The similarity of the curves of the total disease and that of malaria is in general well marked; the other rises in the general curve being due most probably to dysentery and diarrhœa, though this requires further investigation. The most unhealthy month in Ceylon is January.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY AND OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

The general sanitary condition of the Island remains in much the same condition as last year. The same methods of disposal of dust and fœcal matter exist, and, though by no means satisfactory, are still far from bad when compared with other tropical countries. The water supply is often very good, and steps are being taken every year to remedy defects.

Colombo.—The town is growing rapidly, and urgent methods are needed and are being taken to keep it in as sanitary a condition as possible.

Port sanitation is the first consideration, as the number of ships entering the port from all parts of the world is rapidly increasing, and the first line of defence to the town against disease is the sanitation of the port. This has been carried out in a most efficient manner during the year. In the town itself the streets have been made wider, so that air space is abundant, but the dust is objectionable and detrimental to health. The streets should, if possible, be watered more frequently to allay this nuisance. The houses of the poor still need much improvement, and attempts to make these more healthy and sanitary are making their mark. The scavenging is fairly good.

The fœcal matter is still removed at night and buried. It need hardly be said that this is objectionable, and that some other method is desirable. Much has been done, but much remains to be done, with regard to the drainage of Colombo. Everywhere collections of stagnant water are to be seen. The smaller system of drainage, as proposed by Mr. Mansergh, C.M.G., is on the point of being carried out.

The water supply from Labugama is deficient in quantity; this defect will be remedied when the new reservoir in the northern part of the town is completed and the main duplicated from Labugama to Colombo. The analysis of the water shows it to be always of very good quality.

Infectious cases, viz., smallpox and enteric fever, have been common.

Kandy, the capital of the Central Province, possesses a Municipality, and employs a medical man as Sanitary Officer. The drainage of the town is defective, but measures are under consideration for an improved system. The water supply is of good quality, but during a long drought is a source of some anxiety. The town itself is well scavenged, and is lighted by electricity. The burial of night soil is the method adopted for the conservancy of the town.

Jaffna, the chief town of the Northern Province, possesses neither a Municipality nor a Local Board. Certain parts of the town are in a very crowded and an insanitary state. There are two public latrines, which are not resorted to. The cesspit system is in vogue. The water supply is from uncovered wells. A new scheme for the water supply of the town is under consideration. Sunlight and free circulation of air are interfered with by the houses being huddled together and by high cadjan fences. The foreshore and other places are fouled and polluted. Drainage requires attention.

Galle, the capital of the Southern Province, possesses a Municipality. Although a good many improvements have been effected as regards the drainage and conservancy, much yet remains to be done. The water supply is still derived from the Bikke reservoir; a system of filtration has not yet been arranged owing to the cost. The dry-earth system has been introduced in some parts of the town, and has been found to work satisfactorily. Although a good deal has been done as regards the drains in the Fort, they are still very defective in several localities.

Batticaloa, the chief town of the Eastern Province, possesses a Local Board, and the sanitary condition is said to be fairly satisfactory. The drainage is very bad, and the water supply equally

Chart I.

Total Diseases in the West

1902.

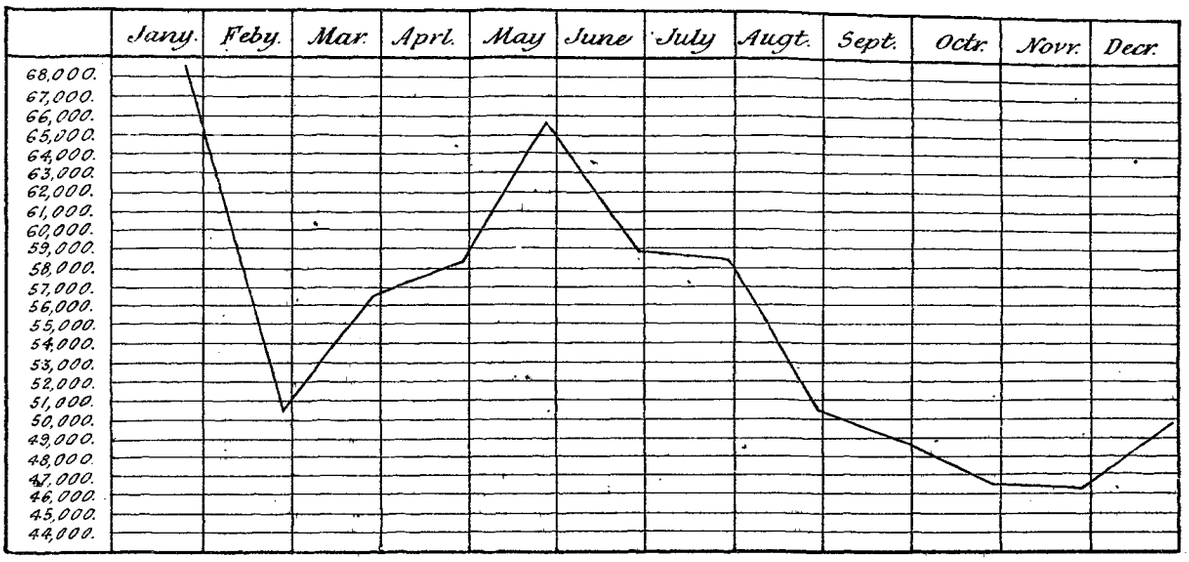


Chart II.

Malaria in the West

1902.

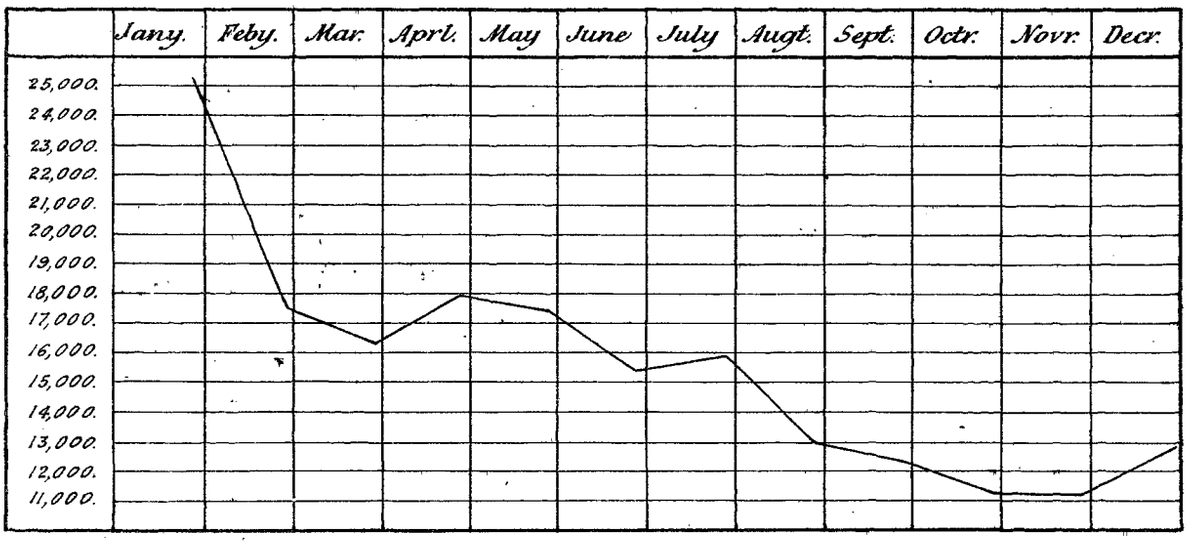
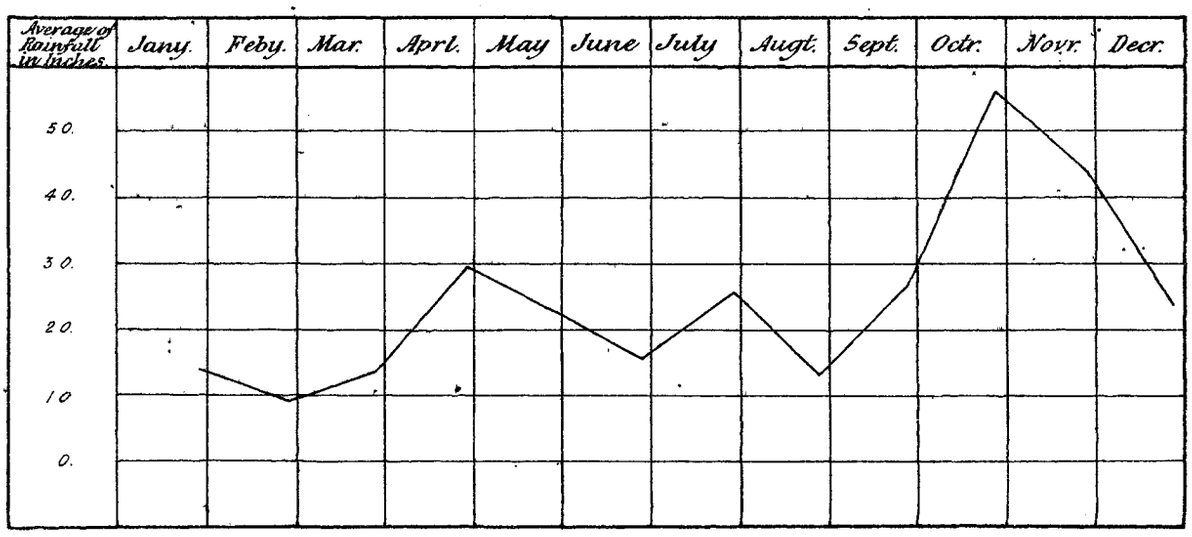


Chart III.

Rainfall in the West.

1902.



Lith. S.G.O. N°130/03.

Chart IV.
Total Diseases in the East
1902.

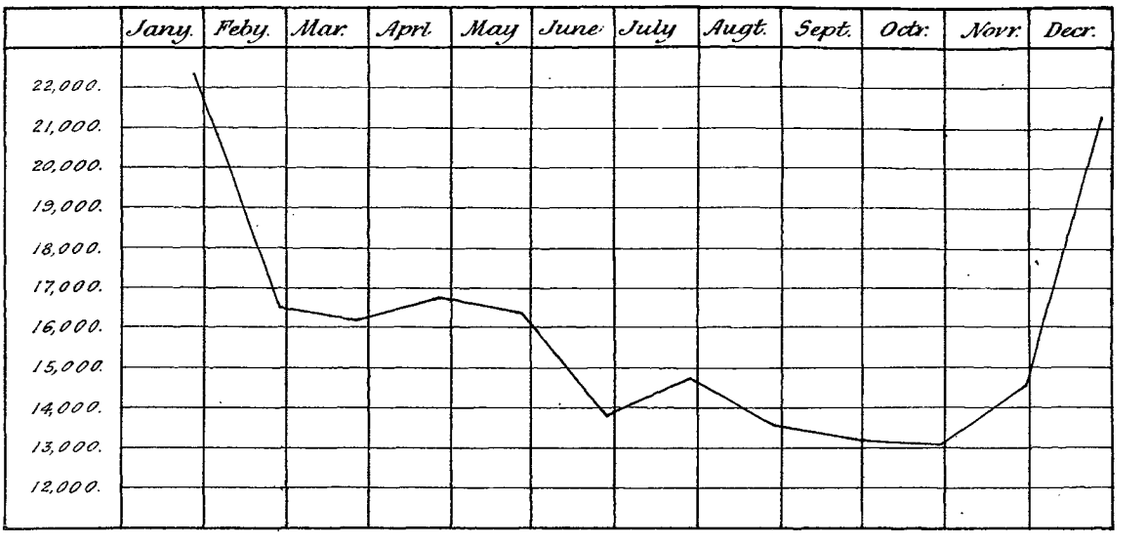


Chart V.
Malaria in the East.
1902.

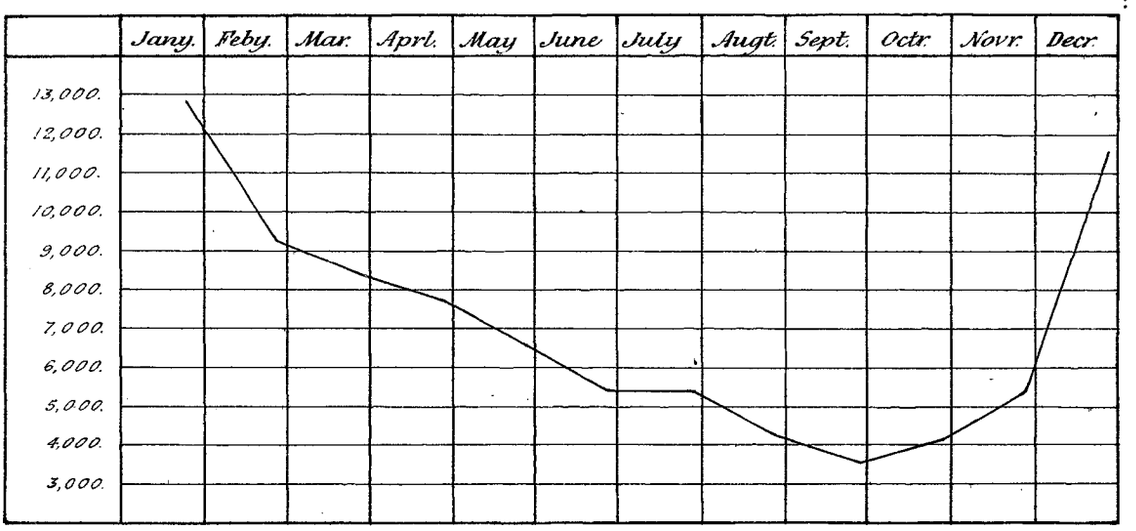
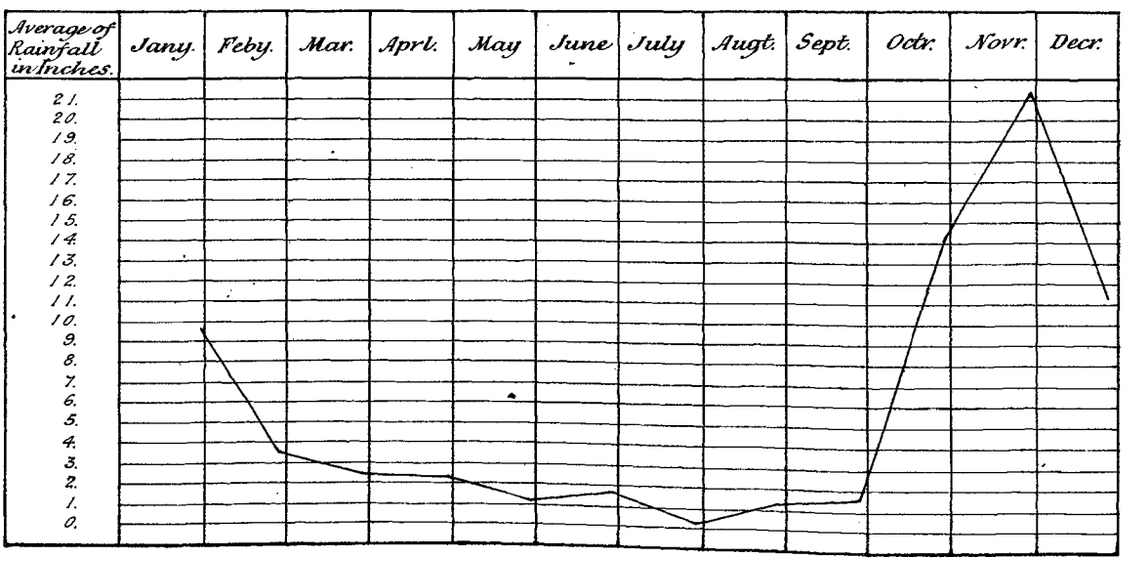


Chart VI.
Rainfall in the East
1902.



so ; the small supply of good water from wells is curtailed by the wells running dry during drought. The latrine arrangements are very defective ; cesspits are used. As in Jaffna, the foreshore and neighbouring jungles are polluted by human excreta.

Kurunegala, the chief town of the North-Western Province, is in a bad sanitary condition ; its drainage and water supply are defective. A new water supply scheme has been reported on, including designs and estimates, and is now under consideration.

Anuradhapura, the principal town of the North-Central Province, formerly had a reputation for unhealthiness, but of recent years, owing to improved sanitary measures, the health of the inhabitants has wonderfully improved.

Badulla, the chief town of the Province of Uva, is in a fairly sanitary condition, and is provided with a good water service. The town is well kept. The drainage, however, is defective.

Ratnapura, the chief town of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, possesses a Local Board, and is in a fair state of sanitation. The water supply is good.

Vaccination.—During the year 149,901 subjects were vaccinated ; 142,141 were primary vaccinations and 7,760 re-vaccinations. Of the former, 121,273 were successful and 9,382 unsuccessful, and in 11,486 subjects the result of the operation was not known, as they failed to present themselves for examination on the appointed days. The percentage of successful cases to total inspected was 92·81. Of the re-vaccinations, 4,652 were successful and 1,500 unsuccessful, and the result was not known in 1,608 cases, as the subjects failed to present themselves for inspection. The percentage of successful cases to total inspected was 75·61. Five calf institutions were in operation during the year at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, and Batticaloa for the preparation of glycerinated calf lymph, which was distributed in sufficient quantities to all parts of the Island. The inhabitants of the Island are well protected against smallpox, and to this cause is due the prevention of the spread of this disease from the various foci that existed during the year. A vote for a new central vaccine station in Colombo has been sanctioned, and it is hoped will be in working order by the middle of 1903.

The following tables give figures for 1901 and 1902 for comparison :—

Table showing the Primary and Re-vaccination in the Island during 1901 and 1902.

	1901.	1902.
Primary Vaccination :—		
Number vaccinated	152,106 ...	142,141
Successful	126,500 ...	121,273
Unsuccessful	10,795 ...	9,382.
Unknown	14,811 ...	11,486
Re-vaccination :—		
Number vaccinated	13,842 ...	7,760
Successful	7,744 ...	4,652
Unsuccessful	2,721 ...	1,500
Unknown	3,377 ...	1,608
Primary Vaccination :—		
Percentage of successful to total inspected ...	92·13 ...	92·81
Re-vaccination :—		
Percentage of successful to total inspected ...	73·99 ...	75·61

Table showing the Number of Persons vaccinated in the Island during 1901 and 1902.

	Primary Vaccination.								Re-vaccination.							
	Total Number of Cases vaccinated.	Number of Cases seen after Vaccination.			Percentage of Successful to Cases seen.	If in the Number of Cases absent and therefore unseen the Ratio be taken as in the Cases seen :			Total Number of Successful in Total of Cases vaccinated.	Total Number of Cases vaccinated.	Number of Cases seen after Vaccination.			Percentage of Successful to Cases seen.	If in the Number of Cases absent and therefore unseen the Ratio be taken as in the Cases seen :			Total Number of Successful in Total of Cases vaccinated.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.			Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	
1901.																		
Government Vaccinators ...	116,319	96,091	7,341	103,405	92·92	11,992	922	12,914	108,083	12,076	6,935	2,143	9,078	76·39	2,289	709	2,998	9,224
Medical Officers in Dispensaries ...	16,895	13,267	2,655	15,922	83·29	804	169	973	14,071	57	31	18	49	63·26	5	3	8	36
On Estates	18,892	17,142	826	17,968	95·40	880	44	924	18,022	1,709	778	560	1,338	58·14	215	156	371	993
Total ...	152,106	126,500	10,795	136,295	92·13	13,676	1,135	14,811	140,176	13,842	7,744	2,721	10,465	73·99	2,509	868	3,377	10,253
1902.																		
Government Vaccinators ...	107,590	91,568	5,883	97,451	93·96	9,523	616	10,139	101,091	7,544	4,511	1,433	5,944	75·87	1,211	389	1,600	5,722
Medical Officers in Dispensaries ...	15,824	12,212	2,867	15,079	80·98	602	143	745	12,814	68	30	35	65	46·15	1	2	3	31
On Estates	18,727	17,493	632	18,125	96·51	580	22	602	18,073	148	111	32	143	77·62	3	2	5	114
Total ...	142,141	121,273	9,382	130,655	92·81	10,705	781	11,486	131,978	7,760	4,652	1,500	6,152	75·61	1,215	393	1,608	5,867

Plague.—The Plague Committee is a Standing Committee consisting of the following members:—The Hon. the Principal Collector of Customs (Chairman); K. W. B. Macleod, Esq. (Secretary); the Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, C.M.G.; the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province; the Principal Civil Medical Officer; and the Mayor of Colombo. It has held regular meetings, and has revised from time to time the precautions instituted to combat an outbreak of this disease. This Committee is in reality a Port Sanitary Board, and any subject affecting quarantine and infectious disease arriving in Colombo is dealt with by it. All returns of plague from infected ports are received by the Committee, and telegraphic accounts of plague occurring in places adjacent to Ceylon are received regularly. The staff of Port Surgeons performed their duties with intelligence and promptitude, and were ever on the alert to discover disease among the arrivals at this port. Notwithstanding the strict supervision maintained, the travelling public from infected ports have not been inconvenienced, and no harsh or exasperating rules have been promulgated to interfere with their comfort or to prevent their landing. The disinfection of their baggage and of soiled linen has been well carried out by means of two Thresh's steam disinfectors. The shore disinfecting station has been most useful.

Galle continued to be the plague port; only one case of this disease was reported from the Harbour of Colombo during the year. The patient contracted the disease at Hongkong and was landed and isolated at Galle, and the contacts for this port were placed in quarantine. The patient recovered.

Rat destruction was carried out at the Customs premises and by the Municipality of Colombo and at Galle. A Clayton fire extinguisher for the disinfection of ships' holds by means of sulphurous acid gas arrived, but was not in working order.

All minor ports, with the exception of Kayts in the North, likely to be visited by native trading vessels from India, have been closed, and this arrangement has worked most satisfactorily. As a precautionary measure steam patrol boats have been employed round the coast.

The immigrant cooly traffic has not been interfered with, and several batches arriving from plague-infected parts of India have undergone the necessary period of quarantine at Ragama Camp, when, after proper disinfection of themselves and belongings, they have been drafted to their several estates.

III.—GENERAL.

MEDICO-LEGAL DUTIES.

During the year 1902, 230 analyses were conducted, of which 106 were judicial analyses, 33 were samples of kerosine oil, 8 were samples of fuel oil, 4 were samples of beer, and 26 were samples of water, spirits, &c., from His Majesty's Customs, Local Boards, and the Railway Department, and 53 were samples of water conducted at the request of the Government.

Of the 106 judicial analyses, 64 were undertaken for the detection of poisons and 42 for examination of stains. In the poisoning cases arsenic was detected in 8 analyses, mercury in 2, canabis indica in 10, morphia in 2, strychnine in 2, silver nitrate in 1, lead in 1, zinc sulphate in 2, acid sulphuric in 1, soda sulphate in 2, croton oil in 1, turpentine in 1, sandalwood oil in 2, and in the rest of the analyses no poison was detected.

A synopsis of the analyses for the year in a tabular form is herewith annexed:—

Synopsis of the Analyses for 1902.

Total, 230. Fees, Rs. 1,829·25.	Judicial	106	42	Mammal blood detected in	28
				No blood ...	14
			64	Arsenic ...	8
				Mercury ...	2
				Canabis indica ...	10
				Morphia ...	2
				Zinc sulphate ...	2
				Soda sulphate ...	2
				Silver nitrate ...	1
				Acid sulphuric ...	1
				Strychnine ...	2
				Lead ...	1
				Croton oil ...	1
				Turpentine ...	1
				Sandalwood oil ...	2
				No poison ...	29
				Total	106
	Kerosine oil				33
	Fuel oil				8
	Beer				4
	Water, spirits, &c., from His Majesty's Customs, Local Boards, and Railway Department				26
	Analyses for Government purposes				53
				Total	230

ADMINISTRATIVE: HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

During the year 1902, 67 hospitals and asylums were in operation, against 66 the previous year. A district hospital at Maturata was opened during the year.

Numbers treated.—In the Civil and Lying-in Home Hospitals there were 43,973 cases treated, with 3,698 deaths, being 24 cases more and 521 deaths less than in the preceding year. The daily average sick was 1,652·51, as against 1,647·40 the previous year.

In the Field Hospitals there were 4,426 cases treated, with 171 deaths, against 4,680 treated and 156 deaths during the preceding year. The daily average sick was 179·46, as against 184·29 during the previous year.

The number treated in the five Immigrant Hospitals was 1,855, against 2,047 in the previous year. Of the total treated, the deaths numbered 84, or 6 less than the preceding year. The daily average sick was 73·49, as against 84·45 the previous year.

In the District Hospitals 14,928 cases were treated, against 14,816 during the preceding year. There were 2,510 deaths, as against 3,511 in the previous year. The daily average was 792·41, against 844·27 the previous year.

General Hospital, Colombo.—The total number of patients treated at this institution during the year was 16,035 with 1,101 deaths, against 15,614 cases and 1,219 deaths in the previous year. Of the total treated, 412 remained from the previous year and 15,623 were new admissions, 14,479 were discharged, and there remained 455 under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 515·09, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 6·86. The institution consists of twenty-four wards and eight solitary rooms, and the number of beds assigned is 425. Two new temporary wards containing room for 84 beds were opened during the year. The water supply is drawn from the Labugama reservoir, which supplies the town. The supply is sufficient, and the quality good. The latrines are on the dry-earth system.

Paying Wards, General Hospital, Colombo.—These wards consist of Planters' (4 wards with 4 beds), Anthonisz' (2 wards with 2 beds), Passengers' (8 wards with 8 beds), Seamen's (3 wards with 26 beds), Clerical (1 ward with 2 beds), and Cargills' (2 wards with 2 beds). The total number of patients treated in these wards during the year 1902 was 577 with 41 deaths, against 639 cases and 48 deaths in 1901. Of the total treated, 24 remained from the previous year and 553 were new admissions, 520 were discharged, and there remained 16 under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 27·61, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 7·11.

Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.—During 1902, 165 patients were admitted into the Asylum, which, with 463 remaining from the previous year, made the total insane population 628, of whom 410 were males and 218 females. The daily average number of inmates was 479·28. Of the total treated, 93 were discharged recovered (62 males and 31 females). There were 52 deaths, and 483 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The institution consists of 18 dormitories, 20 day-rooms and corridors used as day-rooms, and 134 single rooms. The new block of cells on the female side which was completed last year was occupied throughout the year. The water supply is drawn from the Labugama reservoir, which supplies the town. The quality is good. The Superintendent complains the water supply is not sufficient; this is due to the want of pressure in the mains, and has been reported. There are 19 lavatories, 17 baths, and 19 latrines. The dry-earth system is carefully carried out. The number of patients secluded under lock and key was 14, and the number of times seclusion was resorted to was 104, and the longest duration in any single instance was six hours. There were three cases of accidental injury to the patients by themselves, four of injury to patients by other patients, and none by attendants. One case of suicide occurred during the year. Such patients as are well enough are given daily exercise, while others are confined to the airing courts. Outdoor sports (cricket and tennis) as well as indoor games (cards, bagatelle, musical instruments, &c.) are provided. A gramophone was purchased from industrial funds, and it continues to be a source of amusement and wonder to the patients. A library is in existence, and those who can read are regularly supplied with books and papers, but it has not been availed of to any large extent. The inmates of the Asylum are employed in gardening, trade, house work, &c., and the proceeds of their industry is formed into a fund, which at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18,080·03 :—

Industrial Fund Account, 1902.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on 31st December, 1901 :—			
Cost of 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ...	8,480 0	8,629 85	
Do. do. ...	4,000 0	4,400 0	
			13,029 85
Fixed deposit, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	...	...	1,881 0
Current account do. ...	...	...	2,332 85
Cash in hand	...	...	20 61
			17,264 31
Receipts in 1902 :—			
Interest on current account ...	51 20		
Interest on fixed deposit	119 4		
Dividends on Government Stock ...	499 20		
Sale of produce, &c.	1,448 50		
		2,117 94	
Expenditure in 1902 :—			
General current expenditure ...	1,302 22		
		1,302 22	
Balance Profit ...	...	...	815 72
	Total Funds ...		18,080 3
Invested, &c., as follows :—			
In 4 per cent. Ceylon Government Stock ...	...	8,629 85	
Do. do. ...	...	4,400 0	
			13,029 85
Fixed deposit, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	...	...	2,000 4
Current account do. ...	...	...	3,039 36
Cash in hand	...	...	10 78
	Total ...		18,080 3

Houses of Observation for Suspected Lunatics.—There were four institutions of this nature at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna, into which were admitted for observation 315 patients, which, with 10 remaining from the previous year, made a total of 325, of whom 103 were transferred to the Asylum at Colombo, 198 were discharged, 4 died, and 20 remained under observation at the end of the year.

Leper Asylum, Hendala.—The Leper Asylum received 106 patients for treatment during the year, which, with 276 remaining from the previous year, made the total leper population 382. The daily average in the Asylum was 225·25. Of the total treated, 30 were discharged improved, 41 died. Of those returned as discharged, 22 absconded, 2 were on leave and subsequently re-admitted, 4 were

sent back to their homes in India at their own request, 1 non-leprous patient was discharged by authority, and 1 was removed with the consent of Government for segregation in his own house, and there remained at the end of the year 311 patients under treatment. The Asylum has 332 beds. The water supply is ample, and the quality pure. There are bathrooms in connection with the Asylum supplied with hot and cold water according to the requirements of patients. The dry-earth system is in use, the excreta being disposed of by incineration.

De Soysa Lying-in Home.—The total number of patients treated at this institution during the year was 737, against 499 in 1901 and 163 in 1890. Of these, 695 were discharged cured, 2 removed cured, 4 removed to the General Hospital, 9 died, and 16 were remaining under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 15·52. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 1·25, against ·80 in 1901 and 3·08 in 1890.

This institution is becoming most popular, and its usefulness is much appreciated by the poorer residents in Colombo and its neighbourhood. The number of Moorish women seeking admission increases every year. A new small ward and operating room were opened during the year.

In the Lying-in Home 14 pupil midwives received training in 1902, of whom 13 obtained certificates after passing a satisfactory examination.

The following operations were performed during the year :—

Forceps extractions	124
Version	19
Craniotomy	3
Evacuation	14
Removal of placenta	10
Acceleration of labour by water bags	8
Total ...	178

Lady Havelock Hospital.—In this institution 1,072 patients were treated, against 1,030 in the previous year. Twenty-seven remained from the previous year, and 1,045 were new admissions. The daily average sick was 31·26. Of the total treated, 958 patients were discharged. There were 83 deaths, and 31 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the 1,072 patients, 320 were children (129 boys and 191 girls). There were 40 operations performed, with 1 death.

Police Hospital, Colombo.—740 patients were treated in the Police Hospital, of whom 728 were discharged after treatment, 1 died, and 11 remained at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 16·23. At the outdoor dispensary of this hospital 2,095 persons were treated during the year, who paid 2,478 visits.

Grenier Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary.—At this institution 4,927 cases were treated during the year, as against 4,336 in the previous year. The contributions during the year amounted to Rs. 124·72, and were of a purely voluntary nature.

Branch Hospitals.—Colombo, Kandy, and Galle are provided with a special hospital for the treatment of women suffering from venereal diseases. The total number of new cases admitted was 351, which, with 20 remaining from the previous year, makes a total of 371. Of these, 351 were discharged, and 18 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the 371 females treated in the three Branch Hospitals, 27 were treated for primary syphilis, 68 for secondary syphilis, 62 for tertiary syphilis, 4 for inherited syphilis, 156 for gonorrhœa, and 54 for other diseases the result of venereal poison.

Jail Hospitals and Sick Prisoners.—The number of prisoners admitted during the year into the different jails in the Island was 12,766. The average daily strength of prisoners was 2,656·40. There were treated during the year in the several Jail Hospitals 5,363 prisoners, against 4,638 in the previous year. The deaths numbered 117, against 112 in 1901.

The following table gives the number of admissions, number of deaths, average strength, death-rate to admissions to hospitals, and to average strength for the past four years :—

Year.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Death-rate to Admissions.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Average Strength.
1899 ...	4,362 ...	95 ...	2,591·53 ...	2·17 ...	36·65
1900 ...	4,465 ...	102 ...	2,515·14 ...	2·28 ...	40·55
1901 ...	4,638 ...	112 ...	2,752·71 ...	2·41 ...	40·69
1902 ...	5,363 ...	117 ...	2,656·40 ...	2·18 ...	44·05

Kalmunai Leper Ward.—At this institution 30 lepers were treated during the year, of whom 19 were discharged relieved, 2 died, and 9 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital at Jaffna.—The Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital at Jaffna received 1,567 patients, which, with 64 remaining from the previous year, made a total of 1,631. Of these, 1,509 were discharged, 49 died, and there remained under treatment at the end of the year 73 patients. At the outdoor dispensary of this institution 8,056 persons were treated during the year, who paid 15,067 visits, and contributed voluntarily Rs. 1,474·83.

Kanatta Infectious Diseases Hospital.—At this institution 16 cases of infectious diseases remained from the previous year, and 837 were admissions, making a total of 853. Of these, 802 were discharged cured, 40 died, and 11 remained in the hospital at the end of the year. The death-rate was 8·77 per cent. Of the 853 patients, 120 were treated for smallpox, 560 for chickenpox, 118 for measles, 3 for whooping cough, 12 for mumps, 6 for acute diarrhœa, 27 for observation for smallpox, and 7 for observation for cholera. Of the 120 cases of smallpox, 32 died. Two cases of smallpox were remaining in hospital from the previous year.

Total Deaths.—The total deaths numbered 6,560, against 8,092 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,532. I subjoin a table showing the death-rate in the various hospitals and asylums in

the Island for the year, as compared with the previous year. I have separated the death-rates among the mixed races and Malabars for purposes of comparison :—

Hospitals.	Mixed Races.		Malabars.		Total.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Civil	5·92	5·59	18·60	16·01	9·06	8·18
Field	3·08	3·22	7·40	9·97	3·23	3·86
Immigrant	1·86	3·71	10·48	6·37	4·39	4·52
District	6·28	4·60	28·98	21·97	23·69	16·88
Asylums	12·57	7·49	14·28	8·37	11·54	7·61
Total ...	5·62	5·26	22·94	18·25	12·18	9·87

The percentage of deaths to cases treated in the Civil Hospitals showed a slight decrease among the mixed races and a decrease of 2·59 among the Malabars. In the Field Hospitals the increase among the mixed races was slight, and that among the Malabars was 2·57. In the Immigrant Hospitals the increase among the mixed races was 1·85, but among the Malabars there was a decrease of 4·11. In the District Hospitals there has been a decrease of 1·68 among the mixed races and 7·01 among the Malabars. Taking all the hospitals and asylums together, there was a slight decrease among the mixed races and 4·69 among the Malabars. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 9·87, against 12·18 during the previous year.

Hospital Accommodation.—This was generally sufficient; occasionally some overcrowding took place. This especially applies to the General Hospital, Colombo. Although two new temporary wards have been opened during the year, containing room for 84 beds, overcrowding still continues.

Water Supply.—With the exception of the following institutions, Matale, Mannar, Galle, Chilaw, Nikaweratiya, Trincomalee, the water supply in all the hospitals was reported to be good, pure, wholesome, and abundant. Water for drinking purposes is, as a rule, boiled and filtered before use.

Bathrooms.—All hospitals are provided with separate bathrooms for males and females and furnished with tubs, which are filled with hot or cold water according to the requirements of the patients. Patients who can help themselves, however, prefer to bathe in streams where there are such adjoining a hospital.

Drains.—There are no covered drains. The drains are all surface ones for carrying away the ward washings, rain, and storm water.

Sewage.—The conservancy of the latrines is entirely on the dry-earth system, the excreta being removed daily and buried or incinerated at some distance from the hospitals.

Inspection.—The hospitals were all inspected either by me, the Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Colonial Surgeons of the respective Provinces. The number of these visits of inspection and the official designation of the visitors will be found given in the return of each institution. The books were produced when called for, and were generally found complete and made up to the date of examination. The reports of inspection by the Colonial Surgeons as well as those by me were forwarded to Government when necessary.

Food Supply.—The provisions for the various hospitals were supplied by purveyors on contracts approved by Government. The system works satisfactorily. The medical officers in charge of the respective hospitals examine the food before it is served out to the patients, and reject such articles as do not come up to contract sample.

Dispensaries.—376 dispensaries were in operation. Of these, 215 were Civil, 44 District, and 117 Estate. They are distributed as follows :—In the Western Province 31, Central 52, Northern 38, Southern 35, Eastern 18, North-Western 25, North-Central 19, Province of Uva 21, and Province of Sabaragamuwa 20. In the Civil and District Dispensaries there were treated 975,160 persons, against 1,073,993 in the previous year, who paid 1,499,227 visits and contributed voluntarily Rs. 22,373·79. Estate Dispensaries were kept up on the estates by the planters, medicine being supplied free by Government, and the resident dispenser, who is paid by the estate, being appointed on the recommendation of the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Port Duties and Immigration.—The number of vessels which arrived at the port of Colombo was 2,802, against 3,039 in the previous year, 2,375 being steamers and 427 native craft. The number of native traders was 60,672 and coolies 33,760. Included as traders were 52,140 men, 4,293 women, 3,194 children, and 1,045 infants. Of the coolies, 21,440 were men, 7,182 were women, 3,271 were children, and 1,867 were infants.

Ragama Camp.—The total number of coolies who passed through the camp during 1902 was 34,280, against 45,823 during the previous year. There were five distinct outbreaks of cholera during the year. Nineteen persons were attacked, of whom 13 died. These outbreaks occurred during the months of July and August. Of the other diseases admitted into the hospital, there were 4 cases of diarrhœa, 1 of fracture, 2 of fever, and 1 of pneumonia. Of the total number of coolies who passed through the camp, 1,411 persons were vaccinated, and the rest either had marks of successful vaccination or of smallpox. The drainage system of the camp is efficient. The conservancy is carried out on the dry-earth principle, the excreta being disposed of by incineration. There is a good and ample water supply. A new camp for coolies was completed during the latter part of the year.

De Soysa Bacteriological Institute.—Since its opening it has undertaken work of diverse character, and is now supplying a long-felt want in the Colony by its researches in Bacteriological analyses of tissues, secretions, blood, &c., so indispensable to scientific diagnosis of diseases; and the Acting Director, Dr. S. C. Paul, F.R.C.S., is consulted by Government medical officers and private medical practitioners for reports on specimens submitted by them on bacteriological and allied subjects.

Medical College.—Great improvements have been effected in this institution; new laboratories have been made out of the old lecture rooms, new apparatus has been obtained, and the number of lecturers has been increased. The teaching has been brought up to date. During the year 20 new medical students and 4 apothecary students entered the College. There were 87 medical and 37 apothecary students at the end of the year. The total fees amounted to about Rs. 16,000.

Civil Medical Stores.—Dr. H. M. Fernando was in charge of this institution as Medical Superintendent. Mr. A. D. Cotton is the Chief Storekeeper. The drugs, chemicals, and instruments received from England amounted to Rs. 149,463·05, from India Rs. 378·62. The cost of articles purchased from the Government Stores and the local market for the preparation of drugs in the Medical Stores came to Rs. 8,202·80, while the cost of repairing surgical instruments amounted to Rs. 40·25, and that of transport and postage to Rs. 3,611·04, contingencies and petty expenses to Rs. 539·96, the sale of medicine to Government Departments and others Rs. 473·09, and sale of medicine to planters Rs. 1,817·76. The sale of unserviceable articles realized Rs. 443·74, and the value of the surgical instruments lost and paid for by the officers of the Department amounted to Rs. 142·50.

Nursing.—Votes were asked for an increase of trained European nurses for the paying wards, General Hospital, and an increase in the number of the Religious Sisters, which have been approved.

Nursing Staff.

Anglican Sisters	3
Roman Catholic Sisters	17
Superintendent of Nurses	Vacant
Matrons	27
Nurses	27
Pupil Nurses, Lady Havelock and Kandy Civil Hospitals	15
Total ...	89

Strength of the Medical Department.—The strength of the Medical Department was as follows:—1 Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, 1 Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Registrar of the Medical College, 7 Colonial Surgeons, 1 Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, 1 Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital at Colombo, 2 Medical Women, 22 Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 28 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 46 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 24 Probationer Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 4 Health Officers, 248 Apothecaries, 1 Chief Medical Storekeeper, 1 Chief Inspector of Vaccination, 6 Inspectors of Vaccination, and 108 Vaccinators.

Changes in the Department.—The changes were the retirement of Dr. W. G. Keith, Colonial Surgeon, Southern Province, on 1st August, 1902, after thirty-two years' service, and the deaths of Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons J. S. Johnpulle and D. P. Nicholas in September and October respectively. Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon V. Saravanamuttu, M.D., retired owing to ill-health on 16th August, 1902. Dr. S. C. Paul, F.R.C.S., was appointed Professor of Anatomy of the Medical College.

The expenditure of the Department, exclusive of working hospitals under the Medical Aid Ordinance, amounted to Rs. 1,278,874·28, including exchange compensation, against Rs. 1,339,923·80 in the previous year. Under Personal Emoluments and Allowances the expenditure was Rs. 311,211·15, including exchange compensation, against Rs. 313,442·35 in 1901. The expenditure under Other Charges was Rs. 955,651·89, against Rs. 1,011,842·41 last year; under Harbour Service Rs. 800, against Rs. 1,803·22 in 1901; and under the vote for Plague Precautions Rs. 11,211·24, against Rs. 12,835·82 in the previous year.

The receipts on account of paying patients in hospitals amounted to Rs. 46,196·48, against Rs. 45,225·15 in 1901. The collections at the Civil Outdoor Dispensaries was Rs. 20,195·34, against Rs. 18,367·36 last year. The cost of medicines issued to the Estates Branch of the Department amounted to Rs. 111,585·27, against Rs. 110,605·77 in 1901, while the sale of medicines and superfluous articles, Medical College fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 49,443·30, against Rs. 41,682·62 last year. Deducting the receipts under the heads above specified from the expenditure, the nett expenditure was Rs. 1,051,453·89, against Rs. 1,124,042·90 in 1901.

The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts as compared with 1901 :—

EXPENDITURE.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Personal emoluments ...	290,055 6	287,337 96	—	2,717 10
Personal allowances ...	23,387 29	23,873 19	485 90	—
Total ...	313,442 35	311,211 15	485 90	2,717 10
Other charges ...	76,106 73	79,216 61	3,109 88	—
Hospitals and dispensaries	723,315 89	722,027 53	—	1,288 36
General ...	212,419 79	154,407 75	—	58,012 4
Total ...	1,011,842 41	955,651 89	3,109 88	59,300 40
Harbour service ...	1,803 22	800 0	—	1,003 22
Plague precautions ...	12,835 82	11,211 24	—	1,624 58
	14,639 4	12,011 24	—	2,627 80
Grand Total ...	1,339,923 80	1,278,874 28	3,595 78	64,645 30

RECEIPTS.	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease.
Amount received from paying patients in hospitals	45,225 15	46,196 48	971 33	—
Collections at dispensaries	18,367 36	20,195 34	1,827 98	—
Cost of medicines issued to Estates Branch institutions	110,605 77	111,585 27	979 50	—
Sales of medicines and superfluous articles, and College fees	41,682 62	49,443 30	7,760 68	—
Total ...	215,880 90	227,420 39	11,539 49	—
Nett Expenditure ...	1,124,024 90	1,051,453 89		

Prisoners of War.—Camps for prisoners of war existed at the following stations during the year :—Diyatalawa, Urugasmanhandiya, Mount Lavinia, Ragama, and Hambantota. The camp at Urugasmanhandiya was closed on the 5th November, that at Ragama on the 20th November, that at Hambantota on the 27th July.

The number of prisoners rapidly decreased towards the end of the year, and the average of all sick at the largest camp (Diyatalawa) was 196 per 1,000 for the whole year. At this camp the mortality from all causes, taking 3,423 as the daily average strength, was 7·59 per 1,000.

The general health of the camps was satisfactory. Enteric fever was absent at Diyatalawa until April, when there was a re-appearance. The cause was traced to infection outside the camp. There were 46 cases, with 6 deaths.

Dysentery was prevalent, and towards the end of the year assumed a bad type and contributed largely to the death-rate.

The total number of cases treated in hospital (Diyatalawa) was 718, and at the outdoor dispensary 994. Five cases of mania and melancholia occurred. One death was due to tumour of the brain. One death was due to intestinal obstruction, for which an abdominal section was performed. The admissions at the other hospitals were very small. The sanitation of the camps was satisfactory. The water supply and food were of good quality.

ESTATES BRANCH.

During the year 1902 there were 1,763 estates scheduled to 33 districts and 31 sub-districts, with 20 District Hospitals and 29 District Dispensaries and 13 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The following are the districts and sub-districts, with the number of estates scheduled to each :—Avisawella District 47, sub-district Hanwella 10, sub-district Bandaragama 11, sub-district Horana 6 ; Kalutara District 40, sub-district Horawella 4 ; Kandy District 72, sub-district Galagedara 15, sub-district Kadugannawa 20, sub-district Hanguranketa 3 ; Elkaduwa District 21, sub-district Wattegama 29 ; Kelebokke District 44 ; Dikoya District 62, sub-district Bogawantalawa 31, sub-district Watawala 39 ; Maskeliya District 73 ; Gampola District 56, sub-district Pussellawa 34 ; Lindula District 56, sub-district Agrapatana 43 ; Dimbula District 54 ; Matale District 81, sub-district Rattota 32, sub-district Gammaduwa 18 ; Teldeniya District 28, sub-district Rangalla 26 ; Deltota District 42 ; Nuwara Eliya District 37, sub-district Nanu-oya 18 ; Maturata District 30 ; Ramboda District 35 ; Uda Pussellawa District 32, sub-district Mulhalkele 3, sub-district Maspana 1 ; Nawalapitiya District 49, sub-district Dolosbage 36 ; Kotmale District 18 ; Morawak Korale District 16, sub-district Deniyaya 2 ; Balapitiya District 16 ; Elpitiya District 1 ; Udugama District 13 ; Badulla District 59, sub-district Pingarawa 24, sub-district Passara 10 ; Lunugala District 13, sub-district Madulsima 29 ; Monaragala District 10 ; Haputale District 17, sub-district Bandarawela 8, sub-district Haldummulla 23, sub-district Koslanda 27 ; Kurunegala District 41, sub-district Rambukkana 2 ; Ratnapura District 22 ; Balangoda District 33 ; Rakwana District 25 ; Kegalla District 22 ; Karawanella District 63, sub-district Kitulgala 17, sub-district Aranayaka 18.

To attend to the medical wants of the above the following officers were employed :—Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons 15, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons 10, and Apothecaries 28.

During 1902 there were 10,995 estate labourers treated in the District Hospitals and Civil constituted District Hospitals, against 12,017 in 1901. Of these, 2,375 died, a death-rate of 21·60 per cent. Of the mixed races, 14,656 were treated, of whom 824 died, a death-rate of 5·62 per cent.

In the Civil Hospitals worked partly as District Hospitals the death-rate of estate labourers was 21·71 per cent., whilst in the District Hospitals it was 21·55 per cent. The highest death-rate (30·34 per cent.) among the estate labourers occurred in the District Hospital at Nawalapitiya, and the lowest (1·38 per cent.) in the Civil Hospital at Galle. The admissions into the former were 468, into the latter 72. In the Civil Hospital, Kalutara, and the District Hospital, Dimbula, there were no deaths among estate labourers. The admissions into the former were 7 and into the latter 302.

The total number of days the estate labourers stayed in hospital was 266,920, an average of twenty-four days. Of these, 185,286 persons were paid for by the estates, the rest being charged to the fund. The total number of days mixed races stayed in District Hospitals was 184,051, an average of twelve days.

The total number of estate labourers treated at the outdoor dispensaries was 44,726. The total number of estate labourers treated on estates was 17,344.

The total number of births reported from estates was 6,691, of which 3,418 were males, 3,176 were females, and 97 were still-births.

The number of deaths reported from estates was 9,428, of whom 4,599 were males, 4,828 were females, and in 1 case the sex was not stated.

The expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance amounted to Rs. 518,614·99, including exchange compensation, and receipts to Rs. 339,645·22, derived from the following sources :—Export duty Rs. 142,013·59, hospital charges for treatment of coolies Rs. 59,674·50, recovered for visits paid to estates Rs. 21,748, sale of unserviceable and superfluous articles Rs. 154·92, medicines sold to

superintendents of estates Rs. 1,809·89, medicines sold in bulk to superintendents of estates Rs. 8,548·93, and prescriptions compounded Rs. 2,741·37, dispensary collections Rs. 2,178·45, cost of maintenance, medicine, and funeral expenses of other than estate labourers Rs. 96,719·14, recoveries for maintenance of others Rs. 4,056·43. The nett expenditure was Rs. 178,969·77. 117 dispensaries are now established in the planting districts.

Appended are Tables I. and II. showing the receipts and expenditure of the Estates Branch of the Department.

ALLAN PERRY, M.D., D.P.H.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, April 30, 1903.

APPENDIX.

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

(1) WESTERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon G. P. Schokman, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :—

Population.—The estimated population of the Western Province for the year was 940,045. The number of births and deaths registered during 1902 was 33,216 and 21,274 respectively, and the birth- and death-rates per mille 35·6 and 22·8.

Prevalence of Sickness.—In my report for last year I had the pleasure of reporting that the general health of the Province was excellent. This condition continued throughout the year in all stations and parts of this Province. There was an entire absence of outbreaks of malarial fever, and even the unhealthy and low-lying district of Negombo was free from it. The rainfall was abnormally abundant, and no ill-effects appear to have resulted therefrom.

Dysentery.—In the months of January, February, November, and December dysentery prevailed in the villages of Attygala, Jaltara, Henpita, and Hanwella of the Hewagam korale, due to drinking contaminated water from surface wells which were covered by the heavy floods. The outbreak was not severe, and there were no deaths. Two rather extensive outbreaks of dysentery occurred in the Moratuwa district, viz., one in the early part of the year in the villages Jambureliya and Mampe, the other at Siddamulla. In the latter place there were five deaths, and the poor received assistance from Government, while they were treated by their own native doctors. Dysentery also prevailed in the villages of Wadduwa, Mahabellana, Waskaduwa, and Ponwatta of the Panadure district, and to some extent in the town of Panadure.

Enteric Fever.—This disease prevailed throughout the town of Colombo to a greater extent than usual. In Horatuduwa, a village close to Moratuwa, there was an epidemic traced to drinking water from polluted wells. The type of the disease was not severe. The disease soon disappeared with a change in the source of the water supply. In the crowded town of Moratuwa enteric fever is endemic, and out of 704 deaths registered during the year 43 deaths were from this disease. At the Reformatory at Maggona during August and September several cases of enteric fever occurred among the juvenile offenders confined there. Eleven cases were transferred to the Kalutara hospital, and two of them died. The diagnosis in all cases was confirmed by Widal's reaction. Both the Principal Civil Medical Officer and myself visited the Reformatory twice, and were satisfied with the sanitary arrangements of the place. A medical officer was stationed at the Reformatory while the outbreak lasted.

Chickenpox.—This disease was widely distributed, and occurred chiefly in the town of Colombo, Mahara prison, Panadure, Kalutara, Henaratgoda, Veyangoda, and Hanwella. 1,057 cases were reported.

Smallpox.—In hospital two cases of smallpox remained over from the previous year. 122 cases were admitted, of which 32 died. No cases were remaining at the end of the year.

The first case admitted into hospital on the 19th January was a Malabar cooly from Cheku street, a recent arrival from India. The infection spread from this case to several parts of the city, especially Alutmawata, Grandpass, and Slave Island. The disease was stamped out in November. Two cases included in the admissions into Kanatta came from the port, one the chief officer from the ss. Hawick Hall from Calcutta, the other a lascar from the ss. Ville de la Ciôtat from Marseilles.

A child suffering with smallpox was clandestinely removed from Colombo in the month of July to Wehera, a village in the Moratuwa district. This case died and was buried, and the cause of death attributed to measles. Two other cases occurred in the same house. Both these cases recovered. The parents of the child were prosecuted and fined. No other villages were infected. Two cases of

smallpox occurred in the town of Negombo ; the first case was a trader who returned home from India and took ill a few days after. Both cases recovered. The usual precautions by vaccination, segregation, and observation were carried out successfully.

The following is the number of cases of smallpox, modified smallpox, and chickenpox treated and died in the Province during the year :—

	Total treated.	Total died.
Smallpox	76 ...	32
Modified smallpox	46 ...	—
Chickenpox	1,057 ...	3

Cholera.—An outbreak of cholera occurred at Negombo at the beginning of the year, and continued up to the middle of March. There were 40 cases, with 32 deaths. The disease was introduced from Chilaw by a boatman who was being taken to Colombo ill with the disease. The patient, who was in a padda boat in the Negombo lake, was visited by a resident of Negombo, who contracted the disease. From this source it spread, the localities chiefly infected being Grand street and St. Joseph's street in the neighbourhood of the canal. There were 4 deaths from this disease at Wadduwa in the Panadure district, and 2 deaths in Waskaduwa and Kalutara ; all these cases were traced to Negombo.

Ragama Camp.—There were six outbreaks of cholera during the year :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
First outbreak, July 5	2 ...	1
Second do. July 11	13 ...	10
Third do. July 16	1 ...	0
Fourth do. July 20	1	1
Fifth do. August 7	1 ...	1
Sixth do. October 20	1 ...	—
Total ...	19	13

These cases occurred in gangs of coolies who came from infected areas. The total number of coolies who passed through the camp during the year was 34,280. Of this number, 3,623 were quarantined, having come either from cholera- or plague-infected areas.

Particular Disease.—During the north-east monsoon acute serous diarrhœa was prevalent in several parts of the Province. In Negombo town it lasted for two months, April and May. There were 52 cases, with 32 deaths. Specimens of excreta and spleen were forwarded for bacteriological examination, which did not prove them to be cholera. Similarly, it prevailed for two weeks, from 21st February to 4th March, at Egoda Uyana, a populous village in the Moratuwa district. There were 20 cases, with 9 deaths. Everything possible was done : a fresh supply of water from another locality was distributed as long as the disease prevailed, apothecaries were placed on special duty, and the needy provided with food. The disease was peculiarly confined to this village, which was exposed and by the seashore. In the convict prisons an unusually large number of cases occurred during the year. There were 31 cases, with 7 deaths.

Sanitary Condition of the Chief Towns.

Colombo.—Though the city maintained its reputation as one of the healthiest cities in the East, yet considerable sanitary improvements are required before it can be pronounced an ideal city. The appointment and assumption of duties of two highly qualified medical officers of health for the city, it is expected, will result in improving its sanitary condition and removing all sources of nuisance. The duplication of the main now in hand will give the city a larger and more regular supply of water, and it is hoped that all wells in the crowded parts of the city will then be closed, as the source of enteric fever so prevalent in the city has always been traced to contaminated water or milk. The cumbersome system of conservancy now worked by the Municipality will soon be displaced by the Mansergh system of water carriage, so far at least as the crowded parts of the city are concerned.

Panadure.—This town remains the same year after year, and I have nothing new to chronicle, except to state that the sooner a Board of Health is appointed the better it will be for the residents of the place.

Moratuwa.—I cannot do better than refer to my remarks of the previous year.

Negombo.—A considerable number of large surface drains were constructed in this town with the view of carrying off the rain water which collected and lodged on the surface for days. Every endeavour is made to improve the drainage of this low-lying town. The source of water supply for drinking is from wells outside the town, and is of good quality. A scheme for obtaining water from Dandugama-oya, 8 miles from town, is under consideration.

Kalutara, Avisawella, and Minuwangoda.—Nothing new to record.

Other Institutions.

I annex reports from the Surgeon in Charge and the staff of the General Hospital, the reports of the Superintendents of the Lying-in Home and Leper Asylum, and the Medical Officer of the Lady Havelock Hospital. I annex also the report of the Port Surgeon.

The Port.—One case of suspected plague in a cabin boy on board the M. M. ss. Polynesien, evidently infected at Hongkong, and manifesting symptoms immediately after the ship left Singapore, was detected on her arrival. The vessel was placed in strict quarantine, took in coal and water by means of her own crew, and left for Galle. The patient was admitted into the plague hospital there, and a party of thirty Chinese passengers for Ceylon were landed and placed in quarantine. The ship then left. I inspected this case with the Port Surgeon.

The Jails.—The convict prisons were maintained in a good sanitary state. The drainage of the Welikada prison was completed, and extra windows were put into the Mutwal prison wards to improve their ventilation. Pneumonia, which usually affected the prisoners at Mutwal, was entirely absent this year, whereas an outbreak occurred in the Mahara prison. There were in this prison

24 cases, with 15 deaths. Diarrhœa and dysentery, as in previous years, formed the greatest admissions into the hospital, and a percentage of the diseases to the strength of the prisons for the past five years shows :—

Year.	Diarrhœa. Per Cent.	Dysentery. Per Cent.
1898	5·10 ...	3·08
1899	3·08 ...	4·73
1900	5·76 ..	5·77
1901	4·25 ...	3·95
1902	4·68 ...	3·72

Vaccination.—Twenty-nine vaccinators, including one female vaccinator, were employed in the Province, and of these eight worked in the city of Colombo. One extra vaccinator was employed during the outbreak of smallpox at Colombo. Two out of the twenty-nine vaccinators worked on estates.

During the year 50,076 persons were vaccinated, 43,043 primary and 7,033 re-vaccinations. Of the 43,043 primary vaccinations, 23,951 were males and 19,092 females. The ratio of success to those inspected were 95·33 for vaccinations and 78·02 for re-vaccinations. In the city 17,174 persons were vaccinated, an increase of 677 over the previous year.

The work of calf vaccination had been carried on under difficulties owing to unsuitable premises and insufficient space. 148 calves were vaccinated, and 3,914 tubes of glycerinated paste prepared, which was sufficient not only for local demands, but served to supply other Provinces, private practitioners, the Military, and the Boer and Ragama cooly camps.

A vote has been included in the estimates for 1903 for erecting a central vaccine depôt, and it is hoped that the work will be completed before the expiration of the year.

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(2) CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCES.

These Provinces are under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon J. Craib, M.D., whose report is subjoined :—

In submitting my annual report for the year 1902, I have the honour to state that, excepting for an outbreak of cholera on Pallekele estate, the general health of the two Provinces under my charge has been fairly satisfactory. There was no smallpox during the year, but a few cases of chickenpox were reported from Hanguranketa and Galagedara districts. Measles, too, prevailed in a few of the districts, but not to any extent.

Population.

The estimated population for the year, as per figures obtained from the Registrar-General, is as follows :—

	Central Province.	North-Central Province.
Population (at the middle of 1902)	626,278 ...	79,452
Births registered, 1901	13,045 ...	3,803
Do. 1902	14,582 ...	3,404
Deaths registered, 1901	12,467 ...	3,041
Do. 1902	11,507 ...	3,396
Birth-rate per 1,000, 1901	32·4 ...	47·9
Do. 1902	36·1 ..	38·1
Death-rate per 1,000, 1901	30·1	38·3
Do. 1902	29·4 ...	42·7

Prevalence of Sickness.

The diseases most prevalent were malarial fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery, pneumonia and catarrhal affections, rheumatism, and cutaneous affections.

Malarial Fevers did not prevail to such an extent as in preceding years, and did not require the employment of itinerating medical officers, as it at no time assumed an epidemic form.

Parangi prevailed in the North-Central Province and adjacent parts of the Central Province, and appears to be on the decrease, judging from the reduced number treated for the year.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery existed among the estate labourers, especially during the wet seasons, and was principally due to dietetic and climatic causes; neither of them assumed an epidemic form.

Respiratory Diseases and Rheumatism were caused by exposure to changes of temperature, and were mainly seen in the higher districts of the Central Province.

Anchylostomiasis occurs largely among the Tamil labour force, and is constantly being imported from the coast by new arrivals, and is now extending to the villagers, especially among those who work or reside on the estates. The causes are due to pollution of soil and water, by fœcal matter, and if the native could only be educated to use latrines this disease would be considerably reduced.

Relative Mortality in the Different Seasons.

Owing to the absence of the necessary data from the Registrar-General under this heading, I regret I am unable to furnish any statement.

Meteorological Conditions and Effects on Public Health.

The two first quarters offered no special features for framing my observations, but the two last quarters of the year were characterized by exceptionally wet weather, and consequently gave rise to much sickness in the several districts. Respiratory, intestinal, and arthritic affections prevailed largely, while malarial fevers on the other hand succeeded the wet seasons and caused the usual outbreaks of fever to appear.

Particular Diseases.

There was no smallpox in the two Provinces. Chickenpox existed in Matale, Hanguranketa, Maturata, Rattota, Nawalapitiya, Lindula, Kandy, Gampola, and Nuwara Eliya Districts. 649 cases were reported from the Central Province, and only three from the North-Central Province.

Cholera occurred on Pallekele estate, having been introduced by new arrivals; it began on 12th October and ceased on 9th November. It, however, broke out afresh in December, and continued until beyond the end of the year. There were in all 22 cases up to 31st December, with 12 deaths.

In every instance the cases were seen by the Colonial Surgeon, who took active steps to prevent the spread of the disease.

A few epidemic cases of measles also occurred throughout the two Provinces.

Leprosy.—A few cases were reported from various districts, and all were either transferred to the Leper Asylum at Hendala or returned to the Coast, as the subjects were mostly Malabars or Coast Moors.

Mumps occurred in the Kandy District and Bogambra jail. In the latter there were 53 cases, all of whom were transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment. This disease was introduced into the jail by local admission.

Sanitation.

Sanitation was on the whole fairly satisfactory. Several improvements were effected during the year under review, and damaged drains were replaced by egg-shaped cement ones. Several Horbury latrines were supplied. The scavenging was given out on contract, and was satisfactorily done. In addition, the several points indicated in my last report were continued to be carried out during this year, and contributed thereby to a better state of sanitation. The water supply, however, still continues to be a subject of discussion, and nothing was done to improve it during the year.

Kandy.—Water supply remains the same. Drainage remains unimproved. Alleys still numerous and insanitary with defective drainage. Cesspits, where practicable, were replaced by dry-earth system. Overcrowding continues in alleys, laundries, and eating-houses; slaughter-houses are satisfactory, and were regularly inspected by the Municipal officers. Conservancy of town is satisfactorily performed.

Matale.—Drainage still defective. Water supply inadequate. It is contemplated to acquire an estate, where the water supply is pure, wholesome, and sufficient. Several cesspits still remain, but are being gradually replaced by Horbury latrines and dry-earth system.

Gampola.—Drainage is being generally improved upon, but is still defective.

Nawalapitiya.—Water supply sufficient, and is carried to the town by pipes. Drainage still defective, but is gradually improved as funds permit. A few public latrines were erected.

Hatton and Dikoya are conjointly managed by a Local Board. Drainage is being improved upon, though still defective. Horbury latrines were erected. Water supply is still very defective, and is polluted by surface drainage unless obtained from wells.

Maskeliya, Kotagala, Talawakele, and Lindula.—The drainage in these towns has been improved, and Horbury latrines were erected. The water supply, however, is still defective, especially in the two latter towns.

Nanu-oya remains the same, with the exception of a Horbury latrine being provided.

Nuwara Eliya remains much the same. Latrine accommodation still insufficient, and drainage defective.

Kadugannawa.—Drainage much improved, but still defective. Water supply is obtained from wells.

Dambulla, Rattota, and Wattegama.—Drainage unimproved, and no latrine accommodation has been supplied. Water supply unsatisfactory and defective.

Anuradhapura.—Drainage defective, but being generally improved. Increased latrine accommodation was provided. Conservancy of town is satisfactorily carried out.

Mihintale remains unimproved.

Vaccination.

During the year vaccination in the two Provinces was satisfactorily carried on by medical officers, apothecaries, and vaccinators. The female vaccinator operated amongst the Moorish and other communities in Kandy, Matale, Gampola, Nawalapitiya, and Hatton.

The total number vaccinated was males 12,228, females 11,819, total 24,047, showing an increase of 2,257 on the previous year. There were only 16 re-vaccinations, with a percentage of 56·25 success. The percentage of successes in primary vaccination was 96·01.

There were 57 reports against headmen and 169 cases of prosecutions of defaulters.

Animal Vaccine Depôt.

Fifty-five calves were vaccinated, with 1,245 successful vesicles. 1,195 tubes of lymph were collected, and all were issued to the several vaccinators.

Jails and Jail Hospitals.

Kandy.—The number of prisoners confined in the Bogambra jail during the year was 2,165, and in the old jail 1,144. The daily strength was 412·12, and 59·96 respectively. There was no overcrowding in either of the jails. The number treated during the year was 807, giving a daily average of 20·83, with a percentage of deaths of 3·34. The diseases most prevalent were bowel complaints, respiratory diseases, fever, mumps, and chickenpox. All the infectious diseases were transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kandy. The general health of the prisoners during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Anuradhapura Jail.—156 were confined during the year, and the daily average strength was 10·22. There were 12 cases treated during the year, and the average daily sick was ·29. The diseases most prevalent were dysentery, fever, and diarrhœa. There was only one death for the year.

Nuwara Eliya.—Health of prisoners was satisfactory. There were 52 cases treated, daily average sick being 1·38, with no deaths, and the daily average strength of the jail was 32·03.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The Civil Hospital, Kandy, has had several improvements effected during the year, viz., a new dysentery ward for females was built and opened. Several wards had the old tiles removed and Calicut tiles substituted, and the corridors and verandahs were cemented.

Matale Hospital.—Three new permanent wards were built and nurses' quarters provided. The administration block and dispenser's quarters are in course of erection. The old nurses' quarters were converted into a ward.

Gampola Hospital.—Nothing has been done to this institution during the year. The temporary wards should be replaced by permanent ones, as they are in a dilapidated condition.

Nawalapitiya Hospital.—An extra ward for females is needed.

Teldeniya Hospital.—Two new wards for male and female diarrhœa cases are required, as the existing accommodation is insufficient.

Dikoya Hospital.—This hospital is insanitary and beyond repair, and a new one should be built at an early date.

Dimbula Hospital.—An extra room for dispenser is required.

Maturata Hospital.—This new hospital was opened during the year.

Uda Pussellawa Hospital.—The old building should be replaced by a new permanent one, and new medical officer's quarters built.

There was only one new dispensary opened during the year, viz., Mendugoda. The following dispensaries should be replaced by new permanent buildings, viz., Galawela in the Central Province, and Yakalla, Tambuttegama, Eppawela, and Nochchiyagama in the North-Central Province.

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(3) NORTHERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Acting Colonial Surgeon F. G. Spittel, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., whose report is subjoined :—

In submitting my annual report for the Province under my supervision for the year 1902, I have the honour to state that I assumed duties as Acting Colonial Surgeon on the 13th June, 1902.

Population.

The estimated population for the three districts of this Province for the year is 348,789. The number of births registered was 13,301 and deaths 9,392. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 38·12, and the death-rate 26·92.

The following table supplied by the Provincial Registrar gives the particulars for each of the three districts :—

		Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.
Population	1901	305,809	24,885	15,186
	1902	308,675	24,978	15,136
Births	1901	12,985	942	660
	1902	11,764	979	558
Deaths	1901	7,134	1,185	648
	1902	7,898	886	608

Prevalence of Disease.

With the exception of an outbreak of cholera that occurred during the previous year and continued till this year, the health of the inhabitants has been satisfactory.

Malarial Diseases.—Malarial fever is endemic in the Northern Province, and prevails to a great extent after the burst of the north-east monsoon during the first and last quarters of the year. All types of the disease occurred, the most prevalent being quotidian and tertian. The returns of the different hospitals and dispensaries show that 43,300 cases were treated, against 40,831 cases the previous year, or an increase of 2,529. The largest numbers were treated at Pallai, Valuvettiturai, Jaffna, and Silavaturai.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—These diseases are most prevalent during the wet season from October till January. They are principally attributable to climatic changes, impure water, and unwholesome food. During the year 3,411 cases were reported from all hospitals and dispensaries of the Province. The largest number (539) was reported from Pallai.

Parangi.—This disease still prevails to a great extent, especially in the Vanni. The total number treated during the year was 1,586, of which 210 were treated at Kokulai. The places which are quite free from the disease are Delft, Kayts, Marichchukaddi, Nainativu, Vilankulam, Pallai, Pungulutivu, and Valuvettiturai. A very small number of cases were reported from Batticotta, Jaffna, Palavarayankadu, Point Pedro, Punakari, Puttur, Silavaturai, Vankalai, and Vidattaltivu. Most of the cases treated in these stations were the inhabitants of other places who went to the dispensaries for treatment while passing them.

Itch.—This disease prevails to a great extent in the northern parts of the Province, especially in Jaffna and Point Pedro.

Pneumonia and Bronchitis prevail to some extent generally during the wet months, and are due to sudden changes of temperature. 345 cases of pneumonia were reported from twenty-four stations, of which 58 were reported from Kayts and 56 from Pallai.

Relative Mortality in the different Seasons.

In this Province practically there are two seasons, the wet and the dry. The wet season begins after the burst of the north-east monsoon in October, and lasts till February, the rainfall being highest in November and December. Although after the setting in of the south-west monsoon there are occasional showers of rain, the dry season may be said to begin in March and end in September.

The mortality is highest during the first and last quarters of the year; this is due chiefly to the prevalence of malarial fever, chest affections, and bowel complaints. The third quarter, which is the hottest part of the year, is the healthiest, and usually the death-rate during this quarter is low.

Particular Diseases.

Cholera, which broke out in the village Achchuveli on the 1st and at Kayts on the 11th December, 1901, continued till this year, and ended almost simultaneously on the 13th and 14th January. From 1st January 7 cases occurred at Achchuveli, of which 4 proved fatal, and at Kayts there were 29 cases, with 14 deaths.

Smallpox.—Two cases of smallpox occurred in the Province during the year, one at Manipay and the other at Tillupulli. The case at Manipay was reported on the 10th February. The patient, a resident of Manipay, visited Penang, from where he returned to Colombo on the 26th January, and came to Manipay on the 30th of the same month. On the 4th February fever set in, followed by the eruption of the disease. The case at Tillupulli, a resident of that village, went to Colombo, where he remained for three weeks, and embarked in the ss. Lady Gordon on the 7th March and proceeded to his village the same day. He was seized with the disease on the 21st of the same month. Both patients were promptly removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and were discharged cured. The inmates of the houses occupied by the patients were quarantined; they as well as the people in the neighbourhood were vaccinated, sanitary measures were vigorously carried out, and the disease in both villages was at once stamped out.

Measles, Mumps, and Chickenpox were reported from several stations; in most of them the cases were sporadic, and nowhere did they prevail to any great extent.

Fish Poisoning.—Six cases of fish poisoning occurred on the 13th October in the adjoining villages Alvai and Karavady, which are situated two miles south of Point Pedro. All the patients, a few hours after partaking of some fish which was obtained from the Point Pedro market, were seized with gripe, dizziness, vomiting, and purging. One expired within nine hours after the symptoms set in, and three within eighteen hours; the rest recovered, and were quite well on the third day. It was not possible to identify the fish, as it was sold cut up in small pieces.

General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

Jaffna is the only town in the Province in which some system of sanitation is carried on, and even here the system can be much improved. Although several attempts have been made, no Municipality or Local Board has yet been established. The sanitary condition of several localities is anything but satisfactory. The fishers' quarter, Karaiur, seems to be the most insanitary part of the town. This locality is greatly overcrowded, the houses are small and ill-ventilated, the high cadjan fences round them and large trees shut out sunlight and prevent the free circulation of air. Towards the close of the year in this part of the town two latrines were erected, but the people, who never before were accustomed to use latrines, do not go to them, and the result is that the seashore, the roadside, and a plot of land in the vicinity are polluted with excreta in the same way as it was before the latrines were built. With the object of preventing the overcrowded state of Karaiur, the reclamation of about 13 acres of the sea was taken in hand some years ago, but it may take years before the work is completed.

The water supply of the town is very unsatisfactory. Water of fairly good quality can only be procured from a few wells. There are numerous other wells, but the water in them is brackish and not fit to be used for drinking.

Vaccination.

Vaccination was carried out throughout the year by seven vaccinators. The medical officers and apothecaries of the different dispensaries also vaccinated from time to time whenever subjects were procurable. The work of the vaccinators was frequently inspected by the Inspector of Vaccination and found to be satisfactory.

During the year 10,444 persons were vaccinated, 5,356 males and 5,088 females. Of these, 6,768 were operated upon by the vaccinators and 3,670 by the medical officers and apothecaries.

Of the number vaccinated by the vaccinators, 6,059 were successful, 392 unsuccessful, and 317 unknown. Of the number vaccinated by the medical officers and apothecaries, 3,178 were successful, 423 unsuccessful, and 75 unknown. The percentage of successful to total inspected was 91·89. The percentage of successful to total inspected by the vaccinators was 93·92, and by the medical officers and apothecaries 88·25. Taking into consideration that vaccination had to be suspended during the months that fever prevailed to a great extent, I think the number of subjects operated upon is satisfactory.

The preparation of calf lymph at the depôt was carried out throughout the year, with satisfactory results.

Other Observations.

The only jail in the Province is the one in the Jaffna town. In it there is accommodation for 217 prisoners. The jail hospital consists of two wards, with six beds in each. The jail was at no time overcrowded, and the largest number confined on any one day was 128.

During the year 386 persons, convicted and unconvicted, were lodged within the jail, of whom 10 were females. Three persons were placed under observation, of whom one was insane.

There were 84 admissions into the hospital during the year, but not a single death occurred. The prevailing diseases were diarrhœa and malarial fever, of which there were 43 and 16 cases respectively.

Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital, Jaffna.—In this institution were treated during the year 1,631 patients, of whom 49 died, the percentage of deaths to total treated was 3·0. The prevailing diseases were malarial fever, malarial cachexia, general debility, and injuries. At the dispensary attached to this hospital 8,056 cases were treated. The total number of visits (first and subsequent) was 5,067. The prevailing diseases were malarial fever, worms, itch, rheumatism, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

(4) SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Acting Colonial Surgeon W. E. Rudd, M.B., whose report is subjoined :—

I was placed in charge of the Province on 17th March, 1902, succeeding Dr. Keith, who went on leave and retired in August.

The estimated population for the year 1901 was 561,315, for 1902 was 569,944, increase 8,629.

Year.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1901	23,342	14,937	41·584	26·610
1902	25,686	14,544	45·2*	25·7*

* Obtained by taking average of the three districts of Southern Province.

General Health.

There were outbreaks of serious epidemic disease at five different parts during 1902 :—

(1) At Galle two cases of smallpox were reported on a steamer in February, and were treated at Bathfield House.

(2) At Hiniduma, 36 miles from Galle, 21 cases of cholera occurred, with 4 deaths, in February.

(3) At Ambalangoda, two cases of smallpox in March. Here a man with the disease in a state of delirium escaped from his house and took refuge in an ambalam, a mile or so away, where he was found. He was immediately removed into a hut in an adjacent garden, which was far more convenient for isolation than his own house ; and though the owner of the house objected to a certain degree, it is evident that in a crowded locality like this one the most convenient place must be chosen for the safety of the general public. No other cases spread from this nor from the other case.

(4) Smallpox was found in a man in the Main street, Weligama, on 14th November, twelve days after the eruption appeared. The patient was taken away 1½ mile off, and all "contacts" were put in another hut apart. Cases occurred frequently till the 2nd December ; after that no other cases occurred there. There were 13 cases, with 2 deaths, and six houses were affected, all close together. Three vaccinators were sent to work in the town and adjacent parts, and I visited Weligama twice a week to check their work by the direction of the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

(5) At Matara a girl with smallpox was found on 2nd December, who was traced from Weligama with her mother, who also unfortunately contracted the disease and died apparently from diarrhœa more than from smallpox.

The chief diseases here are malarial diseases, parangi, ulcers, dochmius duodenalis, and in some parts outbreaks of dysentery occur. Leprosy is found in most parts.

Malarial Disease.—This is the most prevalent and important disease at present, though probably the time will come when it will be less important than others. By this is meant that it can and ought to be controlled by means of some little trouble in checking it, and the only question is, What are the best plans for the purpose ?

In nearly all the resthouses of this Province is a notice of the cause of malarial fever, and doubtless it is beneficial, but the chief point of importance is to see that measures are carried out to check the breeding of mosquitoes at any spot close to a dwelling-house. Medical practitioners should be expected to inquire into the existence of breeding-places of the anopheles at the time of outbreaks or expected onsets of the disease, and patients and their friends should be always warned of the manner the disease arises and spreads. It seems possible thus to check the extensive outbreaks which occur nearly every year at certain times which correspond to the rainy season or a few weeks after the onset of the rains. Malarial fever is scarce or absent in the dry seasons, which differs slightly in the Balapitiya and Hambantota Districts.

Dysentery.—This disease, which is usually troublesome, coming in outbreaks and sometimes attacking half the inhabitants at least of a village, has not prevailed much in 1902. Only one really severe outbreak occurred at Bentota, and an officer was sent there in February, March, and April to treat the cases. The villagers prefer to be treated by their vedaralas for dysentery, and I believe the disease is thereby spread more than it need be.

The numbers reported at Bentota were :—

	Seen by Itinerating Officer.	Treated by Vedaralas.	Total.
Patients	85	146	231
Deaths	5	65	70

A smaller outbreak at Talpe shows these figures :—

	Seen by Itinerating Officer.	Treated by Vedaralas.	Total.
Patients	50	60	110
Deaths	1	8	9

Parangi is still very prevalent, and is said to be spread by the apathy or ignorance of the villagers in their mode of treating cases, the healthy and sick living in close contact, *e.g.*, if in a house with five people one person contracts the disease, at least three of the others will get the complaint from the first case, apparently without any effort to prevent this. The disease was found chiefly in the Matara and adjacent districts, and a few cases in the Baddegama and Udugama districts, but at Hiniduma only one case, and it will be interesting to see if any spread occurs.

Dochmius Duodenalis is found chiefly among Malabar coolies, but it is seen at Tangalla and Hambantota also, where the patients are mostly Sinhalese and Moors and Malays. The mortality is liable to be high because the patients will not come to be treated early in the course of the disease, and only enter hospital when the disease is in a dangerous state.

Measles is not a common disease here.

Chickenpox, a harmless disease usually, is the cause of harm very often by smallpox being mistaken for it, either through ignorance or fear on the part of the patient's friends. The idea that a case of chickenpox need not be reported to the sanitary authorities is dangerous as well as illegal, and was shown in the outbreak above-mentioned of smallpox at Weligama, when the case was supposed to be chickenpox and not reported till twelve days after the eruption had begun, and for that reason only 12 other cases contracted the disease from the first one, these being the only cases affected, with a total of 13.

Leprosy.—The new Ordinance came into operation at the beginning of 1902, and I made arrangements to inspect all lepers brought to the stations of qualified medical officers only, writing previously to the Government Agent and Assistant Government Agent about it. The plan seemed easy to carry out, but it did not work as satisfactorily as expected for these reasons :—

(1) The distance may have been too great for lepers to travel to the hospital or dispensary when willing to go.
(2) Some lepers were too ill to go.
(3) Some, I heard, refused to go.
(4) Some cases of skin disease were mistaken for leprosy, and they had a journey for nothing.
(5) Some cases disappear either before the inspection or after.

Mortality.

It is striking that the mortality in this Province is reported as not high, the diseases being many and varied, and the general health or strength of the people is not robust. Dysentery and malarial fevers are the chief causes of death.

Sanitation.

The general sanitary condition of the Province is on the whole improved, but a good deal remains to be done, especially in the outlying districts, where the people are apathetic, and headmen do not appear to insist on their attention to the surroundings. The general complaint of the medical officers is that sanitary requirements are unattended to, gardens are allowed to be overgrown with jungle, accumulations of filth allowed to exist, absence of proper wells and a good water supply, want of latrines, and the contamination of surface wells by the drainage of polluted gardens, and the want of proper burial places.

The sanitation of Galle is in the hands of the Municipality, and a special medical officer is in charge. The water supply is still of a doubtful nature. The dry-earth closet system is being extended through the Fort.

Infectious Hospital.—The Government has decided to build a temporary Infectious Diseases Hospital, which was refused for a long time, and plans have been made for three separate buildings for three diseases : smallpox, cholera, and chickenpox.

Matara is in a fairly satisfactory condition as to sanitation.

Tangalla.—The water supply is defective, being chiefly obtained from two wells near the hospital, on one side of the town. One well has pure water and the other has not, and when the water is exhausted, which happens often in times of drought, it has to be carried some miles.

Hambantota.—A water supply is required, as it is obtained now from surface wells, and is slightly brackish.

Balapitiya.—The Sanitary Board established in 1901 is making progress. A site for a cemetery and market-place was fixed on by the Government Agent and myself in April last.

Hospitals.

Government Civil Hospital, Galle.—The chief diseases treated here were malarial fever and cachexia with debility, parangi, dysentery, and diarrhœa, rheumatism, abscess, phthisis, and syphilis. The highest mortality was from malarial cachexia, diarrhœa, dysentery, and phthisis.

The following improvements were completed during the year :—New kitchen, store-rooms, two old kitchens changed into a ward, nurses' quarters had an additional room by changing the ward upstairs into a large sitting-room, new bathroom and latrine were added ; covered ways from ward No. 2 to women's ward, and from ward No. 1 to ward No. 7 (medical), also from women's ward to new ward, thus enabling any one to go round the hospital under cover ; buttresses to the outer wall with drain inside in medical officer's garden ; glass to shutters in upper verandah and window to private ward ; and a boundary wall at the back of the hospital.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.—There were 19 cases admitted here : 2 smallpox, 16 chickenpox, and 1 suspected plague, with no deaths.

Hospital for Women.—69 cases were admitted. Of these, 50 were for gonorrhœa, 2 for primary, 6 for secondary and 1 for tertiary syphilis, 10 for ulceration of vagina.

House of Observation.—42 cases were treated, of which 15 were sent to the Colombo Lunatic Asylum, 25 discharged, and 2 remained.

Jails.—The prisoners of war, who were housed in the Hambantota jail, were all sent away. The other jails are at Galle, Matara, and Tangalla. Only the Galle jail has a special medical officer, who does judicial work as well.

Matara Hospital.—The chief diseases treated are parangi, ulcers, anæmia, and malarial diseases. Mortality is mostly due to diarrhœa, malarial cachexia, debility, dysentery, and enteric.

Tangalla Hospital.—The chief diseases were malarial fever and cachexia, injuries, ulcers, parangi, worms, and skin diseases. The mortality was highest in cases of respiratory diseases, debility, and wounds ; there were 13 deaths out of 308 cases. A notable injury causing death was a bite from a crocodile, and one case of acute yellow atrophy of the liver was admitted.

Hambantota Hospital.—Malarial diseases, ulcers, injuries, skin diseases, and worms were most prevalent, and deaths were caused chiefly by dysentery and diarrhœa, malarial fever, and respiratory diseases.

Balapitiya Hospital and Dispensary.—The most prevalent diseases are worms, malarial fever and cachexia, injuries, ulcers, and skin diseases. Deaths are mostly due to diarrhœa, dochmius, dysentery, and carcinoma.

Deniyaya Hospital and Dispensary.—The chief diseases are dochmius, malarial diseases and debility, ulcers, dysentery, and syphilis. The deaths are chiefly due to dochmius and dysentery, a few from malarial cachexia, respiratory diseases, and phthisis.

Galle Harbour.—The Master Attendant, Galle, in May, wrote asking whether an inquiry could be made into the quality of the water obtained from Watering Point for the use of ships calling here, as in appearance it seemed rather doubtful. I inspected and reported on the water and reservoir, and found the water was clear and apparently pure, but the surface of the water in the tank required clearing of a green vegetable growth. The Public Analyst reported the water to be of good quality. The Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer gave directions that the water should be inspected every month and a report sent of it and the reservoir, which has been done since June last.

Disinfecting Shed.—A start was made with this in October last; a steam disinfector is used, placed in a building on the beach near the Fort. The work consists of disinfecting linen from vessels in harbour when the bill of health is foul, and destroying or trying to destroy rats in the cargo boats. No rats have been yet killed, but I found a dead lizard in one boat after disinfection, apparently suffocated. In Galle the boatmen do not live in the boats as they do in Colombo.

Vaccination.

Twelve vaccinators are employed in the Province; a female vaccinator works chiefly among the Moor women. Calf vaccination is carried on at the outdoor dispensary under the direction of the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, and a calf vaccinator helps in the work.

Vaccination is carried on once a week at each residential dispensary, but not at branch dispensaries, which are visited once or twice a week.

The results of the calf vaccination seem to be somewhat doubtful. Many cases of vaccination in the calf fail partly, that is, the vesicles do not seem to rise properly, which is almost worse than total failure, for the use of the calf is thus spoilt for re-vaccination. The seed lymph is sent from Madras. Recently an explanation or further account of the process of vaccination of the calves in Madras was sent to me, and I am looking forward to an improvement.

My wish and aim in vaccination is to try to have at least three-fourths of the population vaccinated, and, if smallpox breaks out anywhere, to set on as many vaccinators as necessary to vaccinate and re-vaccinate every one. This plan was tried, not without success, at the recent outbreak at Weligama and Matara. Prosecutions for offences against the vaccination laws are frequent here, and a small fine is imposed usually.

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(5) EASTERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon H. A. Moraes, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., whose report is subjoined :—

I have the honour to forward my report of the Eastern Province for the year 1902. I took charge on the 19th June.

Population, Births, and Deaths.

The population of the Province on the 31st December, 1902, was 177,698, which is an increase of 3,472 over that of the year 1901. The population of the Batticaloa District was 149,013, and of the Trincomalee District 28,685.

The total number of births was 7,841 and deaths 5,338. In the Batticaloa District the births were 6,754 and deaths 4,399, and in the Trincomalee District the births were 1,087 and deaths 939. The births exceeded the deaths by 2,503 : in the Batticaloa District by 2,355, and in the Trincomalee District by 148. The total number of births registered shows an increase, and the total number of deaths a decrease, on the previous year.

The birth-rate per 1,000 was 44·13, and the death-rate 30·03. The birth-rate shows an increase of 1, and the death-rate a decrease of 1·95 on the previous year. The birth-rate in the Batticaloa District was 45·32, and the death-rate 29·52. In the Trincomalee District the birth-rate was 37·89, and the death-rate 32·73.

Prevailing Diseases.

The general health of the Province was satisfactory. The diseases most prevalent were malarial fevers and their sequalæ, parangi, ulcers and other skin diseases, rheumatic affections, and diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems.

Malarial Diseases.—Malarial fever prevails more or less throughout the year, but most so during the rainy season, at the beginning of the first and the end of the last quarter. It did not prevail to the same extent as in the previous year, and did not assume an epidemic form. It was generally of the intermittent type, chiefly quotidian, though cases of the tertian type were also met with. In the hospitals and dispensaries, of all diseases treated, viz., 66,087, no less than 23,456, or a little less than a third, were cases of malarial fever. This number is, however, less by 14,342 than in the previous year. The rate per 1000 of the estimated population who were attacked with this disease was a little over 132. The largest numbers were treated at the following stations :—Eraur 6,419, Vallaichenai 4,296, Kattankudi 2,273, Batticaloa 2,210, Kalmunai 1,943, Pottuvil 1,528, and Maha-oya 1,332.

Parangi.—This disease comes next in order of prevalence. It has been reported from every station in the Province, and all nationalities of the native population are affected by it, and even some of the fairly well-to-do classes, though it is chiefly confined to the poorer classes. It is perhaps most severe in the interior or "vannam," which is chiefly inhabited by the Sinhalese, and where it has been confounded with leprosy. The disease is kept up by the bad food, bad water, and insanitary habits of the people, who appear to be quite indifferent to its prevalence. The healthy freely mix with the sick, use the same water, which is very often from the only tank in the village, for drinking and washing purposes, and in which cattle are allowed to wallow. The total number of cases treated at

the several hospitals and dispensaries was 6,370, which is 1,122 more than in the previous year. The largest numbers were treated at the following stations :—Vallaichenai 1,347, Kokkodicholai 800, Eraur 717, Maha-oya 627, Kalmunai 527, Padirippu 410, Karankoditivu 380, and Batticaloa 302.

Ulcers and other Skin Diseases.—These were reported from all the stations, and 3,348 cases of ulcers and 3,627 cases of "other skin diseases" were treated.

Rheumatic Affections were prevalent throughout the Province. 2,491 cases were reported.

Diseases of the Digestive System, the principal of which were dysentery and diarrhœa, prevailed generally, but not in an epidemic form. 1,572 cases of dysentery and 897 of diarrhœa were reported.

Diseases of the Respiratory System occurred at all the stations. 1,670 cases were reported.

Leprosy.—This disease is very prevalent in the Kalmunai district, and many cases are to be met with in Batticaloa and the adjoining villages. It appears to be spreading in the Kalmunai district, and the medical officer reports that he has met with several cases which have not been reported by the headmen. The total number reported in the Province was 142 ; of this total, 63 are in the Kalmunai district, 42 in the Batticaloa District, and 37 in the Akkaripattu district. The disease seems to be confined to the district from Batticaloa southwards. North of Batticaloa it is seldom met with, only one case having been reported from Trincomalee and three from villages a few miles north of Batticaloa. The types met with are the tubercular, anæsthetic, nervous, and mixed, and the greater majority of those examined and reported upon were of a mild form. Some of the cases reported by the headmen as leprosy on examination were found to be cases of parangi.

Relative Mortality in different Seasons.

There are practically two seasons, the wet and the dry. The wet season commences with the setting in of the rains in October and continues till December, after which the nights are dewy and chilly and the days begin to get warm. This is the season when malarial fevers and chest and bowel complaints are most prevalent, and which is the unhealthiest. The mortality is consequently higher at this time. The dry season begins in May and lasts till September, and is the healthiest time of the year.

Meteorological Conditions and their Effect on Public Health.

The climate of the Eastern Province is generally hot and dry. The monsoon rains during the latter part of the year reduce the temperature to some extent, but the public health suffers owing to the outbreak of fever. The rainfall during this period is very heavy, and the country is flooded in many parts.

Remarks on Particular Diseases.

Cholera.—The apothecary of Tampalakam reported three deaths from this disease, but the medical officer of Trincomalee, who investigated these deaths, found that they were due to other causes.

Smallpox.—No cases were reported.

Other Infectious Diseases.—A few cases of chickenpox and measles were reported from a few stations. Three cases of enteric fever were reported by the medical officer of Trincomalee, one of which proved fatal. All three were among Europeans, one being a soldier, another a sailor from one of the men-of-war, and the other an employé of the dockyard. The origin of the infection could not be traced, and the disease did not spread.

General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

The general sanitary condition of the districts is not satisfactory. Owing to the nature of the land there are large low-lying tracts, which during the rainy weather are transformed into swamps and marshes. Many large villages, such as Kattankuddi, Nindur, Karankoditivu, Eraur, Vallaichenai, Toppur, Muttur, and Kiniyai, are in a most insanitary state. The dwellings are low and dark, imperfectly ventilated, crowded together, and surrounded by a high fence, which shuts out light and fresh air. The compounds are used as open latrines, and rubbish accumulates in heaps. The drainage is very defective, and consequently during the rains there are many stagnant pools. The water in most places is obtained from tanks and shallow wells, and the one village tank is made to serve all purposes—washing, drinking, bathing, and watering cattle. Measures are being taken to improve the condition of these villages.

The sanitary condition of Batticaloa is fairly satisfactory, but much could be done to improve it. There is a Local Board of Health, but owing to want of funds improvements cannot be taken in hand. A better system of drainage is required, but owing to the nature of the land, which is flat, this is a matter of some difficulty. The compounds should be kept cleaner, and swamps and marshy grounds drained and filled up. The water supply, which is drawn from wells, is generally ample, but the wells during the dry season are apt to fail. A few public wells are provided. The water from the wells in some parts of the town is hard and brackish, but on the whole the water of the town is of fairly good quality.

Dr. Anthonisz reports as follows as regards Trincomalee :—

> The drainage and conservancy of the town still remain very defective. More money has been voted for improvements in this direction, and I hope to be able to report great improvements likely to be carried out by the Local Board of Health during the year 1903. The water supply, though ample, is not always of the best quality. The water is hard, and during the driest season most of the wells get brackish. The public wells are well looked after and protected, but those in the compounds of the native population are very liable to get contaminated. Some parts of the town are overcrowded, more especially the fishers' quarters.

As regards Kalmunai, Dr. Phillips reports that the sanitary condition is on the whole satisfactory, though there is room for improvement. The drainage of the villages is defective, owing to the land being low and surrounded by swamps and neglected paddy fields. The water supply is fairly good. The Moorish villages are overcrowded, the houses being closely packed and built without any regard to adequate ventilation.

Vaccination.

Vaccination was carried on throughout the year. The staff consists of one Inspector of Vaccination, one calf vaccinator (who also does the town vaccination), and eight vaccinators. Two Moormen and one female vaccinator carry on vaccination exclusively among the Moorish population. The work of the vaccinators was regularly inspected by the Inspector. Vaccination was also carried on by the several medical officers and apothecaries at their respective stations.

During the year 8,106 subjects were vaccinated, which is less by 80 than in the previous year. Of these, 4,066 were males and 4,040 females; and of the whole number, 79 were infants, 7,391 children, and 636 adults. Of the total number vaccinated, 6,983 were successful, 945 unsuccessful, and 178 unknown. The number of re-vaccinations was 19, all of which were successful. The number vaccinated by the vaccinators was 6,638, and at the dispensaries 1,468. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations by the vaccinators was 90·19, and at the dispensaries 79·14. The preparation of calf lymph at the depôt was carried on throughout the year, with satisfactory results.

Other Observations.

Jails.—There are two jails in the Province, one at Trincomalee and the other at Batticaloa. The former is only a lock-up. At the Batticaloa jail hospital 34 prisoners were treated, with one death from diarrhœa. The daily average in hospital was 1·40, and the percentage of deaths to total treated 3·23. The general health and sanitary condition of the jail was very satisfactory.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There are three Civil, one Field, and one Leper Hospitals and eighteen dispensaries, of which ten are permanent and eight visiting. A dispensary at Nadukadu was opened, and the one at Nilaveli was closed and one opened at Tiriyai in its place. All these institutions are doing good work, and are appreciated by the people. 1,653 received treatment at the several hospitals, and 64,434 at the dispensaries.

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(6) NORTH-WESTERN AND SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCES.

These Provinces are under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon E. de Livera, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined:—

Population.

The population of the North-Western Province at the end of the year 1902 is estimated to be 361,373. There were 14,862 births and 10,995 deaths, giving a birth-rate of 41·12 and a death-rate of 30·39 per 1,000, as against a birth-rate of 40·78 and a death-rate of 25·43 in the previous year.

The population of the Province of Sabaragamuwa is estimated to be 327,903. There were 13,382 births and 9,347 deaths registered, and the birth- and death-rates respectively were 40·81 and 28·49 per 1,000, as against a birth-rate of 45·06 and a death-rate of 30·83 in 1901.

Prevalence of Sickness.

The general health of the districts in both the Provinces has been satisfactory. Two mild epidemics of cholera or acute diarrhœa occurred, one at Tambarawila, a village on the south-western border of the North-Western Province, close to Negombo, and the other at Ottapane, a village in the Puttalam District. A few isolated cases also occurred at Puttalam and in the Chilaw and Marawila Districts. Six cases occurred at Tambarawila, two of which proved fatal. The first person attacked was a man who had just returned from Negombo, where the disease was at the time prevalent. I visited the village on 21st April and, with the apothecary at Dankotuwa, took all the necessary measures for stamping out the outbreak. In the outbreak at Ottapane, which appears to have been a more severe one, six cases occurred, and five of them proved fatal. The outbreak lasted only from 13th to 19th March, and the prompt measures taken to prevent its spread proved successful. The infection could not have been traced to any source. Three cases, with three deaths, were reported from Wattakaliya, near Chilaw, but only one of these was seen by a medical officer. A case was reported from Irrattakulama in Marawila on 31st January. It ended in recovery, and it is doubtful whether this was a case of cholera or even acute diarrhœa. The patient had just arrived from Negombo. Another case, which ended fatally, was reported from Kattakadu, also in Marawila, on 16th March. The patient was a padda boatman, who had passed Negombo. The case was seen by the medical officer only after death. One fatal case was reported from Puttalam on 14th March, the patient dying the same day, and three cases again were reported between 28th and 30th June, and all proved fatal. The first to be attacked was an Indian cooly working in the salt pans, but several days had lapsed since his arrival from India. Two cases were reported from Battulu-oya on 3rd July, one of which proved fatal. I visited the place and helped the medical officer of Chilaw in dealing with the outbreak, but we did not succeed in tracing the source of infection. Lastly, one case of choleraic diarrhœa was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Puttalam, and discharged after recovery on 31st October. There were in all 24 cases with 15 deaths.

Three cases of smallpox were reported from Puttalam between 22nd July and 5th August. The cases were all of a mild nature. The medical officer was not able to trace the source of infection in them.

No outbreaks of cholera or smallpox occurred in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, but 238 cases of chickenpox were reported from this Province: 4 from Karawanella, 28 from Kolonna, and 206 from twenty-nine villages in the Kegalla District.

In the North-Western Province five cases of chickenpox were reported from Dodangaslanda, and sixteen from the town of Kurunegala.

Forty-three cases of measles were reported from Rakwana, five from Pelmadulla, and five from Godakawela, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. None were reported from the North-Western Province, though I have no doubt cases have occurred.

The diseases chiefly prevalent have been the same as in previous years, viz., malarial fever and their sequelæ, parangi, ulcers, rheumatism, diarrhœa and dysentery, anchylostomiasis, pneumonia, bronchitis, phthisis pulmonalis, syphilis, skin diseases, and worms.

Malarial Fever.—This is by far the commonest of all diseases prevalent in Ceylon. In the North-Western Province it constituted about 44 per cent. of all cases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries, and in the Province of Sabaragamuwa 36 per cent. of all the cases treated were admitted for this disease. In the year under review the number of cases of malarial fever treated was a little in excess of the number treated in the previous year, but considerably less than the number treated in 1900. Only in a portion of Wanni hatpattu, in the villages near Nikaweratiya and Galgomuwa, was it found necessary to employ an extra apothecary to itinerate in the villages and treat cases of fever, and in Kitulgalla, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, the vaccinator was employed in distributing fever powders among the villagers. In Kegalla and Rakwana the number of fever cases treated was less than in the previous year. Fever was most prevalent during the first quarter of the year, and it is worthy of notice that during that period the rainfall was the lowest recorded during the year. This excessive prevalence of fever in the first quarter may be accounted for by the fact of the rainfall having been high two months previously, in October and November of the preceding year, causing pools and puddles to be left in which mosquitoes could breed, as explained by the Principal Civil Medical Officer in his Administration Report for 1901.

The stations in which the largest number of cases of malarial diseases were treated were the following:—Nikaweratiya (4,561), Anamaduwa (4,441), Wariyapola (4,228), Marawila (3,639), Balalla (3,359), and Polgahawela (3,104), in the North-Western Province; and Parakaduwa (4,180), Karawanella (3,655), Balangoda (2,102), and Godakawela (2,048), in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Parangi is chiefly prevalent in the Katugampola, Wanni, and Demala hatpattus of the North-Western Province, and in the Kolonna and Atakalan korales of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, where the inhabitants are, as a rule, poor, and subsist on kurakkan and other equally innutritious food, and depend for their water supply on small tanks, which are apt to run almost dry during certain seasons, bad water and bad food being undoubted factors in favouring the progress of the disease, causing its recurrence after it has disappeared under hospital treatment, and preventing its cure. There has been a slight decrease in the numbers treated, as compared with those treated in the previous year, as the following table giving the numbers treated in the principal centres will show:—

	Numbers treated.	
North-Western Province.	1901.	1902.
Dandugamuwa	1,173	1,292
Nikaweratiya	3,875	3,202
Anamaduwa	3,008	2,477
Balalla	1,934	1,772
Kurunegala	1,156	1,115
Province of Sabaragamuwa.		
Godakawela	592	564
Kolonna	320	611
Total ...	11,146	9,858

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Ten per cent. of the cases admitted into the hospitals of the Province of Sabaragamuwa and 8 per cent. of the cases admitted into the hospitals of the North-Western Province were for diarrhœa and dysentery, and these were the diseases which contributed largely to increase the mortality in hospitals. There were 460 deaths out of 798 cases of diarrhœa and dysentery treated, giving a percentage of 55 deaths, in the hospitals of the former Province; and 118 deaths out of 450 cases treated, giving a percentage of 31 deaths, in the hospitals of the latter Province. Cases occurred at all seasons, and not in one season more than in another. A slight epidemic of dysentery occurred about the third quarter of the year in some villages in the Kegalla District, and 27 cases were reported from them. The villages were visited by the apothecaries at Nelundeniya and Mawanella, and the outbreak stamped out. Five cases were reported from a village called Dimbulwela in Godakawela.

Pneumonia.—There were 74 cases of this disease, causing 27 deaths, treated in the hospitals of Sabaragamuwa, and 159 cases, causing 57 deaths, treated in the hospitals of the North-Western Province, Kurunegala alone contributing 96 cases, with 29 deaths. The cases occurred mostly during the north-east monsoon, and the medical officer of Kurunegala states that the disease assumed almost an epidemic form in November.

Tubercle.—Cases of phthisis pulmonalis were found in all the districts. 138 cases, causing 43 deaths, were treated in the hospitals of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and 43 cases, causing 14 deaths, were treated in the hospitals of the North-Western Province. The dampness of the climate in the former may account for more cases having occurred in it.

Anchylostomiasis.—This disease is prevailing to a large extent among estate labourers and other Malabars imported from India, but Sinhalese and Moor villagers are not exempt from it. Cases of this disease were treated chiefly in the district hospitals. 145 were treated at Balangoda, 108 at Karawanella, 17 at Kegalla, and 10 at Rakwana, and 51 deaths resulted from this disease.

Remarks on Particular Diseases.

Leprosy.—Four cases of leprosy were reported from Ratnapura, 26 cases representing about 11 patients, as some cases were entered in the books more than once at different times, were treated at Balangoda; and 15 cases representing 7 patients at Karawanella; one case was reported from Godakawela, and one from Kurunegala. Some of the patients have since died, and some have left the country, and some have been sent to the Leper Asylum, and a few are living at their own abodes, isolated as far as practicable. Several of the lepers were reported from a village called Bambarabotuwa in the Ratnapura District, and the majority of the remaining ones are estate labourers who have come from the coast of India.

Cancer.—There were 13 cases of cancer treated at the Karawanella hospital, and 3 at Kegalla, and 1 case was treated at Kurunegala, and 1 at Puttalam. Three of the cases have ended in death.

Enteric Fever.—In the Province of Sabaragamuwa 2 cases were treated at Godakawela, and both ended fatally; 1 case was treated at Karawanella, which also ended fatally; and 1 case treated

at Ratnapura recovered. In the North-Western Province 1 case was treated at Kurunegala, which ended in recovery; and 2 at Puttalam, both of which died; and 4 at Marawila, of which 1 proved fatal. It is not known how these cases originated.

The following tables give a comparative statement of the numbers treated in the different hospitals of the two Provinces during 1901 and 1902 :—

North-Western Province.

Name of Hospital.	Numbers treated.		Average Daily Sick.		Number of Deaths.		Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Kurunegala	3,189	3,431	102·50	99·76	247	224	8·70	7·02
Puttalam	661	783	28·51	37·09	48	55	5·55	7·00
Chilaw	289	272	9·08	10·07	26	22	11·57	8·08
Marawila	816	801	34·25	33·38	50	51	7·19	6·36
Nikaweratiya	579	561	25·35	24·98	25	33	4·53	5·88
Dandugamuwa	450	555	20·05	23·17	12	24	6·88	4·32
Total ...	5,984	6,403	219·74	228·25	408	409	7·72	6·38

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Name of Hospital.	Numbers treated.		Average Daily Sick.		Number of Deaths.		Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Ratnapura	1,002	771	51·63	—	154	101	15·36	13·09
Balangoda	1,293	1,602	92·59	96·66	225	129	10·46	8·05
Karawanellā	2,274	2,400	161·35	107·73	427	361	18·77	16·83
Rakwana	1,025	631	38·42	32·04	138	54	13·46	8·55
Kegalla	738	881	42·58	47·22	91	107	12·33	12·14
Kolonna	1,193	861	35·97	32·91	11	15	·92	1·74
Godakawela	637	565	27·69	22·47	22	25	4·01	4·42
Total ...	8,198	7,711	450·23	371·11	1,073	792	10·75	10·27

There were 1,951 estate labourers treated in the district hospitals, and there were 425 deaths among them, giving a percentage of 21·66 deaths to total treated.

There are 28 dispensaries and branch dispensaries in the North-Western Province, and the number of persons treated in them during 1902 was 142,915, and the number of visits paid 230,889. The amount of money collected was Rs. 3,924·03. There are 28 dispensaries, 1 branch dispensary, and 11 permanent itinerating stations in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and the numbers treated in them were : persons 80,734, and visits 116,982. The amount collected was Rs. 1,576·28.

Meteorological Conditions.

In both the Provinces the highest rainfall was recorded in the last quarter, and the lowest rainfall in the first quarter of the year. The figures showing both the total diseases and malarial diseases treated were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the last quarter, which was the healthiest time of the year. There was a gradual decrease in the figures from the first to the last quarter. The figures indicating the rainfall, however, did not show a gradual decrease, as in the second quarter the rainfall was higher than in the first. The rainfall in the last quarter appears to have been unprecedented. In Karawanella, which may be taken to represent the Province of Sabaragamuwa, there was a rainfall of 87·21 inches during this quarter, the record for October, the wettest month, alone being 34·14 ; and in Kurunegala, which may be taken to represent the North-Western Province, there was a rainfall of 52·46 inches, the record for October being 20·27 inches. The total rainfall for the year was 215·16 inches in 1902, as against 160·45 inches in 1901, in Karawanella ; and in Kurunegala it was 110·80 inches in 1902, as against 94·96 inches in 1901. The wettest district was Kitulgala, where the total rainfall for the year was 239·67 inches.

Sanitary Condition of the Chief Towns.

Kurunegala.—Nothing has yet been done to improve the sanitary condition of this town. Steps are, however, being taken by the Local Board to provide water supply and drainage, which are its chief wants.

Puttalam.—A purer and more ample water supply is required. Swamps require filling up. The Moorish quarters are deplorably overcrowded.

Chilaw.—Sanitary condition has been much improved, but there is a good deal of overcrowding in some parts, especially in the fishers' quarters.

Marawila.—There is not much overcrowding, but the drainage is unsatisfactory.

Ratnapura.—No improvements have been made. The conservancy is insufficient, and the medical officer writes that the scavenging of the town might be considerably improved if more efficient supervision is exercised. The filter bed in the reservoir requires to be properly renewed.

Rakwana.—The drinking water of the town obtained from the polluted stream running parallel with the bazaar road, is objectionable. Two good wells and a couple of portable galvanized latrines should be provided.

Balangoda.—Supply of drinking water for the town is scanty. The whole population has to depend on a small well, which should be deepened and a pump fixed to it. Drains need much attention.

Karawanella.—Public latrines are needed at Karawanella and Ruanwella. Scavengers are also required to be employed at these places. The drains of Yatiyantota bazaar require to be properly constructed and cemented.

Kegalla.—There is no improvement in the sanitary condition. Wells, springs, and natural streams afford the source of water supply. The majority of the wells are uncovered and shallow. Drainage of the town is defective. Cement drains are required everywhere.

Vaccination.

There were 10,560 subjects vaccinated in the North-Western Province, with the following results: 8,775 successful, 598 unsuccessful, and 1,207 absent; and there were 11,781 subjects vaccinated in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, with the following results: 9,904 successful, 608 unsuccessful, and 1,269 absent. During the previous year the number of successful vaccinations was 9,237 in the North-Western Province, and 13,026 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. The percentage of successful vaccinations in 1902 was 93·60 in the North-Western Province, and 94·21 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. There were 33 re-vaccinations performed in the North-Western Province. Six vaccinators were employed in the North-Western Province, and eleven, including four estate vaccinators, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, besides a female vaccinator, who worked in both the Provinces.

Jails.

There are three jails in the North-Western Province, at Kurunegala, Puttalam, and Chilaw, and two in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, at Ratnapura and Kegalla. Only short-sentenced prisoners and prisoners on remand and road defaulters were confined in these jails.

Port Duties.

The health officer at Kalpitiya inspected 163 boats. They were mostly from Jaffna, Mannar, and Negombo.

Other Observations.

The usual festival was held at St. Anna's church at Talavila in the Puttalam District in July last, where large numbers of people from all parts of the Island and from India assembled, but no outbreak of any disease occurred. Dr. A. B. Santiago was appointed to take charge of the medical and sanitary arrangements of the camp, and three assistants were placed under his orders. A temporary hospital was also put up, where 233 patients suffering from various diseases were treated. Two other medical officers were stationed on the road to the camp to inspect the gangs of pilgrims passing.

There were three new branch dispensaries opened during the year in the North-Western Province, at Hettipola, Katupota, and Rambodagala; and two new itinerating stations were established in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, at Panamura, and Tunkama.

A new ward for twenty-four beds, begun to be built in connection with the Kegalla hospital, was approaching completion at the end of the year, and a new additional female ward has been built at Rakwana.

I have inspected all the hospitals, dispensaries, and branch dispensaries (with the exception of one or two of the latter) in both the Provinces twice during the year, and some of them oftener.

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(7) PROVINCE OF UVA.

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon F. Oorloff, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :—

Hospitals	Civil	1
	District	2
	Field or Parangi	3
Dispensaries	Civil	9
	District	9
	Estate	12
Itinerating stations		10
Estimated population	1902	186,801
	1901	186,528
Births	1902	7,968
	1901	7,433
Deaths	1902	6,982
	1901	7,574
Birth-rate per 1,000	1902	42·6
	1901	39·8
Death-rate per 1,000	1902	37·3
	1901	40·6

Prevalence of Sickness in the different Seasons of the Year.

The general health of the Province during the year was satisfactory, and no infectious disease prevailed in an epidemic form. As in the previous year, the diseases most prevalent were malarial fever, dysentery, parangi, rheumatism, and respiratory affections.

Malarial Fever.—This disease was most prevalent during the north-east monsoon. In no place did it assume an epidemic character, and the cases that occurred readily yielded to treatment. The largest number of cases, viz., 1,638, was treated in Badulla in the hospital and at the outdoor dispensary. This number, however, was 433 less than that treated during the previous year. Excluding Welimada (the dispensary at which place was opened on the 16th April, 1902), Pingarawa, as in the previous year, had the smallest number of cases, viz., 324.

Dysentery.—This disease was at its height when malarial fever was most prevalent. The villages in which it occurred were promptly visited by the apothecaries of the respective districts. There were very few deaths from it, and it never assumed an epidemic form.

Parangi.—This scourge exists to a great extent in the following places in the Province, viz., Medagama, Bintenna, Badullawella, Buttala, Muppana, Tanamalwila, and Wedikumbura. I have no doubt that with the extension of irrigation, and the consequent amelioration of the condition of the people and the improvement of sanitation, there will be few victims to it.

Rheumatism and Respiratory Diseases.—As in previous years, these diseases were mostly prevalent during the first and last quarters of the year.

Relative Mortality in the different Seasons.—The following table gives the number of deaths registered during the year :—

	No. of Deaths registered.		No. of Deaths registered.
January ...	832	August ...	483
February ...	575	September ...	687
March ...	525	October ...	621
April ...	538	November ...	648
May ...	520	December ...	573
June ...	466		
July ...	514	Total ...	6,982

The mortality, as will be seen from the above figures, began to rise in September, and reached its maximum in January. The high mortality during the last quarter and in January was coincident with the rise in malaria and dysentery during the same period. Malaria and dysentery were the two diseases that chiefly helped to swell the number of cases and the mortality. The number of deaths during the year under review was 592 less than that during the previous year.

Meteorological Conditions and their effect on the Public Health.—The rainfall was heaviest during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon. The dry season corresponds with the south-west monsoon. During the wet months the diseases which chiefly prevailed were malarial fever, dysentery, and respiratory affections, and during the dry season parangi, chickenpox, sore eyes, and skin affections.

Particular Diseases that have recurred during the Year.

Cholera.—Two cases were reported, with one death. The first case was reported from Wewelhena Estate in August. The patient died in about twenty-four hours after the attack. The information reached me after the death and the burial. From the history given by the dispenser on Wewelhena (a man who has had experience of cholera), there was nothing to indicate that the case was one of simple gastro-intestinal irritation, and I am inclined to believe that it was cholera. Although every effort was made to discover the source of infection, we were unable to obtain any clue to it. Happily, no other cases occurred on the estate. The next case occurred on Ellawatta Estate in Pingarawa. The patient was a recent arrival from India, and the history of the case certainly pointed to cholera.

Smallpox.—Not a single case of this disease occurred in the Province.

Chickenpox.—This disease was reported from seven stations. The largest number, viz., 26, were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Haputale. The patients were coolies employed at the Boer Camp, Diyatalawa.

Measles.—Twenty-nine cases were reported from three stations. Of this number, 13 cases occurred among the coolies employed at the Boer Camp, Diyatalawa, and were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Haputale.

Acute Diarrhœa.—There were 18 cases of this disease reported, of which 5 proved fatal. They occurred in Buttala, Okkampitiya, and Kataragam. The particulars ascertained pointed to the cases being those of simple gastro-intestinal irritation induced by unwholesome food.

General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

There is room for improvement in the general sanitary condition of the Province. The defects have been brought to the notice of the Government Agent.

Badulla.—The water supply is good and sufficient, the water being conveyed to the town by pipes. The drainage continues to be defective. Public latrine accommodation is deficient.

Bandarawela.—A scheme for improving the water supply is, I understand, still under consideration. The drainage is defective, in that the cross drain which connects the two side drains along the main road is not paved. This leads to stagnation of water. The scavenging was satisfactorily done.

Haputale.—The water supply is good and sufficient. The sanitation was well looked after. There is much room for improvement in the drainage. Two additional public latrines were erected during the year.

Haldummulla.—The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is bad. Public latrine accommodation is wanting.

Koslanda.—The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is bad. The sanitation was well looked after. Public latrine accommodation is wanting.

Passara.—The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is bad. The sanitation was well looked after. Public latrine accommodation is wanting.

Lunugala.—The stream which supplies the town is liable to pollution. This could be remedied by the extension of the water service from the resthouse to the bazaar street. The drainage is defective. Public latrine accommodation is wanting.

Welimada.—The water supply of the town is derived from the continuation of the Uma-oya, which rises in Nuwara Eliya, and receives in its course of about 16 miles several tributaries. Water

from tea estates and the sewage of the Nuwara Eliya hospital flow into the Uma-oya before it is diverted into the channel known as the Uma-ela at the village Perawella, which is about 10 miles from Welimada. The water of the Uma-oya is not much used by the people of Welimada for drinking. The chief source of the water for drinking purposes is a stream which flows into the resthouse premises. It is desirable that deep wells properly protected from pollution should be built in the town, and also in all the villages in Yatipalata, to at least supply the inhabitants with wholesome water for drinking. The drainage is bad.

Vaccination.

Six vaccinators (four district and two estate) were employed during the year. In addition to this the medical officers and apothecaries carried on vaccination at the outdoor dispensaries. The work of the vaccinators was regularly inspected by the Inspector of Vaccination, and the vaccination at the outdoor dispensary, Badulla, was regularly inspected by the Colonial Surgeon.

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated, with results, during 1901 and 1902 :—

	1901.	1902.
Primary vaccination :—		
Number vaccinated	7,011 ...	6,187
Number successful	6,218 ...	5,627
Number unsuccessful	325 ...	209
Number unknown	468 ...	351
Percentage of successful to total inspected ...	95·04 ...	96·41
Re-vaccination :—		
Number vaccinated	1,014 ...	148
Number successful	471 ...	111
Number unsuccessful	291 ...	32
Number unknown	252 ...	5
Percentage of successful to total inspected ...	61·81 ...	77·62

Prosecutions under the Vaccination Ordinance.—There were 99 prosecutions, against 128 in the previous year. The results of the prosecutions were as follows :—52 convictions with fines amounting to Rs. 50·25 being inflicted, 13 acquittals, 9 cases were withdrawn, 8 cases were struck off as the accused could not be found, and 17 cases were pending at the end of the year.

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(8) REPORT of the First Physician and Acting Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, Colombo, Dr. H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.Sc., Lond., Fellow of University College, London.

(A) GENERAL HOSPITAL.

(1) *Administration.*

DURING the year 1902 the number of patients treated in the hospital amounted to 16,035. For purposes of comparison I append the following table :—

1897	9,063	1900	14,231
1898	9,102	1901	15,614
1899	9,399	1902	16,035

There is a steady and constant increase in the numbers receiving medical treatment. The daily average amounts to 515·09. The accommodation in the hospital provides for 467 patients only ; hence overcrowding is constant and continuous.

The temporary wards commenced in 1901 were not available for occupation till June of this year. They provide eighty-four beds for ulcer and allied cases. These wards are found to suit admirably the class of cases for which they were intended, and their opening greatly relieved the overcrowding, which was intolerable before.

The arrangement with the Home for Incurables, by which thirty-one beds are kept open for the General Hospital patients, the Government contributing to the Home funds the cost of their maintenance, continues still. But even now several beds of this hospital are permanently occupied by blind and infirm old patients, as such cases are not received by the Home. The new administration block for this hospital, a most pressing requirement for the proper conduct of its business, was again delayed this year. The plans, although completed, had to be altered in some important respects. The alterations desired necessitated a complete change of the original design, and hence the delay. The amended plans and estimates are now ready, and a start in the building will soon be made. As finally approved, this block will give a worthy and imposing frontage to this the largest and most important hospital in the Island, and, besides the necessary offices and accommodation for the out-patient department, it will provide adequate rooms in the first floor for the house officers.

The Professional Staff.—The changes consequent on the translation of Dr. T. F. Garvin as Chief Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp, Diyatalawa, continued throughout the year. Dr. Joseph de Silva, M.B., C.M., who was acting as the Third Physician, resigned the appointment on his taking up the duties of Assistant Sanitary Officer of the Colombo Municipality in September. Dr. J. H. Vanderwert, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., was appointed to act in his place.

Nursing.—The work of the Rev. Mother Superior and her staff increases with the increase of the patients. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the devoted and unselfish work which the Rev. Sisters so nobly perform to the great satisfaction of the suffering poor.

Expenditure.—For the diets and extras the sum expended during the year amounted to Rs. 56,413·49, for wages Rs. 10,170, for equipment Rs. 7,000, contingencies Rs. 4,320·41, and burials Rs. 530·55. The total cost per head per day for food and stimulants was 31·60 cents, as against 30·57 cents in 1901 and 30·63 cents in 1900.

Professional.—The total number of cases treated during the year reached the large total of 16,035. Of these, 1,101 died, the mortality being 6·86 per cent., as against 7·80 per cent. in 1901.

Amongst Malabars the death-rate amounted to 11·44, and amongst the cases sent in by the police in a more or less moribund condition the death-rate reached 33·87 per cent.

No special epidemic seems to have been prevalent in the district during the year under review, but dysentery, phthisis, diarrhœa, pneumonia, and enteric fever were widely prevalent. Of enteric fever 133 cases were treated, as against 198 cases in 1901. In this connection I have nothing to add to what I have said before. That no great improvement in the puolic health can be expected until the improvement of conservancy and of drainage, a more liberal policy in the distribution of water to the poorer classes, and a check to overcrowding in the slums are undertaken by the Municipality.

During the year, with the relief obtained by the opening of two new wards, I was enabled to isolate the male consumptive patients into one well-aired ward, and thus treat them more rationally and effectively. The phthisis ward is under the care of Dr. M. Sinnatamby, where he has endeavoured as circumstances permit to keep the patients in the open air as much as possible. The isolation of these patients by themselves, whilst assisting considerably their nursing and treatment, will at any rate prevent the danger of infection to others, which was such a constant menace before.

(B) PAYING WARDS.

During the year 577 patients were treated in these wards, as against 639 in 1901. These cases were distributed as follows :—

	Medical.	Surgical.
Seamen's Ward	171	153
Clerical Ward	11	5
Planters' Ward	47	89
Anthonisz' Ward	28	39
Cargill's Ward	5	3
Passengers' Ward	17	9
Total ...	279	298

Of the numbers treated, the deaths were 41, equal to a mortality of 7·11 per cent. Twenty-five cases of enteric fever received treatment, with 7 deaths.

The diminution in the number of admissions in these wards from the figures of 1901 is due entirely to a large reduction in the number of seamen. Only 324 seamen received treatment, as against 426 in 1901. On the other hand, in the Planters', Anthonisz', and Passengers' Wards there is a good increase, as 253 patients were under treatment in the year as against 213 in 1901. The diminution in the number of seamen is easily explained. In 1901 and 1902 a large number of transports engaged in the China expedition passed through the port and crowded our Seamen's Ward with soldiers suffering from enteric fever and other acute diseases. The opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway has materially diminished the admissions of Russian soldiers into this ward during the last year.

During the year a higher rate of charges was sanctioned by Government for the maintenance of patients in these wards, as the income from these wards was unequal to the expenditure incurred, and precluded the possibility of further improvements in nursing and attendance. The new scale of charges came into force on the 1st July, 1902, after due notification in the *Government Gazette*.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total income from these wards amounted to Rs. 34,405·63. The expenditure under the head of Diets, Lighting, Attendants, and Equipment amounted to Rs. 27,032·22, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,373·41. Deducting Rs. 2,000, the cost of the nursing staff, there remains a balance of Rs. 5,373·41 only, which is far from adequate to meet the expenditure incurred by Government for the medical staff, medicines, and surgical appliances, and the cost of upkeep and repairs to buildings.

Report of Mr. H. G. Thomasz, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Second Surgeon.

I WAS in sole charge of the surgical work in the hospital during the year 1902. The surgical work of the hospital is daily increasing. A special chloroformist is required.

Accommodation.—The ulcer, syphilis, and female surgical wards have been overcrowded during the year on good many occasions. A special ward of twelve beds for gynecological cases is much required. I have again to note that it is necessary that the hospital should be provided with isolated rooms for infectious and contagious cases, like erysipelas, tetanus, &c. A "contributing ward" of eight beds is also urgently required for those who are not absolutely paupers, but are yet unable to enter the paying wards with their prohibitive fees. A large number of people from the lower middle class prefer to enter a ward not branded as "pauper." They like to contribute something for their maintenance in hospital to secure a little extra comfort, as obtains at present in the Clerical Ward.

Equipment.—Great care is taken to secure adequate supplies of linen, furniture, &c.

Nursing.—The members of the nursing staff are very conscientious, and work hard.

Attendants are poorly paid in the pauper wards. Their work is very indifferent.

Medicines, Materials, and Surgical Dressings have been supplied in sufficient quantities, but the last requisition for surgical instruments has been cancelled. An apparatus for administering gas and a new operating table are required.

Remarks on Professional Work.—A glance at the annexed tables will show the important nature of the operation work performed in this establishment, which includes every variety of surgical work. The total number of operations performed for the year was 735. There were twelve deaths, giving a mortality of 1·63 per cent.

Of the 17 amputations, 3 were of the thigh, 2 leg, 4 arm, 1 forearm, and 7 metacarpo-phalangeal.

Sixty-one operations were performed for inguinal hernia, 18 in cases of strangulation (herniotomy), and 43 for radical cure of reducible and irreducible scrotal hernia. Bassini's and Bank's methods of operation are still adhered to by me. Only one death occurred, and that was after herniotomy; the patient was brought in too late.

Four cases of hepatic abscess with two deaths, and one case of sub-diaphragmatic abscess.

Two cases of ovariotomy were performed; one died of shock.

Forty-eight cases of hydrocele were operated on ; all did well. Extroversion of sac or tapping and injecting with perchloride of mercury solution were the methods adopted.

Twenty-one cases of hæmorrhoids internal were treated by ligature and excision, with good results.

Four cases of stone in the bladder were dealt with, one by litholapaxy and three by supra-pubic cystotomy. The bladder walls were stitched by two layers of suture and a Jacques' catheter retained for six days. All recovered.

External urethrotomy (Cock's) was performed in 18 cases for impermeable strictures and where the parts were riddled with sinuses, and Wheelhouse's operation once. Two cases of internal urethrotomy and a ruptured urethra was sutured.

Ten malignant new growths were excised and 30 non-malignant.

Two cases of laparotomy were performed : one for intestinal obstruction due to a band, which was successful ; and the other for suppurative peritonitis, which proved fatal.

Two cases of tracheotomy were performed : one in a bad case of cut throat, which recovered.

Two cases of ligature of axillary artery, and one case of ligature of common femoral artery for aneurysm. Secondary hæmorrhage set in from the site of ligature.

Trephining was done on eighteen occasions, and on three occasions for mastoid abscess.

Eight cases of thoracoplasty, with one death.

Orcheotomy was performed on 25 occasions : 19 for advanced hæmatocele and six cases for suppurative phlebitis of the cord.

Ten cases of fistula-in-ano were performed, with good results.

Five cases of lymph scrotum were treated successfully by excision.

One case of nephrotomy and median cystotomy for profuse and prolonged hæmorrhage from bladder, found subsequently to come from ureter, and one case of median cystotomy.

Eight cases of post-pharyngeal adenoids were operated on.

The kneejoint was aspirated twice, and incised and drained on three occasions.

Excision of carbuncles were performed in six cases.

Three cases of perineorrhaphy, one amputation of cervix uteri for carcinoma, seven cases of curetting of uterus, one vesico-vaginal fistula, and three cases colporrhaphy were treated. All with good results.

Sixteen amputations of penis were performed for malignant disease.

There were 23 cases of catheterization under chloroform.

One case of varicose veins was operated on with success.

Five cases of excision of breast were performed.

One case of genu vulgum was operated on with success.

Extraction of bullets and foreign bodies numbered four.

One case of harelip, with good results.

356 other operations were done under chloroform, such as excision of glands of groin, circumcision, opening abscesses and sinuses, excision of bone, cauterization for prolapsus recti, excision of elephantiasis labii, &c.

Paying Wards.—Seventy-four cases out of the 735 were from the paying wards. The more important were such as radical cure for hernia, hepatic abscess, internal hæmorrhoids, carbuncle, perineorrhaphy, colporrhaphy; nephrotomy, sequestrotomy, laparotomy, and excision of varicose veins.

List of Operations.

Total, 735 ; Paying Patients, 74 ; Deaths, 12.

Nature of Operation.	No. of Operations.	Paying Patients.	Deaths.
Amputations	17	—	—
Hernia (inguinal)	43	2	—
Herniotomy	18	—	1
Hepatic abscess	4	2	2
Hæmorrhoids	21	3	—
Hydrocele	48	5	—
Lymph scrotum	5	—	—
Harelip	1	—	—
Excision of malignant new growths	10	1	—
Excision of non-malignant new growths	30	—	—
Stone in bladder	4	—	—
Castration	25	1	—
Amputation of penis	16	—	—
Enucleation of eye	4	—	—
Varicose veins	1	1	—
Circumcision	79	3	—
Trephining	18	1	—
Ligature of arteries	2	—	—
Ligature of femoral arteries for aneurysm	1	—	1
Tracheotomy	2	—	—
Laparotomy	2	—	1
Suture of extensive wound with wound of muscles	1	—	—
Sub-diaphragmatic abscess	1	—	—
Extraction of bullets, &c.	4	—	—
Excision of carbuncles	6	4	—
Fistula-in-ano	10	2	—
Post-pharyngeal adenoids	8	—	—
Catheterization	23	4	—
Cauterization	7	3	—
Scraping of sinus	17	1	—
Sequestrotomy	24	1	—
Aspiration of knee	2	—	—
Incision and drainage for suppuration of knee-joint	3	1	1
Penetrating wound of abdomen	1	—	—
External urethrotomy	19	—	2

Nature of Operation.	No. of Operations.	aying Patients.	Deaths.
Litholapaxy ...	1	—	—
Evulsion of nail ...	1	—	—
Scraping of callous ulcer ...	7	2	—
Reduction of paraphymosis ...	1	—	—
Internal urethrotomy ...	2	2	—
Pyocele	3	—	—
Excision of breast ...	5	—	—
Antral abscess ...	1	—	—
Paracentesis abdominis ...	1	—	—
Setting of impacted fracture...	2	—	—
Excision of labia (elephantiasis)	1	—	—
Thoracoplasty ...	8	2	1
Trephining for mastoid abscess	3	—	—
Supra-pubic lithotomy ...	3	—	—
Skin grafting (Thierch's) ...	1	—	—
Suturing ruptured urethra ...	1	—	—
Nephrotomy and median cystotomy	1	—	—
Transplantation of testicle ...	1	—	—
Excision of lymphatic varix...	1	—	—
Osteotomy for genu vulgum...	1	—	—
Abscess	85	8	2
Excision of diseased glands ...	109	20	—
Gynecological Cases.			
Curetting	7	3	—
Amputation of cervex for carcinoma	1	—	—
Vesico-vaginal fistula ...	1	—	—
Perineorrhaphy ...	3	1	—
Uterine polypus ...	2	—	—
Ovariotomy ...	2	—	1
Colporrhaphy ...	3	1	—
Total ...	735	74	12

Report of Dr. M. Sinnatamby, M.D. Brux., F.R.C S., Second Physician.

I HAD during the year five wards under my charge for the treatment of medical cases. The total number of cases admitted into them was 3,364, as against 3,330 in 1901. No. 1 B (phthisis ward) was opened on 1st July. Overcrowding continued unrelieved during the first half of the year, and the largest number of admissions into my wards was during the month of January, when the accommodation was taxed to the utmost limit. During the second half of the year this chronic conjested state of the wards was relieved to a certain extent by the opening of the temporary and phthisis wards.

The opening of the phthisis ward of the General Hospital is, I hope, the first step towards the realization of a long-felt want. During the year 415 cases of phthisis were treated, with 104 deaths. The percentage of deaths to total treated was therefore 25·06. Only one case was discharged apparently cured, a few improved, and the rest not improved.

Enteric Fever; Malarial Fever; Anchylostomiasis.—Please see my previous reports.

Nursing.—Please see my previous reports.

Administration.—Please see my previous reports.

Attendants.—Please see my previous reports.

Laundry.—Please see my previous reports.

Chloroforming.—This work encroaches so much on my legitimate duties that in the interest of the patients under my care some steps should be taken to relieve me of this portion of the work. I would in this connection venture to suggest that the arrangements made in the Madras hospital, having worked well, may be introduced here, at least as a tentative measure. The surgeons have or will have qualified house officers, who, like the Madras arrangement, may easily do the chloroforming to their respective surgeons, and the help the latter require during operation can easily be rendered by the senior students.

Before concluding, I must again appeal for a qualified house officer.

Report of Mr. J. A. H. Vanderwert, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Acting Third Physician.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report as Acting Third Physician of the General Hospital for the year 1902. I regret that I am unable to produce a complete one, as I only assumed duties late in the year (October). The wards under my charge are the fever ward, two lower male diarrhœa wards, and the female diarrhœa ward. The number of admissions into the fever and male diarrhœa wards during the year 1902 was 2,024, and into the female diarrhœa ward 817. Of the former 314 died, and of the latter 179 deaths occurred, the rest being discharged cured or relieved.

I regret this high mortality; I believe it is not higher than previous years. I attribute it to the nature of the cases admitted into these wards. The class of patients admitted into these wards is generally of a very low order, and necessarily in a very advanced state of illness. I have noticed several deaths a few hours after admission into these wards.

The fever ward was formed in July, 1902. The cases admitted into this ward are generally enteric and pneumonia and a few sundry cases of dochmius duodenalis and rheumatism. Since July, 1902, 434 patients were admitted, and there were only 12 deaths. During the months of

October, November, and December there were four cases of enteric fever successfully treated in this ward. The five cases of pneumonia admitted into this ward were also successfully treated. The cases admitted into the lower wards were mostly those of acute diarrhœa and dysentery. Cases of tabes dorsalis, spastic paraplegia, hemiplegia, and intestinal obstruction were also noticed by me. The cases which proved most fatal were acute diarrhœa, dysentery, and advanced phthisis.

Accommodation is insufficient. Several incurables were placed in the lower wards for over eighteen months, and I am glad to state that they were transferred to the Victoria Home last December.

Sanitation.—Satisfactory.

Nursing.—The Sisters are most willing. I am of opinion that the staff ought to be slightly increased.

Report of Mr. W. H. de Silva, M.B., C.M., Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Staff.—The staff of the infirmary remains the same.

Number of Out-patients treated :—

	1901.	1902.
Eye Cases	3,797 ...	4,326
Ear Cases	383 ...	394
Throat Cases	156 ...	207
	4,336	4,927

Diseases treated during the year include :—

Albinism	1
Abscess, lid	10
Do. corneal ...	1
Do. lachrymal ...	13
Alopœcia	1
Amblyopia, tobacco ...	3
Aniridia, partial	1
Anisometropia	5
Astigmatism	9
Do. myopic ...	10
Do. hypermetropic ...	2
Do. compound ...	6
Asthenopia	3
Atrophy, optic nerve ...	20
Do. sclerotic ...	1
Burn	3
Blepharitis	8
Do. ulcerosa ...	25
Do. squamosa ...	9
Benophthalmos	1
Conical cornea	3
Cyst of caruncle	1
Do. dermoid ...	2
Do. lid	3
Do. Meibomian ...	22
Do. sebaceous ...	1
Contusion	5
Cataract	162
Do. senile ...	5
Do. congenital ...	3
Do. traumatic ...	6
Do. ante-polar ...	2
Do. post-polar ...	2
Do. cortical ...	1
Do. diabetic ...	1
Do. with choroidal degeneration	1
Choroiditis	2
Choroido retinitis ...	3
Conjunctivitis	297
Do. phlyctenular ...	49
Do. chronic ...	4
Do. chronic catarrhal ...	7
Do. acute catarrhal ...	5
Do. purulent ...	2
Do. granular ...	2
Do. follicular ...	12
Dacryocystitis	2
Degeneration, cystoid, of cicatrix (cataract)	1
Deposit, calcareous ...	1
Detachment of retina ...	2
Disease, fungoid, of cornea ...	3
Dislocation of lens (traumatic) ...	1
Do. into anterior chamber	2
Dislocation of lens under conjunctiva	1
Entropion	3
Extropion	2
Epiphora	2
Episcleritis	1
Foreign body in eye ...	36
Do. cornea ...	35
Fistula lachrymalis ...	2
Glaucoma	3
Do. sub-acute ...	1
Do. acute	7
Do. chronic ...	3
Growth in eye	1
Do. polypoid ...	3
Granulomata	1
Glioma	1
Gunshot injury, eye ...	3
Hernia iris	4
Hernialopia	1
Hordeolum	3
Hæmorrhage, sub-conjunctival ...	10
Hyperæmia	2
Hypertrophy of lachrymal gland ...	2
Hypermetropia	83
Inflammation of frontal sinus ...	1
Injury to lid	1
Do. eye	22
Do. orbit	1
Impetigo	1
Irido choroiditis	1
Iritis	39
Do. traumatic ...	3
Do. rheumatic ...	8
Do. rheumatic chronic ...	5
Do. syphilitic ...	3
Do. gonorrhœal ...	1
Keratitis	19
Do. neuro-paralytic ...	1
Do. diffuse punctate ...	1
Do. superficial ...	12
Do. interstitial ...	11
Do. profunda ...	3
Do. leprotic ...	1
Do. ulcerosa ...	77
Do. ulcerosa serpiginous ...	1
Do. phlyctenular ...	8
Do. striatata ...	1
Do. parasitic ...	3
Do. vaccinal ...	1
Kerato malacia	4
Kerelectasis glob. ...	1
Leucoma	38
Do. adherent ...	5
Lipoma	1
Malformation, congenital (entire absence of eyeball) ...	1
Microphthalmos	1
Microcornea	1
Macula cornea	22
Myopia	38
Do. progressive ...	2
Muscæ volitantes ...	5
Neuritis, optic	5
Neuralgia	10
Nyctalopia	1
Œdema of lid	8
Opacities in vitreous humour ...	5
Occlusio pupilli	5
Obstruction, lachrymal ...	26

Opacities, dotted in capsule of lens	1	Scleritis	4
Ophthalmia, sympathetic ...	9	Slerokeratitis	2
Do. neonatorum ...	8	Strabismus	2
Do. gonorrhœal ...	2	Sarcoma	2
Do. catarrhal ...	8	Squechia, ante and post ...	9
Do. do. chronic ...	10	Staphyloma	26
Do. do. acute ...	34	Do. sclerat ...	1
Paralysis, external rectus ...	2	Trachoma	24
Periostitis, orbital	1	Tarsitis	2
Presbyopia	85	Tags, dermatic	1
Panophthalmitis	7	Trichiasis	1
Pingueæla	12	Tumour on disc	1
Ptosis	3	Do. of orbit ...	2
Ptrygium	20	Zanthema conjunctiva ...	1
Psilosis (vitreous opacities) ...	3	Zanthelesma	1
Papilloma (epithehale) ...	1	Zerosis conjunctiva ...	17
Poisoned bite (eye) ...	1		
Phthisis bulba	7	Ear diseases	145
Ringworm	2	Throat diseases	67

Collections.—Rs. 124·72. These were purely voluntary.

Number of Indoor Patients.—478. There had been performed 118 major operations and 144 minor operations during the year, making a total of 262. Forty-eight cataract operations had been done, most of which were successful.

The following is a list of the more important operations performed :—

Abscess, lachrymal ...	1	Iridectomy, preliminary, for cataract	2
Do. corneal ...	1	Do. for prolapse of iris ...	2
Do. lid ...	1	Do. for occlusion of pupil...	4
Cataract	48	Needling	6
Do. dislocation of lens into anterior chamber ...	1	Orbital periostitis ...	2
		Obstruction, lachrymal ...	3
Corneal ulcer	14	Ophthalmia, purulent (scarification of conjunctiva and cauterization of cornea)	1
Cyst, dermoid	1		
Glio sarcoma of eye ...	1	Ptrygium	6
Hypertrophy of lachrymal gland...	1	Staphyloma (abscision) ...	1
Growth, cystic of conjunctiva ...	1	Strabismus	1
Cystoid degeneration of cicatrix ...	1	Sarcoma of eye	2
Enucleation	5	Do. of eye and orbit ...	1
Iridectomy for glaucoma ...	2	Trachoma	3
Do. for leucoma ...	6		

Improvements.—Owing to the possibility of the Victoria Memorial being an accomplished fact, I will not make suggestions for improvements. May I again draw the attention of the authorities to the need of a female attendant for the Eye Ward ?

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(9) REPORT of the Acting Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, Mr. O. Johnson, L.R.C.S.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report of the administration of the Lunatic Asylum for the year 1902.

This report, as compared with its predecessors, will naturally be devoid of much interest, as, at its best, it can only be a dry statistical record, amplifying the returns which have already been forwarded, and cannot possess the value which attaches to the opinion of an expert on the subject of Lunacy.

I assumed charge of the institution on 16th March last, relieving Dr. Spence, who had obtained a year's leave, and have thus been responsible for its administration for a period of over nine months.

Population.

Following the lines of previous reports, I will deal first with the subject of population, and in doing so will separate the Asylum proper from the House of Observation.

The number remaining at the beginning of the year in the Asylum was 463 (302 males and 161 females), the admissions during the year amounted to the large total of 165 (108 males and 57 females), thus making a total of 628 treated (410 males and 218 females). 93 patients were discharged (62 males and 31 females) and 52 died (32 males and 20 females). On the last day of the year the strength of the Asylum was 483 (316 males and 167 females), or 20 more than at the beginning of the year, the increase being pretty proportionately distributed between males and females. The daily average was 479·28, *i.e.*, 314·99 males and 164·29 females, a slight decrease on the total for the previous year, which was 481·45, but an appreciable increase in the male population, which was 305·39 in 1901.

In the House of Observation 5 males and 3 females (total 8) remained at the beginning of the year, 225 were admitted (149 males and 76 females), making a grand total of 233 treated (154 males and 79 females), 69 were transferred to the Asylum (41 males and 28 females), 150 were discharged (104 males and 46 females), 2 females died, and there remained at the end of the year a total of 12 (9 males and 3 females). The daily average for the House of Observation was 8·95 (4·67 males and 3·28 females), which was in excess of the figures for 1901 by about 1 for males and 2 for females, or 3·52 on the total.

Taking the Asylum and House of Observation together—and it is necessary to do so to correctly estimate increase or decrease as compared with previous years, as there are no two distinct buildings, and the distinction is only a technical one to serve the requirements of the law—the daily average for the year was 487·23 (319·66 males and 167·57 females). This compared with 1901 shows that, though not only was there an increase on the male side of about 10, but also an actual increase on the total of

nearly 1. This steady increase in the population, especially on the male side, where the accommodation is most limited, is a matter requiring very serious consideration, and the provision of extra accommodation cannot be much longer delayed without injury to the health of the place. It is true there has been no real overcrowding up to date, *i.e.*, the dormitories have not been occupied to the extent of precluding sufficient air space, or of being injurious to health, but the accommodation of a fairly large number of patients (no less than 94 on one occasion), however quiet and carefully selected, in the verandahs is a condition of things which cannot be contemplated with equanimity. I confess to a feeling of very great uneasiness on this account, and my anxiety has been much enhanced by an unfortunate occurrence very shortly after my assumption of duties, and to which reference will be made later on.

This question of overcrowding in the near future has engaged Dr. Spence's attention for a long time, and I find allusion made to it in several successive reports. His suggestion to convert the gate-house into wards for quiet patients, and to accommodate the displaced steward and overseers and their families in a separate new building in the grounds of the Industrial Department, at the back of the Asylum, had, when I last heard of it, reached the stage of an estimate for the necessary alterations and for the new building being submitted to Government for provision to be made in the Supply Bill of the present year; but as the works are not included in the Supply Bill, I presume no provision has been made.

As the question is one of urgency, I beg to propose, as an alternative to Dr. Spence's suggestion, and one which would cost infinitely less, the conversion of the suite of rooms occupied by my assistant into wards for European and quiet patients, a small staircase being provided at the western end of the male transept; and the occupation by the Resident Officer of the rooms lately vacated by Dr. Spence, who on his return will enter into occupation of the Superintendent's new house. I will not enter into the details of my suggestion, as I do not know whether it would appeal to Government or to Dr. Spence, but I claim for it economy, the possibility of immediate execution, as the cost would be small enough to be met from the annual vote for the maintenance of hospitals allowed to the Director of Public Works, and relief to overcrowding to the same extent as, or possibly larger than, by occupation of the gate-house. Not only was the daily average greater than in the previous year, but also the maximum strength on any one day. In 1901 the largest number accommodated was 502, and only on three days of the year, viz., 31st January and 7th and 9th April, whereas in 1902 the record of 505 was reached on four days of the same month, viz., 11th, 12th, 13th, and 16th October, and the increase was, as in the daily average, on the male side, viz., 330, as against 318 in the previous year. Between the months of July and October the strength often stood at from 500 to 504, and only once did it come down to 491. The minimum strength on any one day was rather lower than in 1901, viz., 462 on 6th March, as against 468, but the diminution was only on the female side, where, as I have stated before, the limited accommodation is not so much felt; and there actually was an increase of six on the male side.

I have been at some pains to prove the steady increase of population, and I trust the figures I have adduced will convincingly bring home to the Government the necessity for providing extra accommodation at an early date.

I subjoin a table showing the steady increase in the daily average from 1899, which should be taken along with the increase in the highest number accommodated on any one day and of the male population :—

1899	...	473·11	1901	...	486·88
1900	...	485·45	1902	...	487·23

Admissions.

The year recorded the highest number of admissions into the Asylum and into the House of Observation, 165 and 225, as against 124 and 160 respectively in 1901. Of the admissions into the Asylum, 18 were re-admissions (11 males and 7 females), and two of them (1 male and 1 female) were admitted twice in the year. Five Boer prisoners of war were received under the orders of His Excellency the Governor, 4 from the Diyatalawa Camp and 1 from Mount Lavinia.

The classification of the cases admitted was as follows :—Mania 92 (59 males and 33 females), melancholia 48 (31 males and 17 females), dementia 4 (3 males and 1 female), idiocy and imbecility 1 (female), epileptic insanity 9 (5 males and 4 females), and apparently not insane 11 (10 males and 1 female). No case presenting the characteristics of general paralysis came under my observation, although on first admission I suspected the disease in two, but after prolonged observation the absence of motor symptoms convinced me that I was mistaken.

Those cases I have returned as "apparently not insane" were chiefly criminal patients charged with minor offences, *e.g.*, "disorderly and riotous behaviour" or "trespass for an unlawful purpose," and did not either on admission or subsequently show the slightest symptoms of mental aberration. They were in due course produced before the visitors and sent back to stand their trial. I do not suggest that when the offence with which they were charged was committed they were in full possession of their faculties (and it is quite possible that at the time they were really insane and recovery had followed rapidly), but in a few cases I think, and especially in one where the charge was rather of a more serious nature, the accused had feigned successfully.

Fifty-two of the admissions were "criminals," 35, however, for technical offences, such as disorderly behaviour or trespass. The remaining cases were as follows :—Murder and manslaughter 2, aggravated assaults 3, burglary 1, cattle stealing 2, theft 8, and arson 1.

A large percentage of the cases admitted arrived at the Asylum in a very poor physical condition, and many in an extreme state of exhaustion or disease. A few of them had immediately on arrival to be taken on the sick list, and died within a few weeks. Both the deaths in the House of Observation were cases of this type.

Delusions were rather rare, and, when present, of a very monotonous type, either of being charmed or of poison administered through some secret agency. A few cases were admitted with extravagant delusions of untold wealth, superhuman strength and powers, and being of royal or noble descent. But, except in the case of a Eurasian fitter, in whose delusions electricity played an important part, the complex delusion of highly organized brains were conspicuous by their absence.

In a small proportion of cases distinct suicidal tendencies were observed, and precautions were taken accordingly. Two of them are still under careful observation, and a determined attempt at self-destruction by one was frustrated by the vigilance of the attendants.

The nationalities of the admissions were as follows:—Europeans 7, Burghers 7, Sinhalese 111, Tamils and Malabars 28, Moors 12. The Europeans include the five prisoners of war.

Discharges.

The number discharged during the year was 93 (62 males and 31 females), which was higher than that of the previous year by 10, and less than that of 1896 only. In relation to the admissions, the percentage of discharges was 56·36 (57·40 males and 54·38 females). Calculated on the total number treated, the percentage was 14·80 (males 15·12 and females 14·22), which I consider very satisfactory. The discharges are separated under the three heads "Recovered" 65 (39 males and 26 females), "Relieved" 19 (15 males and 4 females), and "Not improved" 9 (8 males and 1 female). The cases returned as "relieved" are those who, though mentally much improved, could not be recommended for unconditional discharge, and have been handed over to relatives on security being given for their proper care and custody. Without exception, those cases shown as "not improved" were the "not insane" criminal patients, who were sent back to stand their trial. Of course, the inclusion of these cases in the return as "not improved" is misleading, but as they could not have been returned under either of the other two heads it was unavoidable.

In respect of the dischage of patients of very long residence, the year, I think, has been a singular one. The difficulty in these cases is to trace relatives and friends; and to cast such patients adrift on the world, friendless and uncared for, would be cruel. I was fortunate, however, in tracing the relatives of a man who had been here for nearly twenty-three years, and handing him over safely to their care. This man is returned as "recovered," and that really had been, so far as I could test, his mental condition for some time. In two other cases of twenty-one and eighteen years, respectively, the relatives themselves came to hear of the patient's existence in quite a fortuitous manner, and removed them after giving sufficient security for their proper care. Another case of fifteen years' standing, a woman who had been adjudged insane at Kalutara, was sent to her home at Mattakkuliya, the relatives having been traced to that locality after due inquiries from the woman. One case was discharged after ten years' residence, another after eight, three after six years, one after five years, and the others after shorter periods. The shortest period of residence was twenty-four days, and a fairly large proportion was discharged within the year of admission.

Health of the Population.

The total admissions into the male and female infirmaries were 243, bowel complaints claiming the largest number, 77 for dysentery, and 53 diarrhœa. Tubercular diseases came next, with a total of 19, simple conjunctivitis contributed 9, simple continued fever 8, pneumonia 5, softening and degeneration of brain and other forms of given brain lesions 16, epilepsy 5, chickenpox 4, and smallpox 1. In the above list I have enumerated only the principal diseases. Dysentery and diarrhœa were prevalent throughout the year, and did not appear to be affected by the seasons. In March, April, June, August, October, and December, however, the largest number of dysentery cases were admitted, but not to any alarming extent or to cause anxiety, the highest number in any one month being nine.

Four cases of sporadic chickenpox occurred, and were transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and returned quite recovered: two cases in February, 1 in March, and 1 in December. In all the cases it was impossible to trace the infection, and the patients were old residents, who had not been beyond the Asylum walls for a long time. Fortunately the disease did not spread. A case of modified smallpox occurred in July. The patient was an unvaccinated woman and a recent arrival from Badulla. The fever and eruption appeared within a week of her arrival, and it was thought that she had taken the infection at Badulla; but on reference to the medical officer of that station it was elicited that she had been long enough under observation at that station to preclude the possibility of having taken the infection in her village, and that Badulla had been free from the disease for years. Of course, it is possible she had taken the disease on the long journey from Badulla to Colombo, but I could get no information on this point. She was transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and returned after making a good recovery. Although this woman slept in a dormitory with a large number of patients, and was kept under observation in the Asylum for over twenty-four hours after the appearance of the eruption owing to some difficulty in diagnosis, the disease fortunately did not spread; and this was similar to the experience of the two previous years.

Deaths.

Fifty-two patients died in the Asylum (32 males and 20 females), and two females in the House of Observation, as against 74 in the previous year (38 males and 36 females). In relation to the daily average and total treated, the death-rate for the Asylum only was 10·84 and 8·28 per cent. respectively. The death-rate, though appreciably less than that of the previous year, was still high, but the large proportion of cases were incurables and old patients, whose frail existence had for a long time been bolstered up with good food and extras. Softening and degeneration of the brain and other form of brain lesions were responsible for 11 deaths, and were a contributory factor in a large number of cases returned under other causes. Phthisis and other forms of tubercular diseases accounted for 14, dysentery for 9, diarrhœa for 7, old age for 3, and was an important element in several others, debility 1, pernicious anæmia 1, chronic myelitis 1, epilepsy with gross brain lesion 3, general paralysis of insane 1, laryngitis 1, peritonitis 1, and suicide by hanging 1. One of the deaths was a Boer prisoner of war, who was transferred from Mount Lavinia suffering from acute melancholia. He contracted an attack of acute dysentery, and succumbed to it within a short time, treatment being rendered most difficult owing to his mental condition. The case of suicide occurred in April last, and was that of a Tamil woman who was admitted to the Asylum on 7th June of the previous year. Though subject to fits of excitement, and she had once climbed up a wall and leaped down, suicidal tendencies were not suspected, and for more than two months previously she had been sleeping in Dormitory No. 2. The month previous to the occurrence, a suicidal European lady having been admitted, the itinerating night watcher was detached to attend exclusively on her, and the watcher of Dormitory No. 2 was told off to perform dual duties. This

arrangement was made by Dr. Spence, and I saw no reason to disturb it, as, after my assumption of duties no dangerous or suspicious cases were admitted into the ward. On the night in question, about 10 P.M., the deceased spoke in a friendly way to the night watcher and asked for a chew of betel, just previous to the latter leaving the ward to visit the other wards. On the watcher's return about an hour later she found the woman suspended by her neck to a crossbar of one of the verandah windows. The body was at once cut down, and every effort was made to restore animation, but without success, though there was slight action of the heart when my assistant was summoned. After due investigation I held the night watcher not to blame, and her account of the occurrence was corroborated by the condition of the body when it was cut down. The usual inquest was held, and the finding of the Coroner's jury was that no one was to blame. This was the second case of suicide since the occupation of this Asylum, the first having occurred the year previously.

Expenditure.

Except in the case of diets and extras and contingencies, the expenditure has been kept within the votes. The excess expenditure was not due to any unforeseen cause, nor is it accounted for by the slight rise in the daily average. There was no increase in the contract rate for raw provisions, and my inability to keep within the vote was purely due to the fact that, notwithstanding the supplementary provision of Rs. 8,000 in the previous year, and the large increase asked for by Dr. Spence in submitting his estimate for 1902, the sum voted was exactly the same as that of 1901.

The contingent vote has for many years been exceeded, and no increased provision has been made since the introduction of gas, which at present absorbs the whole of the sum voted. Before gas was introduced in 1891 the contingent vote was Rs. 3,000, and this was the sum allowed in 1892 also, but in 1893 it was reduced to Rs. 2,000, and was gradually raised in 1897 to Rs. 2,500, at which figure it has since stood. The substitution of incandescent burners this year will, it is hoped, reduce the gas bill by at least one-half.

Diets, &c.

The raw provisions supplied by the contractor were on the whole of good quality, and it was but seldom that it was attempted to pass an inferior article. The milk supply was good, the cows being milched on the premises under the immediate supervision of one of the overseers. The scale of diets is, I think, a liberal one, and permits of variety, but for the restriction imposed by a limited vote.

Accidents and Injuries.

I am glad to be able to report no fatal accident during the year, and only one case of suicide, which I have already referred to at length. There were 3 cases of accidents, 4 of injuries inflicted by other patients, and in one case, in spite of the most careful inquiry, the manner in which the injuries were sustained was not ascertained. This was a serious case of fracture of rib, and there was no doubt in my mind that it was caused either by another patient or an attendant, but as the patient was very excited, troublesome, and incoherent, it was impossible to learn the truth. What enhanced the difficulty was that the patient occupied different wards by day and night. The most serious injury by another patient was fracture of the lower jaw. There were two fractures, the result of falls during epileptic fits, one of the right humerus and the other of the second phalanx of the right middle finger. Another patient sustained a compound fracture of the left ring finger accidentally whilst engaged in turning the wheel of the force pump. The other injuries were scalp wounds. On the whole, however, the attendants were careful and vigilant, and injuries were few and far between.

Amusements and Recreations.

The usual amusements were provided during the year: cards, bagatelle, and musical instruments. A few patients were sent to the Museum, Buddhist temples, and to witness the races at the August meet. In celebration of the King's Coronation the gate-house was decorated and illuminated, and a treat was provided, refreshments being served liberally and sports indulged in, the successful competitors receiving prizes. The annual Christmas treat was on rather a bigger scale than the Coronation one, and the Volunteer Band was in attendance. This treat is looked forward to with eagerness by many of the old patients, and appears to be very greatly appreciated. The acquisition of a powerful gramophone contributed greatly to the enjoyment of these poor unfortunates, and this machine purchased from the Industrial Fund continues to be a source of amusement and wonder. The library, which was started a few years ago, has not been availed of to any large extent. A few patients only could be induced to read or take any interest in literature. Tennis was revived during the year, and was indulged in regularly by a few. The limited extent of the grounds on the male side makes games like cricket or football impossible, but it is hoped, when the pitch at the back of the Asylum is completed, to provide outdoor games on a larger scale than at present obtains.

Building.

The buildings were kept in a good state of repair by the Public Works Department. No additions or alterations were made during the year. The new block of cells on the female side, which was completed in the course of the previous year, was occupied throughout the year, and was a valuable addition to the accommodation in that division. Relief on the male side is most required, and I have incidentally referred to the matter in my remarks on the subject of admissions into the Asylum during the year.

The Medical Superintendent's new house was occupied by me in March last, and the suite of rooms in the administration block were left unoccupied since Dr. Spence's departure.

Water Supply.

The water supply was far from satisfactory. It was my duty to bring the matter to your notice very soon after my assumption of duties; and in the belief that the deficiency of the supply was due entirely or in a very great measure to choking of the pipes, the pipes were thoroughly cleaned and relaid by the Public Works Department. But the expected improvement was not realized, and in the latter part of the year the supply was much less and more interrupted than before.

Staff.

The attendants, considering the class from which they are chosen, were on the whole satisfactory and attentive to their duties, and I think it reflects great credit on their care and vigilance that serious injuries were so few, despite the large number of troublesome and violent cases admitted.

General Remarks.

Suggestion of a Probable Cause of Lunacy in Ceylon.—In concluding this report, I desire to make a few observations of a general nature. In the majority of the admissions into the Asylum the cause of the affliction was quite obscure, and I do not in these remarks presume to offer anything like a decided opinion on the etiology of lunacy. In a very few cases only were histories available, and these were generally of so meagre and unreliable a nature as to be utterly worthless. But the comparatively large number of admissions from the Kalutara and Panadure Districts seemed to me to suggest a cause. These districts, as is well known, contain a very large number of distilleries, and are by repute the home of the arrack trade of the Island. Is lunacy in its incidence in these districts a mere coincidence, or may it not be that an intimate association exists between it and the practice of arrack drinking? In some of the cases no history of excessive drinking or drinking even in moderation was available, but my suggestion is that the disease is not due directly to the practice, but rather to a neurosis inherited from dissolute forbears.

Industrial Department.—This report would be incomplete without a reference to the Industrial Fund. The fund, the accumulated earnings of the patients, amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 18,080·03, or Rs. 815·72 in excess of the balance in hand on 31st December, 1901, which sum represented the nett earnings for the year (inclusive of interest on the sums invested in Government stock, and in fixed deposit and in current account in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), as against the 278·25 in the previous year. The chief source of income was the sale of vegetables to the provision contractor, which realized a sum of Rs. 1,448·50. The investments in Inscribed Stock gave Rs. 499·20, and the interest from the fixed and current accounts in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was Rs. 170·24, making a total gross income of Rs. 2,117·94.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,302·22, and was more than covered by the profits from the garden alone. This expenditure included a monthly payment of Rs. 10 to the assistant steward for keeping the accounts of the Department, the supply of betel, tobacco, and cigars, which cost about Rs. 71 a month, the provision of two treats, one during the Coronation of the King and the other at Christmastide, and the purchase of a gramophone with twelve records at a cost of Rs. 130, besides small expenses, such as postage stamps, the purchase of a tennis net and balls, gravelling the tennis court, &c. It will thus be seen that the fund is in a sound condition, the income being in excess of the expenditure, and the capital gradually added to. It is of the greatest use to the Asylum, as being the means of providing comforts and luxuries for the patients which cannot be purchased from the annual votes to the institution, and of making their lot as happy as possible in their unfortunate circumstances.

In September last I tried to reduce the expenditure by cultivating betel, the supply of which now costs about Rs. 12 a month, but the experiment proved a failure after two months' supply. The creepers were attacked by a fungoid disease, which soon spread and caused total destruction. I append a statement showing the state of the fund at the end of the year :—

Statement of Accounts of the Industrial Department, Lunatic Asylum, 1902.

		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1901 :—			
Cost of 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock (Rs. 8,480)	...	8,629 85	
Do. do. (Rs. 4,000)	...	4,400 0	
		—	13,029 85
Fixed deposit, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	...	—	1,881 0
Current account, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	...	2,332 85	
Cash in hand	...	20 61	
			2,353 46
			17,264 31
Receipts in 1902 :—			
Interest on current account, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 51 20			
Interest on fixed deposit account, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 119 4			
Dividends on Government Stock 499 20			
Sales of produce, &c. 1,448 50			
		2,117 94	
Expenditure in 1902 :—			
General current expenditure 1,302 22		1,302 22	
Balance Profit ...	...	—	815 72
		Total ...	18,080 3
Invested, &c., as follows :—			
In 4 per cent. Ceylon Government Stock ...	...	8,629 85	
Do. do. ...	...	4,400 0	
			13,029 85
Fixed deposit, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	...	—	2,000 4
Current account, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	...	3,039 36	
Cash in hand	...	10 78	
			3,050 14
		Total ...	18,080 3

(10) REPORT of the Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum, Hendala, Mr. W. H. Meier.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the Leper Asylum, Hendala, for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

(1) *Statistics.*

The general statistics for the year are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained on 1st January, 1902	222	54	276
Admitted during the year	86	20	106
Total treated	308	74	382
Discharged	28	2	30
Died	30	11	41
Remained on 31st December, 1902... ...	250	61	311

The total number treated was 46 less than in the previous year. The largest number resident was 314, the lowest 261, and the daily average 225·25 males and 56·08 females. The average amount of cubic space was 1,138·65 cubic feet, the superficial area 73·70 square feet. The number of available beds was 332. The female wards were somewhat, but not inconveniently, overcrowded, as there was sufficient space in the wards to admit of a few more beds than the assigned number; the male wards were seldom fully occupied, and there was ample room for new admissions.

Admissions.—The number admitted was 106, 44 less than in the previous year; 59 were new cases and 47 re-admissions. Of the new cases, 21 were of the anæsthetic, 19 of the tubercular, and 17 of the mixed form of leprosy, the duration of the disease varying from six months to thirty years. Two doubtful cases were admitted, but under observation were found to be non-leprous, and subsequently discharged from the asylum with the sanction of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. The considerable, almost abrupt, diminution in the number of admissions, which were voluntary during previous years, was no doubt due to the Lepers' Ordinance coming into operation at the beginning of the year, and the consequent disinclination of lepers to surrender their liberty, to be separated from their families, and compulsorily detained for life in the asylum.

The new cases are distributed as follows, according to residence previous to admission into the asylum :—

Western Province. Residence.	No.
Colombo	22
Colombo District	3
Siyane Korale	3
Salpití Korale	3
Kalutara	4
Negombo	1
Hewagam Korale	1
Southern Province.	
Galle	2
Galle district	6

Central Province. Residence.	No.
Kandy	1
Province of Sabaragamuwa.	
Ratnapura	3
Province of Uva.	
Badulla	2
Haldummulla	1
Southern India	6
Mauritius	1

Discharges.—Thirty lepers were discharged from the asylum, of whom 22 absconded, 2 were discharged on leave and subsequently re-admitted, 4 Malabar lepers were at their request sent back to their homes in Southern India, 1 non-leprous patient was discharged by authority, and 1 was removed with the consent of Government for segregation in his own house, all due restrictions according to the Ordinance being observed. The absconders were reported to the Government Agents, chiefly of the Western and Southern Provinces, who had several of them arrested and sent back to the asylum in charge of the police.

Deaths.—There were 41 deaths during the year, 2 less than in the previous year, the percentage to the total number treated being 10·73, as against 10·04 in the previous year, and were due chiefly to debility and exhaustion from long-continued disease, supervention of gangrene from neglected ulcers on admission, and in three cases from tubercular phthisis acquired prior to admission.

(2) *Lepers' Ordinance of 1901.*

The Lepers' Ordinance of 1901 for the compulsory detention of lepers in the asylum on the assumption that the disease is contagious came into operation on 1st January, 1902, but, as only a short period has elapsed since its introduction, it is too soon to form an opinion as to its working and its effect on the leper population of the Colony. Only a few cases were compulsorily admitted, being sent in from the Provinces by the Government Agents, but the majority have sought admission voluntarily, and were admitted, after examination, with a ticket of admission from the Principal Civil Medical Officer. The Ordinance has not as yet been strictly enforced, as there are still many lepers in their homes who have not been reported and sent into the asylum. The asylum is not in a position at present to receive a large number of admissions, accommodation being insufficient for the purpose. The proposed additions—three new wards with fifty beds each—are still under consideration of Government, the estimates for which have not yet been sanctioned. Separate and suitable buildings are also required for accommodating the better classes of patients who come under the Ordinance, for whom paying wards should be established.

(3) *Administration.*

There were no additions to the staff of the asylum. Mr. Ederesinghe, the apothecary, was transferred to another station, his post being filled up by the appointment of Mr. Nanayakkara, who took up his duties on 11th June. An increase of coolies and a gatekeeper, to act also as a watcher, is urgently needed to prevent intercommunication between the inmates and the neighbouring villagers.

(4) *Water Supply, Dietary, and Sanitation.*

The water supply has, as hitherto, been ample and good; the dietary, both as regards quantity and quality, satisfactory; and the sanitary condition of the asylum has, as usual, been fully maintained during the year.

(5) *Outdoor Dispensary.*

2,109 out-patients were treated during the year, as against 1,487 in the previous year, the increase being due chiefly to the prevalence of malarial fever in the outlying districts and the general prevalence of worm affections among the children in the neighbouring villages, 454 cases of the former and 509 of the latter having been treated at the dispensary. The months of January, February, April, May, June, and August show the largest number of malarious fever treated, but there was no general outbreak of the disease in an epidemic form in the district during the year. Other diseases treated were rheumatic affections, anæmia, diseases of the respiratory and digestive stystems, and skin diseases. The collections, amounting to Rs. 638·17, were deposited in the Colombo Kachcheri.

(6) *Garden Fund.*

The receipts from garden produce, Government allowance, and expenditure on betel, &c., during the year were as follows :—

		Rs. c.
Receipts from garden		1,142 99
Government allowance		770 11
Total ...		1,913 10
Expenditure on betel, &c.		1,579 54½
Balance ...		333 55½

(11) REPORT of the Port Surgeon, Mr. H A. Keegel, L.R.C.P. Edin.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the year 1902. The year has been a most satisfactory one as regards the immunity of the port from infectious diseases. The restrictions as regards plague and its prevention were unaltered, and strictly carried out. Only one case of plague was reported at this port during the year, and that a mild one in a state of convalescence. The patient, a lad in the employ of the M. M. Company on board the ss. Polynesien, evidently derived the infection at Hongkong, and was attacked with the disease immediately after the ship left Singapore. The glands affected were those of the axilla and neck, and the patient was on arrival at Colombo in a state of convalescence. The vessel was placed in strict quarantine, and took in coals, water, and stores by means of her own crew and left for Galle, where the patient and a party of Chinese passengers for Ceylon were landed. The vessel then proceeded on her voyage to Europe.

The ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Kurachee, Mangalore, Mauritius, and Hongkong remained foul throughout the year. The plague was prevalent for a considerable part of the year at Sydney. Linen from steamers arriving from all these ports landed here for washing was in every instance disinfected at Kochchikada. All native passengers from infected areas arriving here had their persons and belongings disinfected before they were allowed on shore. European passengers under ten days from infected areas landed on bonds and after disinfection of soiled linen, but all native passengers arriving here before the expiry of their quarantine period, excepting those specially exempted, were either placed on the hulk in harbour, if over eight days, or otherwise sent to Ragama to complete quarantine.

Disinfection.—The two Thresh's steam disinfectors at Kochchikada worked very satisfactorily throughout the year. The total earnings amounted to Rs. 5,840·80, as against Rs. 2,422·50 during 1901. The total number of persons, including passengers, coolies, and tally clerks, who underwent personal disinfection at the Kochchikada station was 26,095, made up as follows :—

Cargo coolies		21,103
Tally clerks		2,216
Passengers		2,776
Total ...		26,095

and the number of cradles of soiled linen passed through the disinfectors was 4,804½, as against 948 in 1901. There was during 1902 a reduction in the rate charged per cradle to Re. 1·25 from Rs. 2·50 for less than thirty cradles; and a half rate of 62½ cents per cradle, if over thirty cradles be disinfected from the same ship. The disinfecting station is suitable, and no additional accommodation seems at present necessary.

Quarantine Hulk.—The immigration barque "Sultan Secundra" was for a great part of the year at my disposal for the purpose of quarantine, except when occasionally required for other public purposes. The persons placed on this ship were all natives under ten days from plague-infected areas, and having less than three days to complete their period of observation. The majority of these were relief crews awaiting the arrival of the ships for which they were intended. The arrangement was most convenient, and obviated the conveyance of large parties of men and enormous quantities of luggage by railway to Ragama for a couple of days. All persons having more than three days to put in were sent to Ragama.

European passengers and others specially allowed to land by the Chairman of the Plague Committee on bonds under ten days from an infected area, as a rule, submitted to the restrictions and conditions imposed without any apparent hardship to themselves. A few cases where neglect was evident were prosecuted for breach of the regulations, and fines varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 were imposed.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was reported from three vessels during the year, viz., the "Ormuz" on the 28th May, the "Congella" (two cases) on the 6th October, and the "Ophir" on the 30th October. Strict quarantine was imposed in every instance, and the mails and saloon passengers only were landed, the latter on the usual bonds and after disinfection. Coals, cargo, and stones were taken on board by the ships' crews, and no communication was allowed with them.

Cholera prevailed in South India epidemically from time to time, and all deck passengers arriving here during such times certified to have come from cholera-infected areas underwent a quarantine of five days. Only six cases occurred in port. Of these, only two were landed and

removed to hospital, where they were admitted as cases of acute diarrhœa. The rest proved fatal. One was buried ashore, having died at the cooly depôt, and the others were taken out to sea and dumped by the vessel in which they arrived.

Smallpox.—Two cases of a confluent type were landed here, one from the ss. Howick Hall from Calcutta, the patient being the chief officer of the ship. The case proved fatal. The other case was from the French mail steamer from Marseilles (ss. Ville de la Ciôtat). The patient recovered.

Eight cases of chickenpox and six cases of measles were sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year.

Bills of Health.—The following is a summary of the revenue from this source :—

Outstanding at end of 1901			8
Issued during the year			1,453
	Total ...		1,461
Deduct *free* bills	85		
Outstanding at end of 1902	3		
		88	
	Balance ...		1,373

At Rs. 10·50 each = Rs. 14,416·50.

This sum went to the credit of Government. The amount collected during 1901 was Rs. 13,597·50.

Vaccination was carried on throughout the year at the cooly depôt. All Tamil labourers other than estate coolies arriving by the steamers from Tuticorin and Ammapatan who bore no satisfactory marks of vaccination were vaccinated before they were allowed to go away. 7,712 persons were operated on, but no results can, under the circumstances, be expected to be recorded.

General.—No change took place in the *personnel* of the staff during the year. I desire to record my satisfaction of the manner in which the Assistant Port Surgeons did their work; I also received much assistance from the Police, and found I could always rely upon the co-operation of the various steamer agents in carrying out the regulations.

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(12) REPORT of the Registrar, Ceylon Medical College, Dr. A. J. Chalmers, F.R.C.S. London.

THIS year has been one of rapid progress, and if 1903 show as much progress the College will be a small but properly equipped medical school in 1904 or 1905.

All the students of the College are now properly registered in England, and all have proper certificates for the classes which they have attended in the College.

Certificates as an apothecary of the Ceylon Medical College have now been issued to all persons who, having passed the Final Apothecaries' Examination, made application for them.

President of the College.—For a long time the Medical College has been without a President, and I think that the most important event of 1902 with regard to the College is the gracious act of His Excellency the Governor Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., in consenting to become the President of the College.

The Council.—Early in 1902 an appeal was made to the Government to grant a Charter to the College, and a reply was received that as soon as the College was placed upon a proper footing with regard to teaching, apparatus, and laboratories, application for this Charter was to be made again. Application will therefore be made in 1903.

Lectures.—The first improvement was the appointment of Mr. S. C. Paul, M.B. (Madras), F.R.C.S. (England), as lecturer on Anatomy. He is the first lecturer to be appointed who devotes his time to teaching in the College. Under his care the students have begun to study practical anatomy systematically, and I feel sure the benefit of this will be seen in time to come. Personally, I cannot speak too highly of the great help and assistance which I have received during the past year from Dr. Paul in all matters connected with the College.

The next appointment was that of Mr. A. Willey, D.Sc. (London), F.R.S., to be lecturer on Biology. It needs no words of mine to draw attention to the great benefit which the College has derived from having so distinguished a scientist as Dr. Willey associated with its work. The great and increasing importance of animals and plants as a cause and a means of spreading disease necessitates a good and practical knowledge of biology by the students.

This year the Government has voted the necessary money for the following new lecturers :—

Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.—This gentleman will, it is hoped, be obtained from Europe, and will be a trained Pathologist, and will devote his whole time to his duties.

Lecturer on Clinical Medicine.	Lecturer on Practical Pharmacy.
Lecturer on Clinical Surgery.	Lecturer on Hospital Forms.

The new lecturers will be appointed early in 1903. The lecturer on hospital forms was appointed in April, 1902, without remuneration, but in 1903 will receive remuneration.

The teaching of practical pharmacy has been neglected up to the present, but it is hoped that in future this will be altered.

Lecturer on Dietetics.—With great kindness Dr. Sinnatamby consented to give a course of lectures on dietetics without remuneration.

Lecturer on Skiagraphy.—Dr. Attygalle kindly undertook to give some lectures in skiagraphy without remuneration.

Demonstrators.—Demonstrators in biology and anatomy have been appointed. A new Assistant for Biology, &c., has been appointed, and a librarian for the Students' Library.

Buildings.—Great changes have been effected in the buildings, which were merely lecture halls, and which have been converted into one large lecture hall, fitted at private expense with punkahs and incandescent lamp.

Laboratories: Physiological, Biological, Chemical.—The Physiological Laboratory was formed from an open recreation room called the Paulusz Hall, and is well fitted as a Physiological Laboratory,

and is called the Paulusz Physiological Laboratory. The Biological and Chemical Laboratories have been formed from lecture halls fitted with gas, benches, and lockers. A good photographic room has been made from a small empty room. A new building has been erected for pathological and anatomical work.

A porch has been erected privately over one of the doors of the College, and another porch over another door has been promised by the British Medical Association and the Colonial Medical Library. The exterior of the College has been lighted by incandescent gas privately.

A large number of trees have been cleared from the front of the College, thus making it easily seen from the road and preventing damage to the roofs of the College.

Apparatus.—A large indent for apparatus for chemistry, biology, anatomy, physiology, pathology, materia medica, midwifery, surgery, ophthalmology, and hygiene has been sent to England, and will, it is hoped, be received early in 1903.

A certain quantity of biology, chemical, physiological, and pathological apparatus have been received during the year. All this apparatus is required to render the teaching more practical.

Old surgical instruments returned from the hospitals have been converted into the nucleus of a collection of surgical instruments.

Diagrams.—A number of diagrams to illustrate lectures have been made during the year, and it is hoped that in time every course of lectures will be well illustrated by diagrams.

Books for the Library.—A large quantity of books for the Students' Library have been received, and have yet to be received.

A number of anatomical plates have been framed and hung round the Students' Library.

Requirements.—A building, plans of which have been made by the Public Works Department, is urgently required containing a—

Lecture room	Students's lavatory
Chemical laboratory	Anatomical, Materia Medica, and Hygiene Museum
Physical laboratory	
Students' common room	

The present chemical room is very small, and is used for—

Chemistry	Physiological Chemistry
Physics	Pathological Chemistry
Medical Jurisprudence	Practical Pharmacy

Work of the College: Students.—At the end of the year there were 87 medical and 37 apothecary students in the College; total 124.

Fees.—The total fees for the year were about Rs. 16,000.

Prize Examinations.—The medals in anatomy, physics, materia medica, and medical jurisprudence were awarded.

Examinations.—Twenty candidates passed the Medical Preliminary Examination; Mr. E. C. Spaar obtained the Government Scholarship.

12 passed the First Professional in May	5 passed the Second Professional in July
12 passed the First Professional in July	6 Third Professional, Part I, in May
3 passed the Second Professional in May	1 Third Professional, Part I, in July.

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(13) REPORT of the Medical Officer in charge of the Lady Havelock Hospital, Mrs. M. N. Fysh, M.B., London.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for 1902.

The total number of patients treated was again larger than in any previous year, being 1,072, compared with 1,030 last year. This was in spite of the enforced idleness of one or other of the wards for many weeks in the spring, owing to repairs and re-cementing the floors. The children among the patients numbered 320, compared with 256 in 1901, 191 being girls and 129 boys. The number of Mohammedan women keeps about the same, 48 being treated this year against 49 last year. The number of cases of diseases peculiar to women was 124. There were 22 cases of enteric fever, with 8 deaths, giving a death-rate of 36·3 per cent. There was just double the number of cases, and approximately the death-rate was doubled, as compared with last year. In the first eight months of the year 12 cases were admitted, with 2 deaths only, while from September to December 10 cases occurred, with 6 deaths, all being of a severe type, 3 with meningitis.

Of dysentery, there were 24 cases, with 7 deaths, the rate being lower than that of typhoid, though higher than last year, 29 per cent.

The number of operations under chloroform was 40, with 1 death. This was in a case of malignant disease of the cervix uteri. The recoveries include 2 cases of ovariotomy for very large cysts, one being in a woman of great age, whose descendants number 42, four being great grandchildren. This old woman, though she nearly died on the table, and only recovered after artificial respiration had been carried on for ten minutes, made a remarkably rapid and complete recovery. She left the hospital seventeen days after the operation, and has since enjoyed perfect health and vigour. The other ovariotomy was also of interest, as it was done during pregnancy (two months), which continued uninterruptedly after the operation, until in the sixth month the patient rashly made a rough and tedious journey, which brought on a premature labour. She is now in the best of health.

The Nursing Staff and Training School.—This year has been a very difficult one for the nursing staff, as so many changes have unavoidably taken place, and during most of the year the staff has been very shorthanded.

In April an examination was held, when two nurses obtained certificates, and two months later were sent on to outstations.

On 8th July Miss Wollen left for England on three months' leave, and to my very great regret resigned her appointment in October owing to ill-health.

Four nurses came for short periods, but were found unsuitable,

I very much regret to say that pupil nurse Jenkins was attacked with typhoid fever in August, and died with symptoms of meningitis on 9th September. She was a promising young nurse, and her death was a loss to the nursing staff.

Branch Hospital.—The total number of patients treated here was 238, being 60 less than last year. One death occurred. Several patients were sent on when cured to the Salvation Army Rescue Home, where some of them have done well. I have set aside one ward for married and respectable patients, and a good many have taken advantage of the arrangement who would not otherwise have stayed in this hospital for treatment.

Outdoor Dispensary for Women and Children.—The number of patients here was 15,678, being 829 fewer than last year. A great number of the out-patients come from considerable distances, *e.g.*, from Negombo, Mount Lavinia and beyond, Matara, Henaratgoda and beyond, and a few from remoter parts of the Island. The number of children was 3,448, as compared with 2,253 in 1901, so this department has increased. The number of boys seen was 1,463, compared with 872 last year. The number of patients treated for worms forms a large proportion of the whole, being 2,683, or about one in five. I find that almost every case of anæmia is directly traceable to this cause. The other ailments treated were chiefly troubles due to pregnancy and the peurperism, uterine displacements, chronic constipation, scabies, malarial fevers, and rheumatic pains. Not one case of chorea has occurred here during the last three years among over 50,000 patients, and only two of rickets. In fact, most of the diseases which are very commonly seen in England seem to be rare in Colombo. Those troubles which occur in common, moreover, run a more acute and rapid course in this country. I would instance pulmonary phthisis, of which I have not yet seen a chronic case with cavities in Ceylon. This seems strange, as the disease is so comparatively common ; 20 cases were seen here last year, 10 cases of cancer, and 11 of leprosy.

REPORT of the Medical Superintendent of the De Soysa Lying-in Home,
Dr. M. Sinnatamby, M.D. Brux., F.R.C.S.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report of the above institution for the year 1902.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 737, as against 499 in 1901 and 162 in 1890. Of the total number treated, 695 were discharged cured, 2 removed by relatives, and 4 transferred to the General Hospital relieved, 9 died, and 16 were remaining at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 1·25. Of the 9 deaths recorded, 2 were due to diarrhœa, 1 to dysentery 2 to eclampsia, 2 to exhaustion from protracted labour, 1 to anchylostomiasis, and 1 to cerebral hæmorrhage. Of the 12 cases of puerperal eclampsia admitted, 2 proved fatal, giving a percentage of 16·66. Of these two deaths, one was admitted in a moribund condition (patient dying in about an hour after admission), and the other died not of eclampsia, but of œdima of the lungs, which supervened on the fourth day after admission. I am able to record good results again on the thyroid treatment of puerperal eclampsia.

After the appearance of my paper in the *Indian Medical Gazette* I am glad to observe that some of the maternity hospitals in India have adopted the treatment introduced by me with gratifying results. I have again to draw the attention of the profession that anchylostomiasis is a very serious complication of pregnancy.

Ten cases of placenta prævia were admitted during the year, without any fatal results. Of the 718 admissions, 709 were admitted before delivery and 9 after delivery. Only 20 were admitted before commencement of labour.

Subjoined I give in tabular form the various classifications of obstetric cases :—

Table I.—Classification of Obstetric Cases.

Class.	Division.	Subdivision.	Admitted.	
Natural	Purely natural	Occipito anterior	478	
	Variety	Occipito posterior	16	
				494
Difficult	Tedious	Natural powers, over 24 hours	2	
	Laborious	Forceps (face)	112	
		Padalic version for placenta prævia	10	
	Obstructed	Symphyseotomy (small round pelvis)	2	
		Craneotomy (face)	1	
		Craneotomy (hydrocephalus)	2	
		Flat pelvis (forceps)	5	
				134
Preternatural	Inverted	Breech	11	
		Foot	7	
				18
	Transverse	Arm (version)	4	
		Shoulder (version)	3	
	Compound	Head and hand	4	
				11
Complex	Plural births	Twins (version)	6	
		Triplets (premature)	1	
	Abortion	—	11	
	Descent of the funis	—	3	
	Anti-partum hæmorrhage	Accidental (4)		
		Placenta prævia (10)		
	Post-partum hæmorrhage	Primary (5)		
		Secondary (2)		
	Retained placenta	Simple retention (6)		
		Morbid adhesion (7)		
	Ruptures	Rupture of cervix (5)		
		Rupture of perinæum (14)		
				21
		Delivery before arrival	—	9
		Spurious	—	50
		Total		737

Table II.—Classification of the Diseases complicating Pregnancy at the time of Delivery.

General diseases ...	Anchylostomiasis	14
	Dysentery	10
	Syphilis { Primary	15
	Syphilis { Secondary	10
	Malarial fever	10
	Eclampsia	12
	Parangi	4
	Cerebral hæmorrhage	1
Diseases of the circulatory system : Morbus cordis ...	... ...	1
Respiratory diseases { Asthma	...	4
Respiratory diseases { Pleurisy	...	2
Digestive system : Diarrhœa	...	15

Table III.—Mortality Table.

Mothers ... { Recovered	...	728
Mothers ... { Died	...	9
Children ... { Born alive	...	612
Children ... { Born dead	...	83

Table IV.—Obstetric Operations.

Class.	Division.	Subdivision.		Admitted.	
Forceps ...	Difficult ...	Brow	...	2	
		Head (symphyseotomy 2)	...	112	
	Complex ...	Twins ...	...	3	
		Prolapse of cord ...	...	4	
	Preternatural ... Compound ...	Head and hand ...	...	3	
				—	124
Version podalic ...	Complex ...	Placenta prævia ...	...	10	
		Twins ...	...	2	
	Premature births ...	Small head ...	...	7	
				—	19
Craneotomy ...	Difficult ...	Face	...	1	
		Hydrocephalus (head) ...	...	2	
				—	3
Symphyseotomy ...	Obstructed ...	Head (2)			
Evacuation of uterus	Abortion ...	Removal of ovum and placenta	...	—	14
Separation and removal of placenta	Complex ...	Morbidly adherent placenta	...	—	10
Acceleration of labour by water bags	Complex ...	Placenta prævia ...	...	6	
		Puerperal eclampsia ...	...	2	
				—	8
			Total ...		178

Table V.—Presentation and Position classified.

Vertex ...	First	...	505
Vertex ...	Second	...	48
Vertex ...	Third	...	30
Vertex ...	Fourth	...	10
Breech ...	First	...	6
Breech ...	Second	...	3
Breech ...	Third	...	2
Face ...	First	...	2
Brow ...	First	...	2
Transverse ...	Dorso anterior	...	4
	Descent of funis	...	3
Complex ...	Twins { Both vertex	...	4
Complex ...	Twins { Breech and vertex	...	2
Complex ...	Twins { Breech and foot	...	1
Placenta prævia ...	... ...	...	10
Compound, head and hand	... ...	...	15
Premature ...	... ...	...	20
Abortion ...	... ...	...	11
Delivered before arrival	... ...	...	9
Spurious ...	... ...	...	50
		Total ...	737

Of the 178 operations performed, the 2 cases of symphyseotomy require special mention.

The admissions have more than quadrupled within the last ten years; the increase from 499 in 1901 to 737 in 1902 is a material one (nearly 47 per cent.). The popularity of the institution can be gauged by the number of Mohammedan patients admitted during the year. This has increased from 8 in 1901 to 20 in 1902.

The Lying-in-Home, as a training institution, is doing excellent work. The European method of conducting labour, which has been denied hitherto to the poor villagers, will gradually be introduced by the approval and adoption of my proposal for admission of native pupil midwives from villages of various Provinces. To ensure a thorough success great care and forethought are necessary in the selection of fit candidates, and this can only be effected by the co-operation of the medical officers and Government Agents of the various districts. The number of native pupil midwives has been increased from four to six from the commencement of 1902. There are over 100 candidates registered for admission as pupil midwives from various Provinces. I would therefore beg to submit in this connection that the number may be further increased to eight. Government sanctioned four pupil midwives at a time when admission into this institution was barely a hundred. The admissions have since increased by almost seven-fold. As there are no ward attendants, this increase to eight pupils to meet the growing popularity of the institution is an absolute necessity, apart from the point of view of speedily introducing European midwifery practice into villages.

This institution also trains midwives, who generally belong to the European or Burgher community, on payment of fees, as their usefulness is generally restricted to the well-to-do class of people in towns, *vide* table below :—

Table VI.

	Remained from 1901.	Admitted during 1902.	Passed in 1902.	Out of those passed.			
				Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Burghers.	Europeans.
Paying pupils	3	3	4	—	—	2	2
Free pupils	1	4	1	1	—	—	—
Stipend pupils ...	4	7	8	7	1	—	—
Total ...	8	14	13	8	1	2	2

Equipments.—*Vide* my report for 1901.

Staff requires to be increased by an assistant matron and a permanent dispenser. *Vide* my report for 1901.

Accommodation has been increased by the construction of a new ward for septic cases and an operating room.

To prevent overcrowding it will be necessary to occupy the entrance block, which will necessitate building of quarters to the matron and an administration block. The labour wards also require to be increased by four rooms.

I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the efficient work done by the matron.

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(15) REPORT of the Acting Director, De Soysa Bacteriological Institute, Dr. S. C. Paul, M.B. Madras, F.R.C.S., England.

THE work of this institution was carried on for the greater part of the year by Mr. Joseph de Silva, M.B., D.P.H. I took charge of the work from the 15th September. Dr. Van Houtun, the Boer prisoner of war, continued to work in the institute till August of this year, when on the declaration of peace he returned to Holland. He completed his researches on the bacillus which he isolated from leper cases and successfully cultivated in a mixture of fish and peptone broth. The results of his researches are embodied in a paper contributed by him to the Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology (No. 3, vol. VIII.). The bacillus that he has isolated differs both in size and staining properties from Hansen's leper bacillus. He has observed the Pfeiffer-Bordet reaction in vitro by mixing leper serum with broth cultures of the bacilli in dilutions of 1 in 100. His researches, however, cannot be regarded as complete. Further investigation is necessary either to establish the identity of this bacillus with Hansen's bacillus, the differences at present observed being probably due to the variations in the nature of the media, or, if they are different, to ascertain which of the two is the causative agent in leprosy. The Pfeiffer-Bordet reaction does not establish this point, as this reaction may be given if Van Houtun's bacillus is constantly present in association with Hansen's bacillus in leper cases.

The routine work of the institute consisted chiefly in the testing of blood for Widal's reaction and sputum for tubercle bacilli. The great bulk of the work was undertaken for the Government Civil Hospital of Colombo. Since the 17th January a small fee was charged for examining and reporting on specimens sent by Municipalities, Local Boards, and private practitioners. No fee was charged for work done for the various Government institutions and the Military Department. The total number of specimens examined during the year amounted to 923, as compared to 287 in 1901, an increase of 636 for the year. Appended below is a tabulated list of the specimens examined :—

Blood for Widal's reaction	488
Blood for streptococci	4
Blood for malarial parasites	19
Blood for plague bacillus	2
Bacteriological examination of vaccine lymph	7
Bacteriological analysis of water	4
Contents of stomach for sarcinæ	1
Contents of intestines for cholera vibrios	23
Membrane for diphtheria bacillus...	2
Milk for typhoid bacillus	1
Nasal secretion for leper bacillus	6
Saliva for plague bacillus	1
Soil for typhoid bacillus	1
Sputum for tubercle bacillus	357
Urethral discharge for gonococci	6
Urinary deposits	1

Of the 488 cases examined for Widal's reaction, a positive result was obtained in 215 cases. In the majority of these cases the reaction was obtained during the second week of the fever. In a few cases the reaction was not obtained till the fourth week of the fever. I am sorry to state that there has been a falling off in the number of specimens sent by private practitioners for Widal's reaction ever since the prosecution of some of the medical men of Colombo by the Colombo Municipality for not reporting cases of enteric fever.

Although twenty-three specimens were carefully examined for cholera vibrios, a negative result was obtained in all the cases. These specimens were all forwarded from cases presenting the clinical signs of cholera. A large variety of organisms were found to be present. Further investigation is necessary to determine the specific organism. The symptoms may be due to toxic material produced by the large variety of organisms present, in which case a specific bacterium may not exist.

The following list shows the number of specimens received from the various institutions :—

Government Civil Hospital, Colombo	532
Lady Havelock Hospital	95
Borella Convict Hospital	101
Military Department	26
Police Hospital, Colombo	33
Boer Camps	25
Outstation Hospitals	4
Private Practitioners	100
Vaccine Department	7

The fees received during the year amounted to Rs. 380 ; of this, the Government has waived Rs. 79·50 ; Rs. 298 was deposited in the Bank of Madras on Government account ; Rs. 2·50 is still in arrears. If the work done for the Military and the Boer Camps was charged for, the institute would have realized another Rs. 258·50.

Mr. Arthur C. de Silva, my Assistant, has done good work during the year. He has acquired the necessary skill in bacteriological technique. In view of the special nature of the work, I would recommend that he should be put on the same footing as the Assistant to the Lecturer on Physiology at the Ceylon Medical College.

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(16) REPORT of the Chief Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Diyatalawa, Mr. T. F. Garvin, M.B., C.M.

1.—GENERAL.

(*a*) *Strength.*

ON the 31st December, 1901, the number of prisoners of war in the camp at Diyatalawa was 4,006. There were no fresh arrivals since. The strength of the camp at the end of each month and the daily averages were as follows :—

Month.	Strength at end of each Month.	Daily Average for the Month.
January	4,036 ...	4,014
February	3,961 ...	3,985
March	3,993 ...	3,973
April	3,963 ...	3,962
May	3,966 ...	3,961
June	3,980 ...	3,964
July	3,603 ...	3,818
August	3,197 ...	3,448
September	3,192 ...	3,192
October	2,658 ...	2,979
November	2,695 ...	2,712
December	20 ...	1,074

(*b*) *Climate and Meteorology.*

The following is a summary of the meteorological observations of most interest made during the year:—

Month.	Adopted Mean Temperature of Air for Month.	Highest Maximum in Shade.	Mean Maximum in Shade.	Lowest Minimum in Air.	Mean Minimum in Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity (Saturation = 100).	Rainfall.	Average Sunshine per Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud. 0—10
	°	°	°	°	°	°	In.	Hours.	
January	66	77·8	72·9	49	55·5	68	8·83	8.3	4
February	68·1	79·2	75·4	50·8	57·5	65	1·22	8·6	4·5
March	71·2	83	79·2	49·8	57·5	60	1·82	9·2	4·5
April	71·6	83	79·4	55·4	60·8	70	7·80	7·2	6
May	73·4	85·2	81·1	59	61·6	68	4·87	8·2	4·5
June	73·2	85·2	80·5	57·8	61	62	3·90	9·5	3·5
July	72·5	83·2	79·2	54	61·4	55	0·84	9·6	4·5
August	72·3	84	79·6	59	61·4	63	3·95	8	4·5
September	71·8	83·2	79·6	56	61·1	63	3·96	7·5	5·7
October	69	79	75·6	56·5	60·6	76	20·23	5·6	6·5
November	68·3	79	75·1	58	60·7	78	14·33	5·6	7·4
December	65·6	78	74·1	54	59·1	80	6·20	6·3	6
For the year 1902 ...	70·2	85·2	77·6	49	59·8	67	77·95	7·8	5·1

(c) *Sick Rate.*

The total number of sick treated in the various hospitals in the camp during 1902 was 718. Of this number, 48 remained over on the 31st December, 1901, and 670 were new admissions during 1902.

The following table shows the average strength of the camp from month to month, the numbers admitted to hospital, and the ratio of sick to the average strength per 1,000 :—

Month.	Average Strength of Camp.	No. of all Cases admitted to Hospital.	Ratio of all Sick to Average Strength per 1,000.
January ...	4.014	46	11·46
February ...	3,985	48	12·04
March ...	3,973	52	13·09
April ...	3,962	51	12·87
May ...	3,961	66	16·66
June ...	3,964	60	15·13
July ...	3,816	69	18·08
August ...	3,448	77	22·30
September ...	3,192	67	20·99
October ...	2,979	61	20·47
November ...	2,712	55	20·29
December ...	1,074	18	16·75
For the year ...	3,423	670	196

(d) *Mortality Rate.*

The total number of deaths during 1902 was 26. Of these, 6 resulted from enteric, 9 from dysentery, and 11 from all other diseases.

The following table shows the ratio of all deaths to the average strength of the camp per 1,000 :—

Month.	Average Strength of Camp.	No. of Deaths from all Causes.	Ratio of all Deaths to Average Strength per 1,000.
January ...	4,014	—	—
February ...	3,985	—	—
March ...	3,973	1	—
April ...	3,962	1	0·25
May ...	3,961	1	0·25
June ...	3,964	3	0·75
July ...	3,816	5	1·47
August ...	3,448	4	1·16
September ...	3,192	2	0·62
October ...	2,979	2	0·67
November ...	2,712	4	1·47
December ...	1,074	3	2·79

Taking 3,423 as the daily average strength for the whole year, the mortality rate is 7·59 per 1,000.

2.—MEDICAL.

(1) *Staff.*

Professional.—The professional staff was reduced during the year by the transference of Assistant Medical Officer H. Leembruggen, L.M.S. (Ceylon), to Urugasmanhandiya Camp in January. At the end of the year Mr. Prins, L.M.S. (Ceylon), was transferred to Mount Lavinia, and Mr. Keyt, L.M.S. (Ceylon), was seconded for service as Civil Surgeon under the Military at Diyatalawa.

Nursing.—Nurses Von Dadelszen and Nell were discontinued at the end of November. The prisoners of war orderlies were reduced in number as the admissions to hospital diminished, and they were all eventually discontinued on the 20th December. Two soldier orderlies, privates of the Royal West Kent Regiment, have done duty since, and were on the staff at the end of the year.

(2) *General Health.*

The general health of the camp was satisfactory, particularly during the early months of the year. Enteric was wholly absent till April, when there was a re-appearance of the disease. Dysentery, though prevalent in moderate numbers throughout the year, assumed a very bad type towards its end, and contributed largely to the mortality during the period.

(3) *Outdoor Dispensary.*

The total number of cases treated at the outdoor dispensary consisted of 994 patients, making 2,660 visits, or an average of 7 per day.

(4) *Diseases treated in the Hospitals.*

The total number of cases treated in the various hospitals during the year was 718. Of these, 26 died, 689 were discharged, and 3 remained under treatment.

Dysentery.—The total number of cases of dysentery treated was 95, of which 94 were admitted during the year. Of these, 9 died, a mortality rate of 9·4 per cent. As already stated, the type of disease became worse towards the end of the year, when a large proportion of the deaths from this cause occurred.

Malarial Fever.—The total number treated was 35. All recovered.

Debility.—In all 140 cases were treated. There was one death from this cause. Most of the cases occurred among the old and infirm, and usually improved on being taken out of the camp and transferred to the convalescent hospital and placed on a liberal and easily digested diet.

Nervous Diseases.—Two cases of mania and three of melancholia were treated during the year. They were eventually transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, for safe custody and expert treatment. One death occurred from tumour of the brain.

Circulatory Diseases.—One death occurred from valvular disease of the heart: the patient was a long time under treatment, with, at the beginning, some improvement. The immediate cause of death was dropsy.

Respiratory Diseases.—There were 20 cases, with three deaths. The deaths resulted from acute pneumonia (two cases) and bronchitis (one case).

Digestive Diseases.—Total treated 244. Of these, 3 died: 2 from intestinal obstruction and 1 from peritonitis.

Venereal Diseases.—One case of ulcer of the penis was treated in the hospital. A few cases of gonorrhœa and syphilis received treatment at the outdoor dispensary.

Enteric.—Total treated 46; deaths 6; mortality rate 13·04 per cent. The camp was free of enteric for the first three months of the year. A small outbreak then occurred, traceable to the drinking of polluted water at Haputale. I have already reported in detail regarding the etiology of this small outbreak in my report in August last.

Operations.—In all 31 operations were done during the year. There was one death, a case of intestinal obstruction, in which lapenatomy was performed.

3.—SANITARY.

Drainage.—The drainage of the camp was satisfactory, and did not necessitate any new works.

Water Supply.—The supply of water was ample throughout the year.

Food.—The rations of the prisoners of war were good, and were daily examined by a board in which the Medical Staff of the camp was represented.

Removal of Excreta.—This duty was efficiently performed.

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(17) REPORT of the Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Mount Lavinia, Mr. V. van Langenberg, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

General.—The strength of the camp on the 31st August, 1902, was 85, including three prisoners of war who had arrived on three days' parole from Urugasmanhandiya. The number in camp on 1st September, 1901, was 149. 245 convalescents arrived during the year from Diyatalawa, 12 from Ragama, 1 from Hambantota, 2 from the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, and 3 from Urugasmanhandiya on parole. 235 returned to Diyatalawa and 4 to Ragama, 83 were transferred to Urugasmanhandiya, and 5 died during the year: 1 in camp, 3 in the General Hospital, Colombo, and 1 in the Lunatic Asylum. The average stay of a prisoner of war in the camp was about four months.

General Health.—The general health has been very satisfactory, and the prisoners of war have continued to derive great benefit from the change. Three prisoners of war were sent back to Diyatalawa on my recommendation, as they did not improve by the change here. Two were suffering from chronic diarrhœa and one from chronic bronchitis. The number treated at the outdoor dispensary was 1,775, as follows:—

Month.	First Visits.	Subsequent Visits.	Total.
1901.			
September	163	66	229
October	139	50	189
November	89	24	113
December	44	15	59
1902.			
January	100	32	132
February	101	52	153
March	97	35	132
April	129	61	190
May	135	62	197
June	98	49	147
July	104	22	126
August	80	28	108

the daily average treated being 4·86, and the monthly average 147·91. The diseases treated were of minor importance, and chiefly due to gastro-intestinal irritation, with a few cases of malarial fever and dysentery of a mild type.

Hospital.—Forty-one cases were treated in the detention ward, which has accommodation for three patients; of these, 3 were cases of dysentery, 5 of intermittent fever, 2 abscess of the liver, 7 diarrhœa, 1 cystitis, 2 heart disease, 2 pernicious anæmia, and 1 concussion of the brain. Sixteen were transferred to the General Hospital, Colombo, 2 of these being abscess of the liver, 2 cancer of the stomach, 1 hydatid cyst of the lung, and 1 pernicious anæmia.

Deaths.—One death occurred in the camp during the year from "pernicious anæmia" in an old man who had been ailing a long time.

Water.—The drinking water is good, and was analysed four times during the year. There is a plentiful supply for bathing and washing purposes.

Food.—The food supplied has been of good quality, and complaints have been very few.

Latrines and Urinals.—These have been well kept, the contractor on the whole doing his work satisfactorily. Limestone has been substituted for broken brick in the urine pits, with very satisfactory results.

Drainage.—The drainage is good, two large surface cement drains carrying away the slops and storm water.

Buildings.—The huts were re-thatched in April, just before the burst of the south-west monsoon.

Exercise and Recreation.—Full advantage is taken of the mile of seashore which is at the disposal of the prisoners of war between the hours of 6 and 9 in the morning and 4 and 6.30 in the evening. Football continues to be the favourite pastime.

Clothing.—The clothing is inspected once a week, and the men are well supplied.

(18) REPORT of the Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Urugasmanhandiya, Mr. E. W. Scharenguivel.

General.—This camp was opened on 11th September, 1901, on the arrival of 176 prisoners of war from Diyatalawa, and this number was increased from time to time by fresh arrivals. The strength of the camp at the end of each month of the period under review was as follows :—

1901.		1902.	
September	176	March	364
October	213	April	369
November	273	May	368
December	356	June	367
1902.		July	283
January	358	August (up to 10th) ...	13
February	365		

On 14th July 367 prisoners of war and on 7th August 370 prisoners of war left this for South Africa, the first batch leaving Colombo by the ss. Templemore and the second by ss. Englishman.

Sanitary ; Situation.—The camp is located on a hill with low-lying paddy fields surrounding. The surrounding country is well wooded, open, and the soil is gravelly, favouring drainage. The proximity of the sea renders the place much cooler and healthier than it would otherwise be. The railway station which serves it is at Kosgoda, a distance of nearly 4 miles by a metalled cart road.

Drainage.—The drainage is effectively carried out by means of several surface drains, which open into the low-lying fields and carry off the storm water.

Water Supply.—A large and deep well with a wall enclosure supplies the water for drinking purposes. The water is pumped into water carts, which are left in different parts of the camp. There is a plentiful supply, and its quality has been on several occasions analysed by the Government Analyst and pronounced to be pure and wholesome.

Food.—The food of the prisoners of war is of good quality. The cooking is done by native servants. Complaints have been few.

Dwellings.—Huts constructed of mud and wattle walls, with thatched roofs and earth floors. The side walls are 3 feet high, and the huts are lofty, allowing sufficient ventilation. The mess rooms have tables and benches fixed to the ground, with a thatched roof and half walls of cadjan for the sides. The huts are daily swept and cleaned, and the belongings of the prisoners of war put out and aired.

Washhouses and Baths.—Two washhouses provided with tubs, buckets, and tables are in use, the water being supplied by three or four surface wells. There is a bathroom with a cement floor and a thatched enclosure. The water is ample for bathing purposes, and prisoners of war avail themselves of it very freely.

Latrines and Urinals.—There are two sets of latrines and urinals situated at convenient and suitable sites in the camp. The dry-earth system is in force, and the solid excreta are carried some way off and deposited in shallow pits, which are covered over as the pits fill up. A galvanized iron trough is fitted in each urinal, which conveys the urine through a short pipe into an open cement drain, which in turn empties into a pit containing broken brick. These "bacteria beds" have worked very satisfactorily in camp and are free from smell. The brick dressing is renewed weekly and dried. The latrines have been excellently kept by the camp staff of coolies. The whole camp is inspected twice a week by the official staff, and matters needing attention promptly put in hand. From the favourable situation of the camp as regards ventilation and drainage, its sanitary condition has given no cause for anxiety or trouble. The refuse and sweepings from the camp are disposed of by removing them in carts to parts well away from the camp and burying them.

Exercise and Recreation.—The privilege the prisoners of war are given to go anywhere within a radius of 3 miles has been availed of freely. Special permits to a certain number daily are also granted to Kosgoda for sea bathing and to other places in the vicinity. In the way of outdoor games, cricket, football, and quoits were indulged in.

Clothing.—The prisoners of war are well provided with clothing suitable to the climate.

Climate and Meteorology.—Meteorological observations commenced on 29th October, 1901. The highest maximum temperature registered was 91, and the lowest 76. The highest minimum was 82, and the lowest 65. The total rainfall estimated from the 10th December was 80·69 inches. The wettest month was May, registering 23·11 inches ; and the driest month February, with 4·11 inches. The hottest months were March and April. It will be noticed that the largest number of admissions were in June, just after the heaviest monthly rainfall.

Medical Staff.—I took over charge of the camp on the 11th July, 1902, on the departure of Dr. Leembruggen, who went in medical charge of the first batch of prisoners of war that returned to South Africa. Dr. Van Langenberg was in charge of this camp from the date of its opening, visiting twice a week from Mount Lavinia until early in January.

Hospital.—The hospital accommodation consisted of two wards with five beds in each.

General Health.—The general health of the camp was very satisfactory. The number treated at the outdoor dispensary was 2,022, making a daily average of 6·03. The following table shows the number treated for each month :—

1901.		1902.	
September	173	March	191
October	187	April	196
November	142	May	186
December	151	June	180
1902.		July	206
January	149	August (up to 10th) ...	100
February	161		

The nature of the cases treated was very mild, being chiefly minor ailments.

The number of admissions into hospital for the year was 242, as shown in the following table :—

1901.		1902.	
September ...	9	March ...	17
October ...	8	April ...	14
November ...	11	May ...	29
December ...	18	June ...	58
1902.		July ...	26
January ...	24	August (up to 10th)	5
February ...	23		

The daily average sick in hospital was 4·81, and the largest number of patients in hospital in any one day was 13 ; the smallest was 1. There were no deaths. Six cases were transferred to the General Hospital, Colombo, and 5 cases were sent to the Eye Infirmary, Colombo, for examination ; one of the latter was operated on at the infirmary for strabismus. Some cases of inguinal hernia came under notice, to whom trusses were provided.

Fever, Intermittent.—112 cases of this disease were treated.

Appendicitis.—One case, which gave cause for anxiety, was treated, and made a good recovery.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—Six cases of the former and 16 of the latter were treated. They were principally attributable to unwholesome food procured outside the camp and to climatic changes. One case of diarrhœa in a weak, emaciated, and elderly subject was transferred to the General Hospital Colombo.

Catarrhal Affections were prevalent generally during the wet months.

Chickenpox.—In June two cases of chickenpox occurred in camp, and were isolated in the segregation hut without further spread the disease was stamped out.

General.—Schools were established in the camp at Government expense and inspected by the Director of Public Instruction. Sites in the camp were allowed for gardening and carpentry, games were much encouraged by the officials, and this with the healthy and cheerful situation of camp tended greatly to the well-being of the men, who seemed very grateful and were contented.

The hospital nursing was satisfactorily carried out by the Boer orderly and native attendants.

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(19) REPORT of the Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Ragama, Capt. W. P. Gwynne, R.A.M.C.

I.—GENERAL:

Strength, 1901.		Strength, 1902.	
September 30 ...	305	January 31 ...	316
October 31 ...	331	February 28 ...	322
November 30 ...	322	March 31 ...	318
Decembeer 31 ...	316	April 30 ...	312
		May 31 ...	306
		June 30 ...	331
		July 31 ...	217
		August 10 ...	213

Since peace was declared the strength of the camp has been much reduced. This is due to the fact that arrangements were made by their respective Consuls for the return of all those foreigners who were desirous of proceeding to their own countries. The largest number of prisoners in the camp at any one time was in July, 1902, when there were 358.

II.—SANITARY.

(*a*) *Drainage.*—There are surface cement drains all over the prisoners' enclosures ; these have proved most satisfactory, having been tested by heavy rains.

(*b*) *Water Supply.*—The water is pumped from two wells close to the railway line into seven reservoirs holding 6,460 gallons in all. The water is of good quality as tested by analysis, and is sufficient for all requirements. It is distributed over the camp at standpipes. Two of the old cooly reservoirs have been utilised as swimming baths for the prisoners of war. On the 14th December chatty filters were instituted in the camp, two filters for each tent and two for each dining-room ; the sand and charcoal used are renewed from time to time ; they act very satisfactorily. An additional well was made during the year in case of a shortage of supply.

(*c*) *Rations.*—On the 3rd November, as it was found that much of the meat was left uneaten, the following ration was recommended, and is now in use :—

Beef or mutton	... ¾ lb.	Tea	... ⅝ oz. or
Potatoes	... 11 oz.	Coffee	... 1⅝ "
Fresh vegetables	... 3 "	Sugar	... 2½ "
Rice	... 2 "	Salt	... ½ "
Bread	... 16 "	Pepper	... 1/32 "
Milk	... 4 "	Jam (weekly)	... ¼ lb.
Peas or beans (dried)	... 4 "	Lime juice	... ½ oz.

This ration suits the prisoners far better than the old ; there has been less dyspepsia, diarrhœa, &c. Milk has been issued from hospital to a certain number of out-patients at my own descretion. The food during the year has been of good quality.

(*d*) *Removal of Excreta.*—The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system. A pint of the following solution is put into each bucket every day (half a pint when empty and half a pint when full):—Corrosive sublimate 1 in 1,000 with ten parts of chloride of sodium, the solution being coloured with methyl blue. The buckets are emptied twice daily, and the excreta burnt in the incinerator, which is acting well. 900 lb. of wood are burnt each day in the incinerator for the Boer camp alone. The urine is conveyed by underground pipes into square pits 9 feet deep and 9 feet wide : (1) the lower third of which is filled with broken bricks ; (2) middle third a layer of broken bricks and coke breeze ;

more brick than coke; (3) upper third to within 2 feet of the surface brick and coke breeze mixed, more coke than brick. Storm water is kept out of them by entrenching around their margins and embanking on the pit side of the entrenchment. No disinfectant is placed in these, and they have answered their purpose most satisfactorily.

(*e*) *Ablution.*—A large ablution room has been provided in each camp with concrete flooring sloping to a central drain. Tubs and buckets are provided for washing purposes.

(*f*) *Dwellings.*—These consist of cadjan huts with galvanized iron roofs and concrete floors. Each hut accommodates 55 prisoners, and is 100 feet in length and 25 feet in width.

(*g*) *Ventilation.*—The upper portion of the side walls of the huts consist of cadjan tats, which are raised during the day, allowing thorough ventilation. All the beds and bedding are put out in the sun daily during fine weather, and clothes lines are provided for hanging out blankets, towels, clothing, &c.

(*h*) *Clothing.*—This is issued liberally to the prisoners of war according to requirements and medical recommendations.

(*i*) *Recreation.*—Quoits, shuttle alleys, carpenters' shops, music, and dancing, football, swimming baths, horizontal and parallel bars, are provided for this purpose.

(*j*) *Climate and Meteorology.*—The climate of Ragama is on the whole very good.

Rainfall.

Month.	Rainfall. Inches.	Greatest Fall any one Day. Inches.	No. of Days on which Rain fell.
1901.			
September	3·96	1·88	13
October	6·84	1·74	16
November	27·44	5·29	23
December	2·23	·97	8
January 1902.	1·38	·52	7
February	5·17	3·29	10
March ...	7·67	2·02	12
April ...	11·48	3·62	14
May ...	11·22	3·33	13
June ...	10·78	1·73	20
July ...	10·15	1·50	20
August (up to 10th)	·75	·33	4
Maximum temperature in sun	...	...	15·3
Maximum in shade (dry)	...	...	93·8
Minimum in shade (dry)	...	...	71·9
Maximum in shade (wet)	...	...	83
Minimum in shade (wet)	...	...	67·5

III.—MEDICAL.

(*a*) *Hospital.*—There is one hospital consisting of a ward with accommodation for 20 patients. There were 115 cases treated during the year.

Daily Average of Sick in Hospital for each Month.

1901.		1902.	
September ...	7·9	March ...	4·9
October ...	9·8	April ...	5·7
November ...	8·8	May ...	5
December ...	7·1	June ...	5·7
1902.		July ...	6·4
January ...	9·6	August (up to 10th) ...	6
February ...	4·7		

The largest number in hospital on any one day was 13, the smallest 2. Percentage of sick to prisoners for the year was 3·7.

There has been one case of infectious diseases, "smallpox," imported from Hambantota by a prisoner on parole there, who returned here with the disease in its incubation stage. There were 23 mild cases of dysentery, 25 cases of ague, 1 case hydatid lung, 4 cases bronchitis, 1 case abscess liver, 1 case pleurisy treated during the year. The others treated were minor cases only. There have been no deaths and no cases of enteric.

The hospital staff consists of myself in charge, an apothecary, and nurse orderlies from among the prisoners of war, who are paid for their services.

All have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction. A few cases of incurable disease and diseases dangerous to life have been recommended for release; and others whom the climate seemed not to suit have been sent for change to other places in Ceylon.

The hospital supplies have been to my entire satisfaction. The invalid diets have been well cooked and served.

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(20) REPORT of the Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp at Hambantota, Mr. A. Ludowyk.

General.—The prisoners of war camp at Hambantota was opened on the 19th September, 1901, when a batch of 57 prisoners of war were sent from Diyatalawa. Of this number, 32 were officers and 25 were Burghers. At the beginning of the year under review there were 57 prisoners of war in the camp. During the year there were several new arrivals from Diyatalawa and Ragama, so that in the month of April the number in camp rose to 92.

Sanitary.—The jail, which was utilised as a prisoners of war camp, is admirably situated and well adapted for the purpose. The increase in the number of prisoners of war during the year necessitated the erection of two temporary sheds of sixteen beds each. These buildings were well ventilated and supplied with an efficient system of surface drainage.

Water Supply.—The water, which was supplied by a contractor from wells, was slightly brackish, and contained a certain amount of suspended matter, which was easily removed by filtration at the beginning of the year.

Drainage.—There was an efficient system of surface drainage for the premanent buildings as well as for the temporary sheds. The drains were flushed and disinfected twice a day.

Food.—The food supplied was wholesome and nutritious. The daily ration was the same as supplied at Diyatalawa.

Excreta.—The excreta were removed twice a day and thrown into the sea. There were two dry-earth latrines of large size, which were cleaned and disinfected twice a day.

Accommodation.—There was no overcrowding. There was a sufficient amount of cubic space.

Recreation.—The prisoners of war were allowed full liberty to walk out of the camp within a radius of 8 miles from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. In the evenings some of them used to take part in cricket, tennis, or football.

Clothing.—Linen clothing was liberally supplied.

Hospital.—No cases were admitted to hospital during the year.

Outdoor Dispensary.—The total number treated during the year was 842. Of these, 477 were new cases and 365 were subsequent visits. There have been no outbreaks of infectious diseases of any kind.

Departure of Prisoners of War and Closing of Camp.—At the time of the declaration of peace there were 57 prisoners of war in the camp. On the 18th July 50 of them left by the ss. Lady Gordon for Urugasmanhandiya. The remaining seven, who were at the time recovering from intermittent fever, were detained, as they were unfit to travel by steamer. These left Hambantota by coach on the 27th July, and from that date the camp has been closed.

Table I.—Estates Medical Aid Receipts and Expenditure in the District and Civil Hospitals during 1902.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
1. Diets: paid by estates at 30 cents a day ...	43,003 20	
2. Diets: paid by Government for "others" at 50 cents a day	48,494 0	
3. Funeral expenses of "others"	782 89	
4. (*a*) Medicines sold and prescriptions compounded at district dispensaries	11,290 30	
(*b*) Collections at dispensaries ...	2,178 45	
(*c*) Medicines used by "others" in hospitals	19,540 23	
(*d*) Medicines used by "others" in dispensaries ...	27,902 2	
5. Paid by estates for visits ...	19,283 0	
6. Sale of drugs, unserviceable articles, &c., from Civil Medical Stores ...	1,964 81	
7. Recoveries for maintenance of "others" ...	4,056 43	
		178,495 33
Civil Hospitals.		
1. Paid by estates for labourers at 30 cents a day ...	16,671 30	
2. Paid by estates for visits ...	2,465 0	
		19,136 30
Grand Total ...	—	197,631 63
Export Duty ...	—	142,013 59
Deficit ...	—	178,969 75
Total ...	—	518,614 97

Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
1. Diets: for estate labourers and "others" ...	125,790 47	
2. Medicines supplied from Civil Medical Stores ...	42,451 15	
3. Funeral expenses of estate labourers and "others" ...	2,850 89	
4. Salaries of District Medical Officers, allowances, &c. ...	122,921 89	
5. Departmental expenditure ...	3,270 47	
6. Maintenance and repairs to buildings	43,634 95	
7. Rent of outdoor dispensaries	9,261 61	
8. Transport of medicines, &c.	1,996 82	
9. Equipment	16,866 99	
10. Wages of apothecaries, attendants, &c.	45,795 18	
11. Contingencies ...	7,204 25	
12. Printing	2,592 99	
13. Nursing service ...	4,898 40	
14. Exchange compensation ...	2,462 23	
		431,998 29
Civil Hospitals.		
1. Diets: estate labourers ...	17,366 13	
2. (*a*) Medicines used by above in hospitals ...	6,167 21	
(*b*) Medicines used by estate labourers in dispensaries	397 57	
3. Funeral expenses of estate labourers	116 43	
		24,047 34
1. Value of medicines supplied to district dispensaries ...	25,941 23	
2. Value of medicines, &c., supplied to estate dispensaries ...	36,628 11	
		62,569 34
Total ...	—	518,614 97

Table II.—Statement of Expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance (Estates Branch) during 1902.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number of Patients.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Other than Estate Labourers.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Provisions and other Necessaries.				Equipment.	Rent.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages of Apothecaries, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Medicines supplied from the Civil Medical Stores.	Total Expenditure.	Grand Total.
					Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants.	Other Extras.	Total Provisions.								
District Hospitals.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dikoya	397	10,215	223	3,132	7,116 63	8 77	680 29	7,653 69	1,096 46	—	314 60	1,849 0	378 17	2,443 37	13,735 29	
Lindula ...	844	17,440	175	3,137	8,895 81	2 30	444 59	9,342 70	1,620 16	—	187 7	2,460 80	674 93	3,635 40	17,921 6	
Kelebokka ...	276	6,477	147	1,936	2,832 55	8 28	58 51	2,899 34	363 41	—	100 0	1,364 0	262 11	1,246 65	6,235 51	
Uda Pussellawa	134	2,417	148	1,722	2,499 52	1 66	63 19	2,564 37	473 22	—	163 3	1,352 1	467 35	2,132 54	7,152 52	
Haputale ...	384	7,741	376	4,927	6,640 84	41 32	225 83	6,907 99	946 62	—	—	1,912 0	790 98	2,201 71	12,759 30	
Lunugala ...	357	7,574	177	3,851	3,504 98	60 56	71 18	3,636 72	341 82	—	100 0	1,483 88	161 27	1,972 34	7,696 3	
Karawanella ...	959	28,157	1,441	20,612	19,568 31	15 74	343 81	19,927 86	1,751 5	240 0	240 0	3,287 21	873 3	4,026 11	30,345 26	
Maskeliya ...	421	9,677	100	1,809	5,037 84	3 69	175 43	5,216 96	987 95	—	178 25	2,112 50	289 60	1,996 62	10,781 89	
Deltota ...	234	4,916	220	2,517	3,078 21	—	79 39	3,157 60	222 70	—	—	1,582 50	131 53	1,467 39	6,561 72	
Rakwana ...	259	7,208	372	493	4,999 79	32 13	280 10	5,312 2	551 32	—	133 20	1,340 0	274 77	2,217 76	9,829 7	
Balangoda ...	393	11,269	1,209	24,013	14,840 1	1 25	994 91	15,836 17	513 98	15 0	138 75	2,041 29	215 64	2,486 70	21,247 53	
Nawalapitiya ...	468	12,422	477	3,816	6,945 74	—	144 69	7,090 43	649 72	—	298 10	1,275 45	373 53	2,831 41	12,518 64	
Avisawella ...	710	18,237	537	5,946	7,896 2	—	205 93	8,101 95	1,204 32	480 0	289 25	2,202 50	699 3	2,890 64	15,867 70	
Neboda ...	874	16,948	123	1,562	6,123 9	157 30	191 40	6,471 79	793 52	—	141 0	1,765 88	212 31	1,969 94	11,354 44	
Teldeniya ...	192	3,632	413	8,962	2,700 90	2 36	265 72	2,968 98	690 29	—	160 50	1,821 32	166 91	1,936 55	7,744 55	
Deniyaya ...	297	6,567	237	2,895	4,240 62	160 95	320 2	4,721 59	835 65	—	147 97	1,515 95	220 77	1,297 85	8,739 79	
Ramboda ...	239	7,178	163	108	5,096 9	—	12 13	5,108 22	472 42	—	125 0	1,979 0	217 64	1,447 61	9,349 89	
Maturata ...	153	4,915	108	2,065	2,772 84	39 8	223 17	3,035 4	914 61	40 0	11 65	706 66	238 71	723 70	5,670 37	
Dimbula ...	302	6,668	153	2,313	4,206 74	4 33	98 97	4,310 4	1,530 10	—	30 90	1,389 18	190 80	1,586 74	9,037 76	
Pussellawa ...	114	2,557	90	1,171	1,474 8	—	52 93	1,527 1	309 96	—	91 60	1,230 0	115 96	1,940 12	5,214 59	
	8,007	192,215	6,829	96,988	120470 61	539 67	4,932 19	125,790 47	16,269 22	775 0	2,850 89	34,671 14	6,955 4	42,451 15	229762 91	
Civil District Hospitals ...	2,988	74,705	13,551	188,869	—	—	—	17,366 13	—	—	116 43	—	—	6,167 21	23,649 77	
Total ...	10,995	266,920	20,380	285,857	120470 61	539 67	4,932 19	143,156 60	16,269 22	775 0	2,967 32	34,671 14	6,955 4	48,618 36	253412 68	
District Dispensaries.																
Elkaduwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 27	550 0	—	508 0	8 62	1,417 27	2,496 16	
Madulsima ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 78	370 0	—	110 0	11 16	641 45	1,136 39	
Muppane ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 80	360 0	—	120 0	7 88	879 13	1,371 81	
Agrapatana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	840 0	—	678 0	10 79	860 19	2,390 0	
Watawala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 24	360 0	—	813 0	24 93	944 25	2,198 42	
Bogawantalawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 7	480 0	—	636 0	24 40	2,263 84	3,441 31	
Dolosbage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 60	550 0	—	596 0	2 77	1,291 78	2,444 15	
Koslanda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 7	480 0	—	120 0	10 64	962 24	1,604 95	
Haldummulla...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 6	—	—	120 0	1 56	661 94	786 56	
Rattota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 36	220 0	—	501 0	14 47	1,233 85	1,980 68	
Kotmale ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 58	600 0	—	472 0	5 87	433 14	1,542 59	
Galagedara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0	50 0	—	496 0	8 2	1,185 49	1,748 51	
Bandarawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1	330 0	—	120 0	6 20	814 87	1,274 8	
Rangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 22	—	—	395 0	3 21	439 75	844 18	
Passara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 65	360 0	—	150 0	3 96	1,270 69	1,800 30	
Gammaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 49	—	—	360 0	4 21	846 3	1,213 73	
Watagoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4	240 0	—	144 0	—	635 32	1,021 36	
Aranayaka ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 50	420 0	—	1,368 10	5 0	860 30	2,660 90	
Udugama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 66	84 0	—	488 12	10 30	1,711 89	2,310 97	
Kadugannawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 27	240 0	—	120 0	20 46	1,145 75	1,577 48	
Elpitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 4	—	—	582 0	4 53	695 15	1,284 72	
Pundalu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 25	350 0	—	110 0	5 0	457 47	926 72	
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216 78	—	528 0	—	1,740 6	2,484 84	
Kitulgala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 22	480 0	—	323 0	3 77	795 70	1,625 69	
Nanu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 95	360 0	—	150 0	15 1	412 29	952 25	
Tonacombe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 18	240 0	—	476 12	17 34	689 8	1,478 72	
Wattegama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 62	262 0	—	507 64	11 63	652 31	1,437 20	
Bulatkohupitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180 82	43 83	—	132 6	7 48	—	364 19	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	597 77	8,486 61	—	11,124 4	249 21	25,941 23	46,398 86	
Estate Dispensaries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,628 11	36,628 11	
Civil Dispensaries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397 57	397 57	
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	597 77	8,486 61	—	11,124 4	249 21	62,966 91	83,424 54	
Grand Total ...	10,995	266,920	20,380	285,857	120470 61	539 67	4,932 19	143,156 60	16,866 99	9,261 61	2,967 32	45,795 18	7,204 25	111585 27	336,837 22	336,837 22

General.—Salaries and Allowances of Government Medical Officers	...	...	122,921 89
Exchange Compensation	...	...	2,462 23
Nursing Service	...	...	4,898 40
Salaries of Extra Clerks, &c. ...	...	...	3,270 47
Maintenance and Repairs to Buildings	...	...	43,634 95
Transport of Medicines and other Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	1,996 82
Printing	...	...	2,592 99
		181,777 75	
			518,614 97

al Aid Ordinance (Estates Branch) during 1902.

ther Necessaries.										
cles of Diet.		Equipment.	Rent.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages of Apothecaries, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Medicines supplied from the Civil Medical Stores.	Total Expenditure.	Grand Total.
Other Extras.	Total Provisions.								
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
680 29	7,653 69	1,096 46	—	314 60	1,849 0	378 17	2,443 37	13,735 29	
444 59	9,342 70	1,620 16	—	187 7	2,460 80	674 93	3,635 40	17,921 6	
58 51	2,899 34	363 41	—	100 0	1,364 0	262 11	1,246 65	6,235 51	
63 19	2,564 37	473 22	—	163 3	1,352 1	467 35	2,132 54	7,152 52	
225 83	6,907 99	946 62	—	—	1,912 0	790 98	2,201 71	12,759 30	
71 18	3,636 72	341 82	—	100 0	1,483 88	161 27	1,972 34	7,696 3	
343 81	19,927 86	1,751 5	240 0	240 0	3,287 21	873 3	4,026 11	30,345 26	
175 43	5,216 96	987 95	—	178 26	2,112 50	289 60	1,996 62	10,781 89	
79 39	3,157 60	222 70	—	—	1,582 50	131 53	1,467 39	6,561 72	
280 10	5,312 2	551 32	—	133 20	1,340 0	274 77	2,217 76	9,829 7	
994 91	15,836 17	513 98	15 0	138 75	2,041 29	215 64	2,486 70	21,247 53	
144 69	7,090 43	649 72	—	298 10	1,275 45	373 53	2,831 41	12,518 64	
205 93	8,101 95	1,204 32	480 0	289 26	2,202 50	699 3	2,890 64	15,867 70	
191 40	6,471 79	793 52	—	141 0	1,765 88	212 31	1,969 94	11,354 44	
265 72	2,968 98	690 29	—	160 50	1,821 32	166 91	1,936 55	7,744 55	
320 2	4,721 59	835 65	—	147 97	1,515 96	220 77	1,297 85	8,739 79	
12 13	5,108 22	472 42	—	125 0	1,979 0	217 64	1,447 61	9,349 89	
223 17	3,035 4	914 61	40 0	11 65	706 66	238 71	723 70	5,670 37	
98 97	4,310 4	1,530 10	—	30 90	1,389 18	190 80	1,586 74	9,037 76	
52 93	1,527 1	309 90	—	91 60	1,230 0	115 96	1,940 12	5,214 59	
4,932 19	125,790 47	16,269 22	775 0	2,850 89	34,671 14	6,955 4	42,451 15	229762 91	
—	17,366 13	—	—	116 43	—	—	6,167 21	23,649 77	
4,932 19	143,156 60	16,269 22	775 0	2,967 32	34,671 14	6,955 4	48,618 36	253412 68	
—	—	12 27	550 0	—	508 0	8 62	1,417 27	2,496 16	
—	—	3 78	370 0	—	110 0	11 16	641 45	1,136 39	
—	—	4 80	360 0	—	120 0	7 88	879 13	1,371 81	
—	—	1 2	840 0	—	678 0	10 79	860 19	2,390 0	
—	—	56 24	360 0	—	813 0	24 93	944 25	2,198 42	
—	—	37 7	480 0	—	636 0	24 40	2,263 84	3,441 31	
—	—	3 60	550 0	—	596 0	2 77	1,291 78	2,444 15	
—	—	32 7	480 0	—	120 0	10 64	962 24	1,604 95	
—	—	3 6	—	—	120 0	1 56	661 94	786 56	
—	—	11 36	220 0	—	501 0	14 47	1,233 85	1,980 68	
—	—	31 58	600 0	—	472 0	5 87	433 14	1,542 59	
—	—	9 0	50 0	—	496 0	8 2	1,185 49	1,748 51	
—	—	3 1	330 0	—	120 0	6 20	814 87	1,274 8	
—	—	6 22	—	—	395 0	3 21	439 75	844 18	
—	—	15 65	360 0	—	150 0	3 96	1,270 69	1,800 30	
—	—	3 49	—	—	360 0	4 21	846 3	1,213 73	
—	—	2 4	240 0	—	144 0	—	635 32	1,021 36	
—	—	7 50	420 0	—	1,368 10	5 0	860 30	2,660 90	
—	—	16 66	84 0	—	488 12	10 30	1,711 89	2,310 97	
—	—	51 27	240 0	—	120 0	20 46	1,145 75	1,577 48	
—	—	3 4	—	—	582 0	4 53	695 15	1,284 72	
—	—	4 25	350 0	—	110 0	5 0	457 47	926 72	
—	—	—	216 78	—	528 0	—	1,740 6	2,484 84	
—	—	23 22	480 0	—	323 0	3 77	795 70	1,625 69	
—	—	14 95	360 0	—	150 0	15 1	412 29	952 25	
—	—	56 18	240 0	—	476 12	17 34	689 8	1,478 72	
—	—	3 62	262 0	—	507 64	11 63	652 31	1,437 20	
—	—	180 82	43 83	—	132 6	7 48	—	364 19	
—	—	597 77	8,486 61	—	11,124 4	249 21	25,941 23	46,398 86	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,628 11	36,628 11	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397 57	397 57	
—	—	597 77	8,486 61	—	11,124 4	249 21	62,966 91	83,424 54	
4,932 19	143,156 60	16,866 99	9,261 61	2,967 32	45,795 18	7,204 25	111585 27	336,837 22	336,837 22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,921 89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,462 23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,898 40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,270 47	181,777 75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,634 95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,996 82	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,592 99	
									518,614 97

Table III.—List of Drugs, &c., supplied to Estate Dispensaries during the Year 1902.

		Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.
Abbotsford, &c.	Nanu-oya	289	4	Lethenty	Hatton	231	86
Agar's Land, &c.	Balangoda	490	30	Lynsted, &c.	Bogawantalawa	49	24
Ambalawana, &c.	Deltota	452	55	Mahadova, &c.	Lunugala	311	92
Annfield	Dikoya	311	16	Mahayaya	Dehiowita	37	80
Attabage, &c.	Pussellawa	160	4	Mipitikanda	Yatiyantota	175	27
Avington, &c.	Yatiyantota	80	0	Mocha	Maskeliya	409	46
Avisawella, &c.	Avisawella	300	0	Mooloya, &c.	Kandy	650	30
Bambarabotuwa, &c.	Ratnapura	607	55	Moray, &c.	Maskeliya	200	0
Beverley, &c.	Morawak korale	556	36	Mudamana, &c.	Kitulgala	257	18
Cabragalla, &c.	Koslanda	352	38	Nilambe	Deltota	330	30
Campion	Bogawantalawa	269	22	North Matale, &c.	Matale	616	3
Chesterford	Veyangoda	500	0	Norwood	Hatton	373	97
Clodagh	Matale	428	5	Osborne, &c.	Hatton	372	69
Clunes	Dehiowita	514	82	Pallekele, &c.	Kandy	416	0
Cocagalla, &c.	Lunugala	327	88	Panawatta, &c.	Yatiyantota	327	62
Concordia, &c.	Nuwara Eliya	1,000	66	Pantiya	Neboda	227	48
Condegalla, &c.	Ramboda	337	81	Penrith, &c.	Avisawella	402	64
Daisy Valley	Kurunegala	49	64	Pitakanda, &c.	Kurunegala	275	53
Debatgama	Aranayaka	200	0	Polatagama	Karawanella	322	72
Degalessa, &c.	Karawanella	393	63	Queensberry, &c.	Kotmale	248	21
Delta, &c.	Pussellawa	261	70	Ragalla, &c.	Kandapola	442	72
Delwita	Kurunegala	378	8	Rassagala, &c.	Balangoda	499	20
Dewalakanda	Dehiowita	151	26	Rayigama	Horana	262	80
Diyagama	Agrapatana	308	33	Roeberry, &c.	Lunugala	290	18
Drayton, &c.	Dimbula	303	0	Rondura Group	Kitulgala	289	30
Duckwari	Rangala	307	68	Rookwood Group	Hewaheta	174	32
Dunedin	Karawanella	348	90	Sapumalkanda, &c.	Dehiowita	350	0
Dunsinane	Pundalu-oya	65	40	Sarnia, &c.	Badulla	520	60
Eadella	Polgahawela	147	88	Spring Valley, &c.	Badulla	383	98
East Holyrood	Dimbula	300	0	St. Leonard's, &c.	Nuwara Eliya	355	70
Edarapola, &c.	Yatiyantota	346	60	Sunnycroft, &c.	Veyangoda	683	80
Eila	Karawanella	174	14	Tangakele, &c.	Lindula	497	86
Elfindale, &c.	Watawala	328	98	Theresia, &c.	Bogawantalawa	439	52
El Teb, &c.	Passara	300	0	Troy, &c.	Karawanella	425	0
Galatura, &c.	Ratnapura	387	27	Udabage	Kitulgala	329	76
Ganepella	Karawanella	300	0	Unugalla, &c.	Badulla	390	96
Gikiyanakanda, &c.	Neboda	349	18	Ury, &c.	Passara	435	10
Glassel, &c.	Dehiowita	348	66	Uva	Badulla	298	63
Glen Alpin, &c.	Badulla	194	0	Vellai-oya, &c.	Watawala	404	0
Glenlyon, &c.	Agrapatana	462	0	Venture Group	Norwood	380	54
Goorookele	Deltota	350	0	Vogan, &c.	Neboda	250	0
Halgolla, &c.	Yatiyantota	300	0	Waharaka, &c.	Kegalla	46	94
Halwatura	Panadure	502	40	Warwick, &c.	Ambawela	383	30
Hauteville	Agrapatana	401	24	Waverly	Agrapatana	417	75
Havilland	Dolosbage	148	62	We-oya, &c.	Yatiyantota	400	0
Hayes, &c.	Morawak korale	187	20	Westhall, &c.	Kotmale	210	59
Helboda	Pussellawa	383	16	Weywelhena	Badulla	350	32
Hemmingford, &c.	Avisawella	208	86	Yataderiya, &c.	Kegalla	741	50
High Forest, &c.	Maturata	451	38	Yatawatta, &c.	Matale	400	60
Katooloya, &c.	Madulkele	226	41	Yogama, &c.	Dehiowita	378	68
Katugastota	Katugastota	250	0	Yoxford, &c.	Watagoda	404	18
Knavesmire	Kegalla	225	0				
Lavant, &c.	Karawanella	427	60		Total	36,628	11
Laxapana, &c.	Maskeliya	476	98				
Lebanon, &c.	Madulkele	631	6				

Table IV.—Statement showing the different Towns where Outbreaks of Cholera occurred during 1902, giving the Dates and Duration of each Outbreak, the Number of Cases, and classifying them into different Races.

	Number of Cases and Deaths.		Date of First Appearance.	Date of Last Case.	Of these													
					Sinhalese.		Moors.		Tamils.		Immigrants.		Malays.		Others.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
WESTERN PROVINCE.			1902.	1902.														
Negombo.																		
Negombo ...	36	28	Jan. 25	March 15	26	21	2	1	3	3	3	2	—	—	2	1	36	28
Kudapaduwa ...	1	1	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hunupitiya ...	2	2	Feb. 10	Feb. 10	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Kattuwa ...	1	1	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Panadure.																		
Wadduwa ...	4	4	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Egoda Uyana ...	9	4	Feb. 4	Feb. 22	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4
Kalutara.																		
Mahawaskaduwa ...	1	1	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kalutara North ...	1	1	March 15	March 15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ragama Camp ...	2	1	July 5	July 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Do. ...	13	10	July 11	July 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	10	—	—	—	—	13	10
Do. ...	1	—	July 16	July 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Do. ...	1	1	July 20	July 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Do. ...	1	1	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Do. ...	1	—	Oct. 20	Oct. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...	74	55			42	32	4	3	4	4	22	15	—	—	2	1	74	55
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																		
Pallekele, Teldeniya ...	22	12	Oct. 12	Dec. 28	—	—	—	—	22	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	12
NORTHERN PROVINCE.			1901.															
Achchuvely North ...	7	4	Dec. 1	Jan. 14	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4
Kayts (including Karamben) ...	29	24	Dec. 11	Jan. 13	—	—	—	—	29	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	24
Total ...	36	28			—	—	—	—	36	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	28
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			1902.															
Panangala ...	8	2	Feb. 3	March 15	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
Hiniduma ...	10	—	March 5	March 20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Udugama ...	1	1	March 11	March 11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mahapalagama ...	1	1	March 5	March 5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nagoda ...	1	—	March 5	March 11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...	21	4			21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	4
PROVINCE OF UVA.																		
Weywelhena estate, Badulla ..	1	1	Aug. 16	Aug. 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ellawatte estate, Pingarawa ...	1	—	Dec. 20	Dec. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...	2	1			—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																		
Wattakuliya, Chilaw ...	3	3	Jan. 27	Jan. 29	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Irattakulam, Marawila	1	—	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ottapane, Puttalam ...	6	5	March 13	March 19	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
Puttalam Town ..	1	1	March 24	March 24	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tambarawila near Dankotuwa ...	6	2	April 1	April 26	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
Puttalam ...	3	3	June 28	June 30	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Do. ...	1	—	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kudawewa ...	1	1	May 26	May 26	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Battulu-oya ...	2	1	July 3	July 3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Total ...	24	16			9	3	4	3	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	16
Grand Total ...	179	116			72	39	8	6	73	54	24	16	—	—	2	1	179	116

Table V.—Return of Cases of Smallpox, Modified Smallpox, and Chickenpox that occurred in Ceylon during 1902, and which were reported to the Civil Medical Department.

Station.	Total treated.				Total died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Western Province.								
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta ...	75	43	549	667	32	—	3	35
Borella Convict Hospital ...	—	—	89	89	—	—	—	—
Mahara jail	—	—	76	76	—	—	—	—
Hanwella	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	—
Negombo	1	1	8	10	—	—	—	—
Panadure	—	—	100	100	—	—	—	—
Moratuwa	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ja-ela	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	—
Neboda	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	—	—	43	43	—	—	—	—
Kadawatta	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Aturugiriya	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Horana	—	—	29	29	—	—	—	—
Veyangoda	—	—	23	23	—	—	—	—
Mirigama	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda	—	—	49	49	—	—	—	—
Beruwala	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Minuwangoda	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	—
Total ...	76	46	1,057	1,179	32	—	3	35
Central Province.								
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kandy ...	—	—	94	94	—	—	—	—
Gampola	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Matale	—	—	156	156	—	—	—	—
Dambulla	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Galawela	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Hanguranketa	—	—	98	98	—	—	—	—
Paldeniya	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Mausahiriya	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Dikoya	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Lindula	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	—
Kelebokke	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Maskeliya	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—
Teldeniya	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Maturata	—	—	94	94	—	—	—	—
Dimbula	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Elkaduwa	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Agrapatana	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Dolosbage	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Rattota	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—
Kotmale	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Watagoda	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kadugannawa	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Pundalu-oya	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—
Nanu-oya	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—
Jail Hospital, Kandy	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—
Golahanwatta	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	649	649	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.								
Jaffna Smallpox Hospital ...	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Kankesanturai Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Batticotta	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Kayts	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Delft	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	1	13	15	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Muttur	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Tambalagam	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Kattankudy	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Karunkoditivu	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—

Table V.—*continued.*

Station.	Total treated.				Total died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Southern Province.								
Baddegama	—	—	80	80	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hakmana	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya	1	1	22	24	1	—	—	1
Akuressa	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Weligama	4	9	21	34	2	—	—	2
Kohomporuwa	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kottegoda	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Udugama	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Nagoda	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—
Galle	2	—	50	52	—	—	—	—
Elpitiya (Pituwela)	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Batapola (Meetiyagoda)... ...	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Matara	2	—	3	5	—	—	—	—
Total ...	9	10	222	241	3	—	—	3
Province of Uva.								
Bandarawela	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—
Haldummulla	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—
Haputale	—	—	26	26	—	—	—	—
Koslanda	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pingarawa	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Taldena	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Welimada	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	73	73	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.								
Mihintale	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kekirawa	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.								
Puttalam	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—
Dodangaslanda	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3	—	21	24	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Karawanella	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Kolonna	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	—	—	206	206	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	238	238	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	89	57	2,293	2,439	35	—		38

Table VI.—Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the Island during 1902.

Province.	Primary Vaccination.							Re-vaccination.				Percentage of Successful to Total Inspected.	
	Age.			Results.				Results.					
	Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
Western	768	36,149	4,368	34,426	1,691	5,168	41,285	4,278	1,206	1,540	7,024	95·31	78·00
Central	79	11,758	220	10,813	404	840	12,057	—	—	—	—	96·39	—
Northern	—	6,560	208	6,059	392	317	6,768	111	12	—	123	93·92	90·24
Southern	93	15,880	957	13,978	1,639	1,313	16,930	100	209	60	369	89·50	32·36
Eastern	56	5,958	624	5,852	647	139	6,638	7	—	—	7	90·04	100
North-Western ...	139	8,668	441	7,864	378	1,006	9,248	15	6	—	21	95·41	71·42
North-Central ...	1	3,561	175	3,291	356	90	3,737	—	—	—	—	90·23	—
Uva	96	3,246	76	3,092	53	273	3,418	—	—	—	—	98·31	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	7,357	152	6,193	323	993	7,509	—	—	—	—	95·04	—
Total ...	1,232	99,137	7,221	91,568	5,883	10,139	107590	4,511	1,433	1,600	7,544	93·96	75·89
Number vaccinated on Estates by Estate Vaccinators ...	61	13,061	5,605	17,493	632	602	18,727	111	32	5	148	96·51	77·62
Number vaccinated in the District Outdoor Dispensaries	71	1,943	100	1,681	310	123	2,114	9	7	—	16	84·42	56·25
Number vaccinated in the Civil Outdoor Dispensaries ...	310	12,918	482	10,531	2,557	622	13,710	21	28	3	52	80·46	42·85
Grand Total ...	1,674	127059	13,408	121273	9,382	11,486	142141	4,652	1,500	1,608	7,760	92·81	75·61
In 1901 ...	893	134853	16,360	126500	10,795	14,811	152106	7,744	2,721	3,377	13,842	92·13	73·99

Table VII.—Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with Native Traders and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1902.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Steamers	203	207	265	113	194	214	197	210	193	210	161	208	2,375
Sailing Ships ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Craft ...	35	46	64	50	27	38	10	25	27	35	23	47	427
Traders.													
Men	1,650	3,299	3,889	4,985	5,332	4,965	5,623	2,455	7,005	5,401	4,996	2,540	52,140
Women	161	258	317	418	446	462	465	229	519	444	332	242	4,293
Children	73	211	293	404	385	338	314	117	398	316	353	92	3,194
Infants	23	54	87	116	108	128	109	65	120	112	78	45	1,045
Total ...	1,907	3,822	4,586	5,923	6,271	5,893	6,511	2,866	8,042	6,273	5,659	2,919	60,672
Coolies.													
Men	775	675	794	1,540	2,921	2,896	2,806	1,897	2,188	1,857	1,559	1,532	21,440
Women	215	222	241	457	1,026	1,027	1,006	684	792	610	435	467	7,182
Children	118	97	85	225	459	469	496	294	365	271	182	210	3,271
Infants	53	68	43	110	285	238	294	197	210	150	104	115	1,867
Total ...	1,161	1,062	1,163	2,332	4,691	4,630	4,602	3,072	3,555	2,888	2,280	2,324	33,760
Vessels placed in quarantine	27	31	36	44	34	32	34	41	43	51	80	32	485
Number of Cases of Smallpox sent to Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Number of Cases of Smallpox isolated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases of Chicken-pox sent to Hospital ...	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	8
Number of Cases of Chicken-pox isolated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases of Measles sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	5
Number of Cases of Measles isolated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera.													
Number sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number died on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number remaining on Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

For Tables VIII. and IX., see the Ceylon Blue Book, 1902, pages AA 37 and AA 46, Nosological Return and Return separating the Malabars from those sent in by the Police, &c.

Table X.—Return of Lepers treated in the Hospitals and Outdoor Dispensaries in the Island during 1902, excepting those treated in the Leper Asylum at Hendala and the Leper Wards at Kalmunai Hospital.

Institution.	No. treated.
Western Province.	
Civil Hospital, Colombo ...	9
Hendala Dispensary ...	7
Kalutara Dispensary ...	2
Neboda Dispensary ...	2
Horana Dispensary ...	2
Aturugiriya Dispensary ...	1
Kadawata Dispensary ...	1
Mutwal Dispensary ...	3
Borella Female Outdoor Dispensary ...	3
Panadure Dispensary ...	2
	32
Central Province.	
Katugastota Hospital ...	3
Gampola Hospital ...	2
Kandy Hospital ...	7
Dimbula Hospital ...	1
Dikoya Hospital ...	4
Maskeliya Hospital ...	3
Nawalapitiya Hospital ...	3
Ramboda Hospital ...	1
Teldeniya Dispensary ...	1
Bogawantalawa Dispensary ...	1
Gammaduwa Dispensary ...	1
Nawalapitiya Dispensary ...	1
	28
Southern Province.	
Galle Hospital ...	1
Matara Hospital ...	1
Deniyaya Hospital ...	1
Galle Outdoor Dispensary ...	11
Tangalla Outdoor Dispensary ...	1
Nagoda Outdoor Dispensary ...	3
Udugama Outdoor Dispensary ...	2
	20
Northern Province.	
Point Pedro Hospital ...	1
Point Pedro Dispensary ...	2
Kankesanturai Dispensary ...	6
	9
Eastern Province.	
Maha-oya Dispensary ...	1
Kattankudy Dispensary ...	1
Paddiyiruppu Dispensary ...	2
Batticaloa Dispensary ...	2
	6
Province of Uva.	
Badulla Hospital ...	2
Lunugala Dispensary ...	1
Koslanda Dispensary ...	1
	4
Province of Sabaragamuwa.	
Ratnapura Hospital ...	1
Karawanella Hospital ...	14
Balangoda Hospital ...	15
Karawanella Outdoor Dispensary ...	2
Ratnapura Outdoor Dispensary ...	2
Godakawela Outdoor Dispensary ...	2
Balangoda Outdoor Dispensary ...	4
	40
Grand Total ...	148

Table XI.—Cost of Establishment, 1902.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	276,158 0	
Exchange Compensation	11,179 96	
Allowances.		
House allowance to Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer	840 0	
House allowance to Surgeon in charge, General Hospital	840 0	
House allowance to First Assistant Medical Storekeeper	120 97	
Medical College.		
Registrar, Medical College	6,000 0	
Allowance to Lecturers	8,892 22	
Salary of Lady Doctor	4,200 0	
House allowance to Lady Doctor	600 0	
Scholarship for Female Students	1,000 0	
Pay of head servant	240 0	
Pay of carpenter and cooly	330 0	
Laboratory Assistant	480 0	
Servant, Medical Museum	150 0	
Female attendant, dissecting room ...	180 0	
		311,211 15
Other Charges.		
Remuneration to private medical practitioners ...	6,646 5	
Bookbinding, office furniture, and petty expenses ...	1,421 43	
Boatmen for Health Officer, Colombo ...	1,070 51	
Animal Vaccination, Western Province ...	4,601 65	
Do. Central Province ...	1,129 13	
Do. Southern Province ...	1,061 40	
Do. Northern Province ...	767 91	
Do. Eastern Province ...	728 61	
Subscription to Colonial Medical Library ...	500 0	
Appliances to illustrate lectures	4,643 36	
Prize medals, Medical College	94 0	
Purchase of glass almirahs, &c., for the Medical College	268 37	
Stationery	4,503 94	
Rent of Colonial Surgeon's Office, Jaffna ...	150 0	
Do. Kandy ...	785 0	
Do. Kurunegala ...	300 0	
Rent of Temple House	1,321 0	
Rent of Medical Officer's quarters, Chilaw ...	240 0	
Rent of Vaccine Stations, Colombo ...	2,170 0	
Horse allowance to Principal Civil Medical Officer	420 0	
Horse allowance to Colonial Surgeon, Western Province	420 0	
Carriage allowance to Chief Inspector of Vaccination, Western Province... ...	299 8	
Horse allowance to Medical Officer (Police) ...	420 0	
Relief to Medical Officers in solitary stations	996 78	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c., General	28,415 55	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c., in the Provinces	15,842 84	
		79,216 61
Hospitals and Dispensaries	—	722,027 53
General.		
Purchase of medicines and instruments ...	133,711 42	
Purchase of medicines in India	379 39	
Do. Ceylon	6,345 35	
Transport of medicines	9,202 58	
Articles for Civil Medical Stores	4,138 60	
Repairing instruments	40 25	
Contingencies	515 16	
Petty expenses	75 0	
		154,407 75
Harbour Service.		
Harbour service	—	800 0
Plague precautions	—	11,211 24
Grand Total ...	—	1,278,874 28

Table XII.—Statement of Expenditure of the several Government Hospitals, Asylums, &c., for 1902.

Hospitals, &c.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Average Daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet.		Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total.
				Stimulants.	Other Articles.							
I.—ASYLUMS.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta	—	—	53,712 5	175 50	3,891 3	57,778 58	5,596 61	85 25	—	12,391 88	4,308 12	80,160 44
Leper Asylum, Hendala	—	—	30,470 21	220 56	4,766 36	35,457 13	4,045 61	80 0	—	4,946 95	3,347 56	47,877 25
Total ...	—	—	84,182 26	396 6	8,657 39	93,235 71	9,642 22	165 25	—	17,338 83	7,655 68	128,037 69
II.—De Soysa Lying-in Home	—	—	2,176 52	52 40	132 8	2,361 0	1,161 83	5 80	—	894 0	970 38	5,393 1
III.—CIVIL HOSPITALS.												
Colombo	—	—	48,962 37	2,879 21	6,924 89	58,766 47	15,030 33	788 96	—	12,941 23	7,365 72	94,892 71
Seamen's, Planters', Anthonisz, Passengers', and Cargill's Wards	—	—	10,578 40	774 81	4,605 57	15,958 78	1,515 66	—	—	4,274 0	3,203 46	24,951 90
Lady Havelock Hospital	—	—	4,341 15	71 60	1,338 77	5,751 52	920 94	291 54	—	3,646 27	1,796 84	12,407 11
Negombo	—	—	3,997 71	46 74	117 89	4,162 34	450 32	219 95	—	1,488 0	479 99	6,800 60
Kalutara	—	—	3,877 17	24 7	154 72	4,055 96	451 60	153 50	—	1,463 12	443 31	6,567 49
Panadure	—	—	3,063 59	3 30	47 62	3,114 51	269 13	311 65	—	860 43	88 2	4,643 74
Kandy	—	—	18,620 66	294 59	2,453 38	21,368 63	3,552 71	1,198 75	—	5,154 12	875 49	32,149 70
Katugastota	—	—	854 45	—	—	854 45	55 0	—	—	606 0	87 73	1,603 18
Gampola	—	—	4,627 7	—	292 65	4,919 72	472 53	197 17	—	1,518 0	220 12	7,327 54
Nuwara Eliya...	—	—	5,925 39	121 8	529 99	6,576 46	959 55	267 0	—	1,621 0	681 20	10,105 21
Matale	—	—	6,231 54	9 30	264 53	6,505 37	818 35	239 54	—	1,755 30	410 4	9,728 60
Mulhalkele	—	—	3,904 43	29 55	482 51	4,416 49	270 32	11 50	—	1,526 0	300 39	6,524 70
Mullaittivu	—	—	2,097 77	—	38 97	2,136 74	208 41	10 0	—	996 82	287 88	3,639 85
Vavuniya	—	—	1,978 75	4 68	27 47	2,010 90	233 87	50 0	—	800 90	81 49	3,177 16
Point Pedro	—	—	2,378 82	—	26 57	2,405 39	152 84	13 25	—	696 0	166 83	3,434 31
Mantota	—	—	1,210 75	—	85 28	1,296 3	175 96	36 0	—	979 16	124 39	2,611 54
Galle	—	—	10,193 91	97 36	440 29	10,731 56	1,208 70	—	—	2,859 76	882 69	15,682 71
Balapitiya	—	—	2,348 7	0 33	38 12	2,386 52	276 9	147 0	—	768 23	114 3	3,691 87
Matara	—	—	4,405 14	32 36	118 24	4,555 74	542 44	57 25	—	1,200 0	664 28	7,019 71
Tangalla	—	—	1,338 15	0 36	26 50	1,365 1	164 10	47 20	—	712 0	212 18	2,500 49
Hambantota	—	—	1,468 51	10 50	106 85	1,585 86	289 77	52 0	—	770 0	317 16	3,014 79
Batticaloa	—	—	1,595 85	11 25	96 73	1,703 83	300 3	72 0	—	1,433 0	303 36	3,812 22
Trincomalee	—	—	2,054 33	34 1	63 20	2,151 54	280 60	44 25	—	789 0	92 52	3,357 91
Kalmunai	—	—	3,459 71	8 89	412 30	3,880 90	555 2	30 60	—	1,374 0	428 45	6,268 97
Kurunegala	—	—	8,336 15	246 32	309 28	8,891 75	1,441 54	448 53	—	2,255 83	389 89	13,427 54
Puttalam	—	—	3,165 83	8 25	147 40	3,321 48	279 6	174 30	—	1,074 0	139 2	4,987 86
Marawila	—	—	4,132 84	—	73 26	4,206 10	369 25	179 50	—	1,015 33	129 30	5,899 48
Chilaw	—	—	1,603 76	4 94	7 61	1,616 31	85 88	80 78	—	756 0	94 61	2,633 58
Anuradhapura	—	—	5,009 91	28 13	47 38	5,085 42	550 15	285 0	—	1,238 72	146 56	7,305 85
Badulla	—	—	12,224 25	301 69	666 46	13,192 40	1,560 42	300 0	—	3,225 94	664 60	18,943 36
Ratnapura	—	—	4,374 63	44 0	231 14	4,649 77	644 44	152 0	—	1,279 1	82 70	6,807 92
Kegalla	—	—	5,907 14	23 37	402 85	6,333 36	1,029 80	433 83	—	1,224 0	283 30	9,304 29
Total ...	—	—	194,268 20	5,110 69	20,578 42	219,957 31	35,114 81	6,293 5	—	62,301 17	21,557 55	345,223 80

Table XII.—Statement of Expenditure of the several Government Hospitals, Asylums, &c., for 1902—*contd.*

Hospitals, &c.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Average Daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet.		Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total.
				Stimulants.	Other Articles.							
IV.—Field or Parangi Hospitals.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dandugama	—	—	3,188 60	0 41	10 52	3,199 53	158 57	66 0	—	967 90	172 14	4,564 14
Nikaweratiya...	—	—	4,087 95	1 41	115 43	4,204 79	234 97	81 0	—	1,527 57	287 93	6,336 26
Alutnuwara	—	—	2,246 57	—	27 9	2,273 66	395 4	120 0	—	2,095 0	130 94	5,014 64
Medagama	—	—	3,233 14	6 14	45 7	3,284 35	211 1	120 0	—	1,475 0	80 59	5,170 95
Buttala	—	—	2,858 22	14 69	161 54	3,034 45	79 52	120 0	—	1,630 75	112 54	4,977 26
Kolonna	—	—	4,607 26	35 55	82 25	4,725 6	333 59	67 50	—	1,625 0	200 90	6,952 5
Godakawela	—	—	3,064 8	152 10	232 75	3,448 93	233 24	21 20	—	1,002 50	155 93	4,861 80
Mahaoya	—	—	980 82	5 95	51 51	1,038 28	150 15	118 66	—	2,159 55	136 96	3,603 60
Total ...	—	—	24,266 64	216 25	726 16	25,209 5	1,796 9	714 36	—	12,483 27	1,277 93	41,480 70
V.—Immigrant Hospitals.												
Dambulla	—	—	4,069 93	37 49	356 85	4,464 27	211 31	42 0	—	900 0	191 14	5,808 72
Mannar	—	—	1,858 82	5 25	72 75	1,936 82	430 72	15 50	—	678 0	185 3	3,246 7
Puliyadi-irrakkam	—	—	910 5	—	44 93	954 98	58 95	—	—	540 0	142 72	1,696 65
Pesalai	—	—	357 72	—	—	357 72	58 20	—	—	302 15	149 42	867 49
Mihintale	—	—	2,161 7	—	19 49	2,180 56	355 86	92 50	—	958 50	443 97	4,031 39
Total ...	—	—	9,357 59	42 74	494 2	9,894 35	1,115 4	150 0	—	3,378 65	1,112 28	15,650 32
VI.—Nursing Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,893 24	—	—	38,893 24
VII.—Branch Hospital, Borella	—	—	1,628 95	—	67 29	1,696 24	102 49	5 37	—	509 96	69 33	2,383 39
VIII.—House of Observation, Galle	—	—	218 60	—	0 20	218 80	41 45	—	—	555 50	190 81	1,006 56
IX.—Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta ...	—	—	3,687 20	27 73	414 51	4,129 44	756 77	186 45	—	2,003 48	433 59	7,509 73
Total ...	—	—	5,534 75	27 73	482 0	6,044 48	900 71	191 82	38,893 24	3,068 94	693 73	49,792 92
Grand Total ...	—	—	319,785 96	5,845 87	31,070 7	356,701 90	49,730 70	7,520 28	38,893 24	99,464 86	33,267 55	585,578 53

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1902.

DURING the year 1902 the increase of business was generally maintained.

Mails.—The weight of mails from Ceylon to the United Kingdom is shown in the following table for ten years :—

Year.	By P. & O. Packets.		By Orient Packets.		By French Packets.		By German Packets.		By Bibby Line.		Total.	
	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1893 ...	4,509	13,142	2,306	6,209	598	1,154	393	778	—	—	7,806	21,283
1894 ...	4,627	13,249	2,492	6,041	625	1,310	389	989	50	505	8,183	22,094
1895 ...	4,851	14,030	2,769	7,378	565	1,076	297	620	98	439	8,580	23,543
1896 ...	5,174	15,556	3,086	9,504	584	1,431	583	1,283	37	64	9,464	27,838
1897 ...	5,217	17,056	3,280	9,992	859	2,466	736	2,116	—	—	10,092	31,630
1898 ...	5,482	17,977	3,512	11,774	997	2,477	784	1,990	55	115	10,830	34,333
1899 ...	6,836	20,217	4,925	14,043	561	1,160	841	2,508	15	38	13,178	37,966
1900 ...	6,506	19,153	4,721	13,730	1,164	3,283	1,126	3,098	—	—	13,517	39,264
1901 ...	7,211	20,817	5,399	14,240	1,485	4,014	1,774	4,479	—	—	15,869	43,550
1902 ...	7,464	21,226	5,700	15,933	1,422	4,333	1,825	5,630	115	351	16,526	47,473

The increase in weight of letters and post cards to London and Europe between 1901 and 1902 was 657 lb., and in other articles 3,923 lb. Seventy-nine per cent. of the mails were despatched by British steamers, 12 per cent. by German, and 9 per cent. by French. The sudden rise in the weight of letters and post cards in 1899 was the effect of the All-British penny postage introduced on Christmas Day, 1898. The rise in 1901 was caused by the presence of the Boer prisoners of war and additional troops.

The number of articles other than parcels which passed through the post in 1902 is estimated as follows :—

Class.	Posted in Ceylon.			Received from other Countries.	Total.
	At Colombo.	At other Stations.	Total.		
Letters prepaid	2,808,378	6,128,676	8,937,054	2,902,770	11,839,824
Letters franked	679,536	1,828,278	2,507,814	—	2,507,814
Post cards	672,732	1,270,512	1,943,244	391,986	2,335,230
Printed matter	3,550,446	954,450	4,504,896	1,791,072	6,295,968
Total ...	7,711,092	10,181,916	17,893,008	5,085,828	22,978,836

The total increase in the year is about 9 per cent. The numbers of articles of each class of postal matter posted at outstation offices and received from abroad show steady increase. The figures for Colombo give a slight decrease in paid and franked letters posted at the General Post Office, and an abnormal increase in newspapers and printed matter. It is possible that there was a fault in the counting for statistics, and this year an improvement in the method has been introduced in order to obtain more accurate results.

113,101 letters registered and insured were posted during the year, of which no less than 76,823 were handed in at the General Post Office, Colombo. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 6,766·83, and no charge was made against this sum for loss.

Parcels.—The total number of parcels which passed through the post was as follows :—

	Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Total.
Inland	208,121	65,473	273,594
Indian	23,440	47,913	71,353
United Kingdom	25,211	—	25,211
Other Countries	7,918	—	7,918
Total ...	264,690	113,386	378,076

The number of parcels dealt with in the Parcels Branch of the General Post Office for nine years is given thus:—

Year.	Inland.						Foreign.			Grand Total.
	Posted at the General Post Office.				Received in Transit to other Offices.	Total.	Despatched.	Received.	Total.	Inland and Foreign.
	Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Service.	Total.						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1894	55,858	18,348	—	74,206	29,881	104,087	10,426	26,626	37,052	141,139
1895	55,252	20,970	11,377	87,599	31,187	118,786	14,607	36,244	50,851	169,367
1896	52,974	22,842	13,802	89,618	29,415	119,033	11,500	34,239	45,739	164,772
1897	54,717	28,994	14,771	98,482	21,771	120,252	12,645	43,785	56,430	176,683
1898	55,947	30,005	14,296	100,248	22,160	122,408	13,868	45,167	59,035	181,443
1899	58,581	30,898	13,920	103,399	24,112	127,511	16,148	55,498	71,646	199,157
1900	59,827	33,028	16,938	109,793	39,372	149,165	17,288	64,858	82,146	231,311
1901	63,001	39,347	19,533	121,881	47,085	168,966	21,704	71,370	93,074	262,040
1902	54,929	47,461	17,776	120,166	47,545	167,711	25,035	79,447	104,482	272,193

A statement for ten years of the parcel post exchange with the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and foreign countries appears on the opposite page.

Foreign parcels generally show the same steady increase as in the previous four years. Inland parcels show a fall in number of 1,255, which is more than accounted for by the welcome reduction in the number of official parcels posted at Colombo.

Inland value-payable parcels from Colombo show rapid increase thus :—

Between 1899 and 1900	7 per cent.
Between 1900 and 1901	19 per cent.
Between 1901 and 1902	20 per cent.

On the other hand, ordinary parcels posted at Colombo fell 12½ per cent. Perhaps the low price of tea checked the purchase of shop goods for up-country needs.

The Indian parcel service continues to expand in both directions, the reduced rates of postage having accelerated the growth in the year under review.

The figures are worth showing specially thus :—

	Number of Parcels.		
To India.	1901.	1902.	Increase per cent.
Ordinary	8,507	11,125	30·77
Value-payable	770	1,300	68·83
From India.			
Ordinary	11,218	12,315	9·78
Value-payable	40,079	46,613	16·30
Total ...	60,574	71,353	17·79

The decrease of 314 despatched to and 728 received from the United Kingdom is partly due to the establishment of more direct services to other countries. The overland route saving a week in transmission at an additional charge of 75 cents (or 1 shilling) per parcel, is becoming more popular. The increase in the exchange with other countries is 27 per cent., and the growth is satisfactory in every exchange. The decrease in the service with Mauritius and New Zealand does not indicate fewer parcels, but is due to Colombo having ceased to be a medium between those Colonies and India, parcels now going in closed mails.

On value-payable parcels the collections for the senders amounted to Rs. 633,372, Rs. 298,438 to senders in Ceylon and Rs. 334,934 to senders in India. The average value of an inland value-payable parcel was Rs. 4·56, and of an Indian value-payable parcel Rs. 6·99. The Customs duty collected on all parcels was Rs. 66,960·75.

No new services of importance were inaugurated during the year. Of the many revisions of routes and rates made, the most interesting are the route to the United States of America, which, instead of going *viâ* India, Italy, and Switzerland, now goes direct to London, and thence to New York, and the reduction of the rates to the Australian Colonies.

The question of increased accommodation for the Parcels Branch is becoming more and more urgent, the handling of large and rapidly increasing numbers of parcels in a confined space being difficult and dangerous, and being the cause of delay and inconvenience to the public.

Returned Letter Office.—The number of articles dealt with in the Returned Letter Office for ten years is given thus :—

Year.	Total No. of Letters received.	Total No. of Letters returned to Senders.	No. of Letters destroyed.	Property found. Value. Rs.
1893 ...	69,820	65,450	4,370	6,137
1894 ...	74,335	61,149	13,186	3,483
1895 ...	113,758	101,865	11,893	5,624
1896 ...	127,195	110,182	19,769	14,928
1897 ...	134,570	114,930	27,783	8,622
1898 ...	146,806	122,063	24,743	11,213
1899 ...	161,618	129,250	32,368	8,955
1900 ...	170,320	141,399	28,981	12,655
1901 ...	171,027	156,820	14,207	8,557
1902 ...	168,569	145,901	22,370	10,258

It is satisfactory to note that there was a decrease of 2,458 in the number of articles received. The office was able to return to the senders 10,919 less than in 1901, and had to destroy 8,163 more. This was entirely due to letters addressed to Boer prisoners of war, which after failure to deliver in Ceylon were returned to South Africa, and were again sent to Ceylon, the original senders not having been found.

Parcel Post Exchange with India, United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries for the last Ten Years.

Year.	India.				United Kingdom.						Malta and Gibraltar.		Gibraltar.		Egypt.		Mauritius.		Hongkong.		Straits Settlements.		Victoria.		New South Wales.		South Australia.		Queensland.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Germany.		France.		Natal.		Netherlands India.		Grand Total.		
	Ordinary.		Value-Payable.		All Sea.		Overland.		P. & O. Company.																																							
	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched and Received.
1893	3035	3104	777	8152	4466	8850	—	—	23	314	6	6	—	—	15	99	16	2	45	45	508	408	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	10	4	—	23	4	85	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	9181	21218	30399
1894	3845	4025	962	12629	4637	8988	—	—	50	202	15	17	—	—	17	76	32	13	59	50	526	382	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	10426	26626	37052
1895	4798	4991	847	18711	4774	11212	—	—	49	212	25	33	—	—	24	314	102	31	51	34	506	395	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	14607	36244	50851
1896	4847	4753	742	16473	5346	11659	—	—	38	204	31	32	—	—	26	183	127	47	70	72	452	495	107	48	218	50	43	8	28	10	33	53	10	—	48	43	76	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	11500	34239	45739
1897	4991	7455	508	23102	5432	11653	—	—	57	196	29	47	—	—	31	222	230	65	112	108	513	602	64	66	140	73	23	22	24	18	45	18	12	—	187	—	67	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	12645	43785	56430
1898	5858	7434	635	24072	5728	11872	—	—	58	172	12	60	—	—	48	257	250	76	115	113	508	689	113	82	70	100	33	21	33	18	60	15	—	—	281	23	66	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	13868	45167	59035
1899	6408	8576	733	31125	6743	13777	—	—	48	144	22	46	—	—	67	232	361	115	157	187	742	740	106	101	172	98	44	19	42	12	80	8	—	—	317	165	106	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	16148	55498	71646
1900	6796	10528	629	36522	7275	15587	—	—	53	124	14	36	—	—	40	211	443	71	128	127	796	947	111	80	153	72	43	25	52	16	100	9	—	—	381	158	94	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	17288	64858	82146
1901	8507	11218	770	40079	8755	16490	81	927	64	83	21	22	6	5	71	368	690	120	140	96	824	947	245	126	196	77	119	29	54	24	104	20	18	4	478	97	137	414	88	185	322	31	14	8	21704	71370	93074
1902	11125	12315	1300	46613	8401	15165	121	1524	52	46	27	28	6	8	93	607	557	139	195	110	934	1165	370	119	233	78	181	19	103	33	133	28	38	8	200	53	154	537	126†	485‡	666	43	20	41	25035	79447	104482

* Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland.

	Despatched.	Received.
1892 ...	63	... 159
1893 ...	168	... 124
1894 ...	141	... 244
1895 ...	184	... 329

† Includes for the year 1902 parcels exchanged with German office, Shanghai, by direct service.
‡ Includes for the year 1902 parcels exchanged with French Colonies by direct service

Of the articles of value found in returned letters shown in the next table, the whole was delivered to the owners, with the exception of Rs. 20·20 in cash and Rs. 7·82 in stamps. The unclaimed articles sold realized Rs. 94·35 :—

Articles of Value found in Undelivered Letters in the Year 1902.

	Rs.
Money Orders	2,794
Postal Orders	132
Cheques	6,763
Cash	551
Stamps	18
Total ...	10,258

Money Orders.—The next three tables show respectively the money order business for ten years classified under four general heads, the same for India subdivided into three heads for seven years, the figures for 1893, 1894, and 1895 being unavailable, and the same for British Colonies and Protectorates for ten years :—

Money Order Business for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland.		Indian.		United Kingdom.		Colonial & Foreign.		Grand Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1893 ...	128324	3347480	35278	1200393	2801	80669	2881	164622	169284	4793164
1894 ...	135895	3079216	41159	1622805	2951	76800	3433	181680	183438	4960501
1895 ...	150406	3473928	52165	2013110	2777	81069	3563	189418	208911	5757525
1896 ...	161789	3825490	67886	2369964	3670	103212	3640	179762	236985	6478428
1897 ...	178295	4208559	75930	2826341	4756	118179	3440	158941	262421	7312020
1898 ...	190476	4559862	79788	2919819	6133	133459	4272	184021	280669	7797161
1899 ...	193998	4625778	86400	2812400	7184	151318	4616	214333	292198	7803829
1900 ...	233251	5320346	110024	3726274	7646	160414	5297	247673	356218	9454707
1901 ...	239171	5231615	112932	3539698	9760	299137	5539	270578	365402	9341034
1902 ...	257315	5454286	123857	3765311	11127	336015	5407	259627	397706	9815240

Money Order Business with India from 1896 to 1902, inclusive.

Year.	Ordinary.				Telegraph.				Value-payable Parcel Orders.				Grand Total.	
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued and paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896 ...	32847	1329564	3711	113163	10588	684165	850	58337	19554	179731	336	5004	67886	2369964
1897 ...	34762	1448343	3961	117132	15206	1010053	1078	66196	20453	178429	470	6188	75930	2826341
1898 ...	36653	1460483	4382	119962	15873	1066567	1189	75272	21107	189804	584	7371	79788	2919819
1899 ...	38508	1444450	4320	114386	14331	949108	1093	65649	27435	231061	713	7746	86400	2812400
1900 ...	49227	1800394	4072	111257	22277	1433106	1720	89911	32140	284508	588	7098	110024	3726274
1901 ...	50639	1742709	5396	162797	18622	1215692	1548	102985	36005	308404	722	7110	112932	3539698
1902 ...	56111	1959861	5360	163765	18532	1195798	1507	102336	41218	334934	1129	8616	123857	3765311

[For Statement regarding Money Order Business with British Colonies and Protectorates see page 5.]

The business showed a slight fall in 1901 and recovered in 1902. As I remarked in my report for 1901, the year 1900 was abnormal.

The percentage of increase in the number of orders and their amount between 1901 and 1902 is as follows :—

	Number.	Amount.
Inland	7·58	4·26
Indian	9·67	6·37
United Kingdom	14·01	12·33

There was a decrease in business with the Colonies and foreign countries of 2·38 in number and 4·05 in amount.

The increase in Indian business was in ordinary and value-payable parcels, money orders, telegraphic orders being almost stationary. The business with Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania was affected by the action of the Australian Government against lottery offices. There was a slight decrease in the remittance of money from the Straits Settlements, which is nearly all from Ceylonese people employed in that Colony. In all other exchanges there was an increase. The nett amount of commission collected was Rs. 72,600. The commission on 17,086 free service orders of the value of Rs. 924,226 was Rs. 10,322. Further attempts were made to establish direct exchange with the other South African Colonies through Natal, but the departure of the Boer prisoners of war has removed the immediate impetus to traffic, and the uncertainty of the direct mail service renders success doubtful.

Money Order Business with British Colonies and Protectorates for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		South Australia.		Queensland.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Mauritius and Seychelles.		Hongkong.		Straits Settlements.		British North Borneo.		Egypt.		Natal.		Grand Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1893 ...	116	5955	213	11460	58	4440	121	9255	37	2040	11	1065	5	360	43	2472	30	1193	2185	122527	—	—	62	3855	—	—	2881	164622
1894 ...	105	3120	156	8250	56	3945	311	12780	38	3375	17	510	29	1440	27	1154	24	776	2523	136174	—	—	147	10156	—	—	3433	181680
1895 ...	126	4170	190	9045	50	2720	289	17550	37	2595	19	510	58	3765	14	631	28	993	2599	137794	—	—	153	9645	—	—	3563	189418
1896 ...	104	3435	193	11445	66	4140	138	7080	77	6060	109	1830	61	3765	16	587	28	799	2696	131404	4	97	148	7620	—	—	3640	179762
1897 ...	104	3630	160	7455	51	2865	144	12015	77	4335	148	2115	67	5940	34	2022	34	1357	2441	107374	13	428	167	9405	—	—	3440	158941
1898 ...	125	3975	175	8010	46	2520	203	12675	72	4215	196	3375	53	2010	16	1151	71	2471	3085	132706	26	1118	204	9795	—	—	4272	184021
1899 ...	170	5540	191	9810	63	4395	173	13980	100	5565	214	3160	59	2445	30	896	107	3566	3170	143992	26	829	313	20055	—	—	4616	214333
1900 ...	129	5115	156	5985	36	1670	189	19545	380	8490	195	2820	73	2595	46	1134	88	1864	3731	183300	23	875	251	14280	—	—	5297	247673
1901 ...	166	6178	211	9425	49	2986	184	14663	265	9228	185	3659	117	4770	77	2253	116	6277	3668	181626	19	883	322	19806	160	8824	5539	270578
1902 ...	123	3829	262	11462	71	4317	206	16150	130	7617	67	1020	130	6060	119	5627	186	6392	3545	162245	24	1031	378	24585	166	9284	5407	259627

Postal Orders.—The following table shows the sale of postal orders for ten years. There is a steady advance. The 5-rupee order has the largest sale, and the 7½-rupee order the lowest. The popularity of this convenient method of sending small sums varies with districts. In the Jaffna peninsula, for instance, very few postal orders are sold :—

Postal Orders sold, and Commission earned, for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Orders at										Total Number of Orders.	Total Value.	Commission.
	50c.	Re. 1	Re.1·50	Rs. 2	Rs.2·50	Rs. 3	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7·50	Rs. 10			
												Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1893 ...	1105	2825	1515	2928	2256	2586	1362	4022	249	1424	20272	66564 50	884 67
1894 ...	1141	3223	2294	3796	2615	3060	1665	4459	277	1493	24023	76506 50	1028 27
1895 ...	1450	2090	2030	5850	5614	3500	1750	5340	364	1090	29078	89425 0	1185 92
1896 ...	1485	3602	1856	4311	2791	3608	1854	5671	350	2032	27560	92268 0	1216 20
1897 ...	1590	3738	2021	4332	3142	3899	2028	5867	443	2424	29484	100790 0	1321 9
1898 ...	1644	3815	2103	4379	3213	3908	2128	6142	453	2648	30433	105406 50	1373 62
1899 ...	1864	3790	2127	4769	3681	4294	2083	6369	465	2774	32216	116406 0	1448 13
1900 ...	1831	4033	2416	5098	3784	4511	2507	6624	463	2879	34146	117172 0	1531 16
1901 ...	1772	4625	2388	5586	3988	4699	2733	6867	489	3082	36229	124086 50	1622 82
1902 ...	1915	5137	2631	6484	3967	5017	2663	7762	483	2914	38973	130202 0	1714 82

Post Office Savings Bank.—The Post Office Savings Bank showed marked improvement. The deposits increased by 5,856 in number over the previous year, and the amount of the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by Rs. 115,591. The number of accounts open at the end of 1902 was 57,007, the amount to the credit of depositors was Rs. 1,454,858, and the amount invested in Government securities Rs. 1,502,106. The average balance remains low, showing how the institution is made use of by comparatively poor people. This is of course the object of a Post Office Savings Bank. The business for ten years is shown as follows :—

Post Office Savings Bank Business for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Deposits.			Withdrawals.		Average Balance to each Account	Cost of Establishment.	Depositors' Accounts.			Amount to credit of Depositors.	Amount of Invested Funds.
		Number.	Amount.	Interest credited to Depositors.	Number.	Amount.			Number opened.	Number closed.	Number remaining open.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
1893 ...	132	31824	532981	—	12079	421813	25 40	—	9104	6015	23871	606417	597229
1894 ...	134	35373	596852	13000	13620	484740	25 72	5300	10983	6884	27970	719352	720584
1895 ...	138	37907	661927	15000	14467	546032	26 70	5800	12240	8858	31352	837228	853551
1896 ...	139	39684	754693	19500	12371	605054	27 47	6300	14683	9376	36659	1026471	1019594
1897 ...	140	37339	742765	20266	18280	680277	20 78	7787	7243	1282	42620	1071898	1083662
1898 ...	143	35631	693886	20766	15243	675501	25 0	6684	5059	1546	46133	1097251	1121185
1899 ...	146	37314	736634	21516	14063	666575	26 14	7016	5009	2326	48816	1168060	1217748
1900 ...	147	37370	772324	29467	14534	712558	28 28	7521	5496	2425	51887	1257293	1344672
1901 ...	149	39169	786261	26260	15893	769925	24 6	7706	5584	2567	54426	1315469	1379726
1902 ...	150	45025	927310	28147	16840	811719	25 41	8208	6536	3681	57007	1454858	1502106

Post Office Savings Bank.

Dr. Balance Sheet for the Year ended December 31, 1902. *Cr.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	ASSETS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount due to depositors on December 31, 1902 :—			Cash at bank on December 31, 1902 :—		
Current Ledger balances ...	1,449,069 23		Trustees' account ...	37,036 39	
Dormant Ledger balances...	5,789 92		Postmaster-General's account	19,204 92	
Suspense Ledger balances...	126 0		Cash in hands of Postmasters on December 31, 1902 ...	5,550 67	
Warrants issued, but not paid	11,877 13		Cash in transit from Postmasters (since received) ...	3,088 84	
		1,466,862 28			64,880 82
Amount due to Postmaster-General on Money Order account	—	8,720 73	Investments at cost :—		
Balance held in reserve on December 31, 1902 ...	—	115,653 67	Ceylon Government Inscribed Stock ...	365,511 11	
			Indian Government Paper	913,922 91	
			Colonial Stock ...	222,672 4	
					1,502,106 6
			Accrued interest on investments ...	—	24,249 80
		1,591,236 68			1,591,236 68

Value of investments at market rates on December 31, 1902 :—

	Rs. c.
Ceylon Stock	389,275 0
Indian Stock	887,892 0
Colonial Stock	219,990 0
	1,497,157 0

Profit and Loss Account.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Interest credited to depositors during the year 1902 ...	28,147 66	Interest on investments due to 1902 received in 1902 ...	25,370 84	
Salaries and miscellaneous payments ...	9,102 55	Interest on investments due to 1902 received in 1903	24,249 80	
Balance profit for the year 1902 ...	13,173 93	Interest on trustees' account...	472 46	
		Refund of income tax on Colonial Stock dividends ...	223 88	
				50,316 98
		Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	107 16
	50,424 14			50,424 14

Reserve Fund.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance held in reserve on December 31, 1902	115,653 67	Balance in hand on December 31, 1901 ...	102,479 74
		Profit for the year 1902	13,173 93
	115,653 67		115,653 67

Telegraphs.—The report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, which is annexed, deals fully with the details of the construction and maintenance under his charge, and with the question of the efficiency of the service.

I endorse his opinion as to the desirability of a line between Kalkuda (Batticaloa) and Trincomalee, and the speedy continuation of the Rakwana-Deniyaya line sanctioned for 1903 to join the south coast line. When these are completed no important station will be without alternative communication.

The development of the use of Wheatstone's automatic instruments is also very desirable. A few more men will be required, but the increased speed of transmission will be of great value, and the accuracy of long messages should be improved. I trust that the additional line between Colombo and Anuradhapura, which will in effect give an additional wire to India while assisting local traffic, will be added to the lines on the Northern Railway next year to meet the additional wire which the Indian Administration intend to erect.

The policy of using iron posts, except near the sea, and copper wire within reach of the sea salt is undoubtedly right. The initial cost is greater, but the difference is covered in a few years of maintenance.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Telegraph Branch for 1902:—

Revenue of the Telegraph Branch for the Year 1902.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Stamps on message traffic ...	529,459 53		Payments made to Indian Government on account of message traffic	383,146 3	
Recovered on bearing messages ...	7,824 86		Reply deposits to India (outgoing)	1,305 40	
Reply deposits, Inland ...	84,899 11		Do. Foreign (outgoing)	599 9	
Do. Indo-Ceylon ..	1,369 11		Bearing messages incoming ...	6,086 53	
Do. Foreign ...	603 57		Do. to Master Attendant	86 80	
		624,156 18			391,223 85
Recovered on undercharged messages	96 57		Paid out on incoming reply deposits on messages from India and foreign places	2,218 5	
Recovered on bearing messages to Master Attendant ...	90 56		Paid out on inland reply deposits...	84,283 96	
		187 13	Refunds	1,098 4	
					87,600 5
Credited by Indian Government on account of foreign and Indo-Ceylon reply deposits ...	2,560 33				478,823 90
Credited by Indian Government on account of messages transferred from India to Ceylon ...	29,550 46				
Credited by Indian Government on account of bearing messages from Ceylon	8,867 41				
Refunds credited in India ...	540 46				
		41,518 66			
Abbreviated addresses ...	3,510 0				
Supplying extra copies of messages	17 50				
Cooly hire on telegrams ...	2 20				
Sale of telegraph form books ...	223 50				
Cost of messages on the tin ticket system	1,123 59				
Miscellaneous	277 40				
		5,154 19	Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government	—	192,192 26
		671,016 16			671,016 16

The fall in revenue of Rs. 22,864 is more than accounted for by the fact that on my recommendation it was decided that the Post Office should no longer be paid by the Railway for the maintenance of its Telegraph System. The amount so paid in 1901 was Rs. 23,305.

There was a considerable fall in the gross receipts from telegraph stamps, mainly due to the reduction in the rates to Europe on the 1st March, 1902. The effect of the reduction is shown thus :—

Foreign Private Telegrams.

	Number.	Value. Rs.	Average Cost. Rs. c.
1901	15,119 ...	330,012 ...	21 83
1902	16,529 ...	294,146 ...	17 80
Increase	1,410	— ...	—
Decrease	— ...	35,866 ...	4 3

This decrease in the cost of telegrams does not mean a corresponding decrease in revenue, because, while the rate per word to Europe was reduced 37½ per cent., the Ceylon terminal rate (*i.e.*, what Ceylon earns) was reduced by 13 per cent. only.

The next table gives a classification of messages for four years :—

Number of Telegrams of all Classes despatched since the Year 1899.

STAMPED.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Inland.				
Urgent ...	18,966	20,329	21,075	20,052
Ordinary ...	269,273	301,688	332,355	339,164
Urgent State	96	46	96	84
Ordinary State	419	537	630	623
Press ...	302	282	207	175
To India.				
Private ...	40,677	42,002	43,281	40,787
State ...	158	255	365	430
Press ...	121	99	68	83
To other Countries.				
Private ...	12,923	14,509	15,119	16,529
State ...	425	679	898	787
Press ...	66	24	23	10
UNSTAMPED.				
Inland.				
Urgent Free State	6,045	7,718	15,582	14,192
Ordinary Free State	9,434	11,571	15,874	14,055
Ordinary Bearing	238	254	234	719
Press Bearing	585	750	860	946
Service Free	19,246	27,146	28,954	29,283
Re-addressed	7,044	8,496	7,256	7,006
Indian.				
Private Bearing	512	303	377	332
State Bearing	2,376	2,571	2,560	2,560
Press Bearing	157	280	300	412
Service Free	2,324	4,024	3,547	2,927
Re-addressed	225	345	268	222
Telegraph Money Orders	13,587	21,695	18,584	18,296
Bureau Calls	131	208	232	197
Foreign.				
Private Bearing	37	30	24	19
Press Bearing	—	70	139	33
Bureau Calls	632	821	832	1,012
Service Free	391	665	608	526
Re-addressed	91	79	53	49
Total ...	406,481	467,476	510,401	511,510

I am glad to see a substantial reduction in Inland Free State and in Urgent Paid messages. I should be glad to see the urgent rate abolished. It is the cause of much disappointment and trouble.

The total number of telegrams during the year exceeded that of the previous year by 1,109 only, a decided check on the rapid growth of previous years. The ordinary inland paid telegram shows a very much smaller increase than in any previous year since the introduction of the 25-cent rate, and there is a remarkable fall in the number of telegrams to India. Foreign paid telegrams show the normal advance.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Department are now presented.

Revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department for 1902.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Sale of Postage Stamps ...	—	706,088 25
Unpaid Postage Collections ...	—	7,761 11
Commission on Money Orders :—		
Local ...	42,975 65	
Indian ...	23,359 96	
Foreign ...	3,000 0	
		69,335 61
Sea Conveyance of Mails ...	—	32,090 54
Telegraph Receipts ...	—	192,192 26
Telephone Receipts ...	—	17,782 65
Reimbursements in Aid :—		
Value of Lost Articles ...	155 78	
Cost of Establishment of Post Office Savings Bank ...	8,208 9	
		8,363 87
Other Collections :—		
Departmental Fines ...	1,343 13	
Sale of Postal Guides ...	171 75	
Sale of Mail Notices ...	67 94	
Subscriptions to "Post Office Daily List" ...	1,107 50	
Sale of Unserviceable Articles ...	578 83	
Bag Fees ...	2,077 75	
Unclaimed Balances ...	1,503 48	
Lapsed Money Orders ...	2,883 23	
Miscellaneous ...	6,666 34	
		16,399 95
		1,050,014 24

Revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Postage Stamps.	Unpaid Postage Collections.	Money Order Commission.	Sea Conveyance of Mails.	Telegraph Receipts.	Telephone Receipts.	Reimbursements in Aid.	Other Collections.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893	427242	6078	37761	186	120029	—	4500	9293	605088
1894	466493	6684	42758	929	126439	—	5300	5772	654375
1895	516762	6565	49849	5281	131573	—	5800	4457	720287
1896	542082	7727	59464	32	144852	—	6300	7917	768374
1897	615202	7532	58055	100665	168366	16274	7394	5947	979435
1898	644904	8338	66797	24848	188402	16638	6862	6211	963000
1899	607128	6682	64157	35452	183031	16315	6971	3795	923531
1900	656015	7216	79824	19607	197936	16387	7655	20365	1005005
1901	687517	7397	62418	29718	215056	17910	7864	11608	1039488
1902	706088	7761	69336	32091	192192	17782	8364	16400	1050014

Expenditure of the Department for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Personal Emoluments. Postal.	Personal Emoluments. Telegraph.	Other Charges.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1893	184,119 27	106,549 59	360,330 99	650,999 85
1894	215,078 95	116,635 12	359,093 36	690,807 44
1895	224,724 79	121,507 24	407,243 32	753,475 35
1896	232,554 3	125,446 60	556,719 20	914,739 83
1897	240,172 14	140,875 1	457,228 31	838,275 46
1898	228,883 31	147,886 35	555,606 47	932,376 13
1899	252,710 72	152,974 84	558,729 20*	964,414 76
1900	278,284 33	166,462 92	646,676 87*	1,091,424 12
1901	301,994 14	179,061 13	571,620 79*	1,052,676 6
1902	316,484 33	189,311 38	619,361 39*	1,125,157 10

* These figures include special expenditure on Telegraph and Telephone construction.

The revenue of 1902 exceeded that of 1901 by Rs. 10,526·63. The normal rate of increase was maintained under every head except Telegraph Receipts, on which there was a decrease, already referred to, and Telephone Receipts, which remained stationary.

The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 72,481·04. Special expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,360·08, against Rs. 17,943·53 in 1901 and Rs. 117,031·30 in 1900. The ordinary recurrent expenditure increased during the year by Rs. 47,064, of which Rs. 24,740 was due to increments of salary and additions to the staff and Rs. 22,324 to other Charges. The expenditure thus appears to exceed the revenue and to be increasing yearly much faster than the revenue, but if the value of work done free for other Government Departments is considered the balance is in favour of the revenue. The principal heads are :—

	Rs.
Commission on Service Money Orders	10,322
Upkeep of Railway Telegraphs	26,000
Upkeep of Official Telephones	8,500
Postage on Official Correspondence	168,000
State Telegrams	45,500

Complaints.—A statement of complaints of lost postal packets is given below :—

Complaints relating to Loss of Letters, Parcels, Books, &c., posted during January–December, 1902.

Month.	Total No. of Complaints.	Traced.	Untraced.	Not proven, or Articles acknowledged to have been subsequently received.
January	62	7	48	7
February	49	6	42	1
March	55	—	41	14
April	86	5	67	14
May	67	13	49	5
June	56	18	35	3
July	62	16	45	1
August	62	9	50	3
September	80	22	52	6
October	73	17	55	1
November	55	11	42	2
December	53	13	39	1
Total ...	760	137	565	58

Offices.—The following offices were opened in 1902 :—

Receiving Offices.

Dewalapola, Western Province.
Poddala, Southern Province.
Karawanella, Province of Sabaragamuwa.
Segersta, North-Western Province.
Iranamadu, Northern Province.

Post Offices.

Horana, Western Province.
Galaha, Central Province.

Telegraph Offices.

Deltota, Central Province.
Teldeniya, Central Province.
Henaratgoda, Western Province.

The Village Receiving Office at Padukka, Kelani Valley Railway, was closed and a Railway Receiving Office substituted.

The Post Office at Weuda, North-Western Province, was closed and a Receiving Office substituted.

The names of the following Receiving Offices were altered :—

Dikwella (Province of Uva) to Hali-ela.
Kalaha (Southern Province) to Galgamuwa.
Madampe (Province of Sabaragamuwa) to Atakalanpanna.

Mail Services.—A very bold attempt was made to establish a motor coach service between Lunugala and Batticaloa, and I regret that it failed and that the courageous promoter must have lost considerably. It was found that pneumatic tires would not stand the temperature, and that the machines were not suited for the rough road to Batticaloa. On the failure of the motor experiment a horse coach was arranged for, a great improvement on the old bullock coach service.

The completion of the Kelani Valley Railway as far as Avisawella enabled the Post Office to send mails by train instead of coach.

The coach between Veyangoda to Yatiyantota was discontinued, and the subsidy so saved has since been used for the improvement of the services between Avisawella, Ratnapura, Balangoda, and Rakwana, the two last-named places having now a through service in one day.

In the absence of Sunday trains the opening of the Northern Railway between Kankesanturai and Pallai did not enable the Post Office to effect any economy, but it made it possible to substitute for the runner service a coach from Jaffna to Batticotta *viâ* Manipay.

The coach service from Talawakele to Agrapatana, started as an experiment in 1901, proved successful, and was continued in 1902.

Additional coach services were established between Negombo and Chilaw and between Avisawella and Yatiyantota.

The coach services have been undoubtedly improved, but they are not what they might be. It is all a question of money. With a sufficient subsidy for mails, sufficient charges for passenger traffic, and a monopoly of the line, a contractor can run a coach satisfactorily in Ceylon. If he is obliged to cut down his passenger rates by competition, he must take the difference out of his upkeep. If the Government subsidy is reduced by competition, the same result follows. I have no doubt that the acceptance of the lowest tender has been the cause of cruelty to animals. The contractor must get the mails through, and the Post Office must insist upon his doing so. The mails cannot be stopped because a horse is galled or is lame, and the order of an Inspector to take a horse off the line must be inoperative unless there is another horse at hand to take its place.

In recent contracts provision has been made for relief horses and for a penalty on the use of a galled horse. On some lines also competition has been checked, and the policy of the Post Office is to ascertain for what subsidy a coach can be properly run, and to give the contract to a man who can run it, preferably to a man who has some affection for a horse and knows how the animal should be treated.

I do not wish unduly to uphold the contractor, but my experience is that he has a hard time on some lines. Take, for instance, the line from Bandarawela to Lunugala, where Australian horses can be used, and where the roads can be kept in order because there is plenty of water at hand. The service is very good. Go on from Lunugala to Batticaloa, and a country is reached where water is scarce, elephant flies are present in numbers, the road cannot be kept in good order except at great expense, and Indian horses alone can stand the conditions. The mortality in horses is great, and the service is of course inferior. Similar comparison may be made on the North road and on the Puttalam road.

The whole question is one of money. In dry districts roads cannot be kept in order without water, which is not at hand ; horses cannot be kept in health without sufficient grass, which has to be carried to them ; efficient men cannot be got at ordinary rates for the stables at unhealthy places. But the money should not be provided entirely by the Government. The public, who want a better service, should be prepared to pay higher rates, and perhaps something more towards the upkeep of roads. Taxation in Ceylon is very light. If the road tax were raised throughout the Island to Rs. 2, and the money applied to the roads in dry districts, the water for consolidation might be obtained.

Miscellaneous.—The following incidents are of more or less interest.

Complaint was made of the loss of a letter containing a cheque posted to the address of the Egyptian Tobacco Company. It was found under an almirah in the addressee's shop.

The sender complained of the non-delivery of a letter containing a money order. It was returned to him through the Returned Letter Office. He had forgotten to address it.

Another complaint of non-delivery of a letter containing a money order resulted in the sender discovering that he had forgotten to post it.

A letter containing a money order for Rs. 100 was reported undelivered. It was said to be addressed to Balapitiya. The order was subsequently sent to the General Post Office from Hatton with an unsigned memorandum, "Whose this order is we know not. It came to Hatton to my address. It does not belong to me."

In another case of supposed loss of a money order it was found that a neighbour of the addressee had taken the letter and forgotten all about it for nearly a month, and in another the addressee himself had mislaid the letter and found it after making complaint.

A cover bearing no address and containing a letter and a postal order for Rs. 5 was found in the Returned Letter Office and returned to the sender, who had meanwhile complained of non-delivery.

The Superintendent of a tea estate said he had not received a packet of printed post cards sent to him by his agents. The packet was, however, traced to him, and he admitted that he had received and mislaid it.

A lady complained of the non-receipt of a large cover containing invoices from a firm in Colombo. The papers were subsequently found at her house. The packet had been delivered to a servant in the ordinary course.

A letter posted at Cinnamon Gardens containing a cheque was addressed to Guildford House, Guildford crescent. It was sorted to London, and after trial at Guildford street, London, and at Guildford was returned to Ceylon and delivered. Local letters should always be superscribed "Local," unless the post town is added, and the latter course is by far the safer.

A parcel posted to Messrs. Mann &. Co. was reported not to have reached them. It was found in the Returned Letter Office addressed to Manson & Co.

A parcel posted containing keys was received without the contents. The keys had burst the cover, and were fortunately picked up on the floor of the Parcels Office.

A Buddhist priest sent a value-payable parcel, on which Rs. 5·15 was recovered from the addressee. When opened the contents were found to be only pieces of paper. The priest was found and prosecuted, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Several letters from a firm in the Fort were found posted without stamps, which appeared to have been removed, and the thief was of course supposed to be in the Post Office. The firm's messenger boy was watched, caught, and convicted, and received ten cuts with a cane.

A telegram was sent by a cooly for delivery to a gentleman on an estate in Nawalapitiya district. The messenger did not return with the receipt, and it was ascertained that another gentleman took the opportunity of sending a telegram for despatch by the man, giving him Rs. 5 to be given to the Postmaster. The man was caught and sent to prison for a month.

An opened letter containing a money order in favour of a non-commissioned officer was found re-posted in the General Post Office letter box. He had inadvertently picked it up with other regimental letters for the post.

In January, 1902, the pillar box in the General Post Office hall was removed to the store in the basement, which is open to Prince street. It was wanted for another purpose in September, and on being opened was found to contain seven post cards and four letters varying in date from February to August.

A letter was reported to have gone astray in the post. It had been dropped by the messenger to whom it was given to post, and a child brought it to the Post Office as having been picked up on the road.

A mail bag from Alutnuwara to Badulla was carried away by a river in flood on the 2nd July. The contents were a few Service letters.

A runner from Marassena to Kandy on the 14th August lost a bag and was dismissed.

In February the mail, containing an official remittance of Rs. 1,150, between Koslanda and Haputale was attacked and robbed at night. The Assistant Postmaster and some friends had arranged to steal the money, and he had been careful to enter false numbers of notes in the office record of the remittance. The Postmaster, the headmen, and others however took immediate steps, the Assistant Postmaster's courage failed him, and he confessed, and his confederates followed his example. The whole of the money was recovered. The Assistant Postmaster was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, his two friends to six months each, and the runner to three months.

There were three defalcations in the year: one connected with Savings Bank accounts, another with the fraudulent use of telegraph stamps, and the third with the embezzlement of sums paid in for Indian money orders.

Staff.—During the year 1902 six officers died, five resigned, five retired, and five were dismissed.

I have, in conclusion, to thank the staff officers and the officers of the Department generally for the loyal manner in which they have carried out their various duties.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, May 8, 1903.

H. L. MOYSEY,
Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1902.

Extensions.

CONSIDERABLE as were the telegraph extensions in 1901, the mileage of new wire erected in 1902 exceeds the former and nearly equals the mileage put up in 1858, when telegraphic communication was first opened in Ceylon. The mileage of new wire put up in 1902 was 300, as against 269 in 1900 and 322 in 1858. Seventy-three miles of wire and posts on the roads were dismantled, of which 32 were re-erected on the railway line and are included in the above 300 miles, of which details will be found below. Of the 300 miles erected in 1902, 104 miles were erected for postal-telegraph work, and 196 miles for the railway telegraphs and railway block signalling.

The following new lines were completed during the year for postal-telegraph purposes:—

(1) Kandy to Deltota—12 miles of wire on new posts.
(2) Kandy to Teldeniya—12 miles of wire on new posts.
(3) Kankesanturai to Elephant Pass—43 miles wire: 11 on new railway posts, and 32 on existing posts shifted from the road to the railway line.
(4) Colombo to Avisawella—37 miles of wire on existing posts.

This makes a total of 104 miles of wire and 24 miles of new posts.

For the Railway Department the following new lines were erected:—

(1) Kankesanturai to Elephant Pass—43 miles of new wire: 11 miles on new posts, and 32 on existing posts shifted from the road to the railway line.
(2) Colombo to Avisawella—(2 wires) 74 miles of new wire on new posts.
(3) Colombo to Ambalangoda (section of new Galle circuit)—52½ miles of new wire, involving the erection of 44¾ miles of new posts.
(4) Mount Lavinia to Panadure (2 wires for Tyer's tablet block signalling)—17½ miles of new wire on existing posts.
(5) Maradana to Ragama (Tyer's tablet wire)—9 miles of wire on existing posts.

The lines erected for railway purposes amount to 196 miles of new wire and 92¾ miles of new posts.

The new Post Office wires erected between Kankesanturai and Elephant Pass and between Colombo and Avisawella have been run on the new railway posts. This was a decided advantage in the case of the Jaffna-Kankesanturai section, the old postal-telegraph wire, which had been suspended on split palmirah posts, having been in a very dangerous condition. This old route, together with the old Jaffna-Elephant Pass line, were removed when the new wires were erected. It was also found

advantageous in the case of the old Avisawella line along the coach road to remove this altogether and run a new wire on the railway telegraph posts.

At the same time that the new wire to Galle for railway purposes was in course of erection the opportunity was taken of putting in higher and more substantial posts on the road section from Kollupitiya bridge to Wellawatta toll bar, and the old iron wires were removed. This piece of re-construction was badly needed, and has effected a considerable improvement in the working of postal and railway wires running along this route.

From Wellawatta toll bar to Galkissa the number of posts per mile was increased in order to reduce the length of the spans and enable a better regulation of the wires to be maintained. Out of the five wires on this section four are now copper, and the remaining iron wires will be replaced by a copper one shortly. These works on the Colombo-Galkissa section involved 32 miles of re-wiring and 6 miles of re-construction of the line of supports.

List of New Telegraph Offices opened during 1902.

Northern Railway Offices.

1. Kankesanturai	5. Chavakachcheri
2. Chunnakam	6. Kodikamam*
3. Jaffna	7. Pallai
4. Navatkuli*	8. Elephant Pass

Avisawella Railway Offices.

1. Nugegoda	5. Kosgama
2. Pannipitiya	6. Puwakpitiya
3. Padukka	7. Avisawella
4. Waga	

Postal Offices.

1. Deltota	3. Teldeniya
2. Henaratgoda	

Temporary Offices.

1. Kosgoda Camp	3. Maradankadawala
2. Racecourse	

* Subsequently closed, as found unnecessary.

This is the largest number of telegraph offices ever opened in Ceylon in one year.

New Wires in hand or sanctioned.

Avisawella to Yatiyantota	Railway
Ambalangoda to Galle	Railway
Nanu-oya to Ragalla	Railway
Colombo to Elephant Pass *viâ* Kurunegala	Railway

New Postal-Telegraph Offices sanctioned.

Dehiowita	Weligama

Lines required.

Anuradhapura to Kurunegala along new railway route and on to Colombo as an alternative line and to take the excess traffic to Madras or Jaffna. At present we have lines from Anuradhapura to Talaimannar and Anuradhapura to Jaffna, of which comparatively little use is made owing to there being no spare line from Anuradhapura to Colombo to connect.

Deniyaya to Matara or Tangalla as an alternative line for the southern traffic during the south-west monsoon. The construction of this line was approved by Government in 1899, but its construction has been delayed by press of other work.

Kalkuda to Trincomalee.—Required mainly as a strategic line for military and naval purposes to ensure the maintenance of telegraphic communication with Trincomalee in time of war, and also as an alternative route between these two places. Twice during 1902 Trincomalee was cut off from telegraphic communication for three days owing to interruptions of the line. Such interruptions might lead to serious results in war time.

A second wire for the Railway Department is very necessary between Kandy and Nanu-oya, as an extension of the present Colombo-Kandy through wire, to give rapid communication between Colombo and the more important up-country stations, and especially to put the District Superintendents at Nawalapitiya in direct communication with the Head Office. This wire might be put up in three sections, viz., Kandy-Nawalapitiya, Nawalapitiya-Hatton, Hatton-Nanuoya, erecting one section a year until completed.

Cables.

The cables from Ceylon to India and that across the Jaffna lake have worked well throughout the year.

Military Vibrator Telegraph Service.

The Military authorities continue by permission of the Postmaster-General to utilize the postal wires between Colombo and Kandy, Colombo and Nuwara Eliya, and Kandy and Trincomalee for their vibrator service.

Boer Prisoners of War Camps.

The electric alarm round the Ragama Camp worked satisfactorily during the year; there were no escapes from inside the net. On the departure of Boer prisoners the Telegraph Offices at Ragama and Diyatalawa were kept open for other purposes, and that at Urugasmanhandiya was closed.

Inspection of Telegraph Lines and Offices by Superintending Officers.

This work is still much in arrears, lines and offices that have been opened for some years not having yet been inspected. It is practically impossible with the present staff to keep this important branch of my work up to date.

Maintenance.

Most of the lines were gone over by an Inspector or a Sub-Inspector with a repairing party and the necessary repairs executed.

Owing to the great difficulty in obtaining wooden posts for repairs I have in several places commenced repairing the lines now on wooden posts by extending the use of iron posts from each end of the line and using the serviceable posts removed for repairs in the central portion; by this means the use of wooden posts will eventually be considerably reduced.

Heavy repairs will be required before long on the Colombo-Kandy section, for which a special vote will be necessary.

The use of copper wire near the coast should be extended. It is by far the cheapest in the long run, and is much more satisfactory altogether, the continual renewal of the iron wire taking up much of the time of a limited staff, who have more work than they can get through.

Maintenance of Railway Telegraph Offices.

Owing to the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway, wishing to have all matters connected with the railway in his own hands, the question of the maintenance of the railway telegraph offices being handed over to that Department (with a separate staff to look after them) is under consideration. This step, if taken, will not tend to economy, and an improvement in efficiency is extremely doubtful. Some addition to my staff is, however, absolutely necessary to cope with the increased work brought on by the large recent extensions.

With my present staff I find that I am unable to give the railway telegraph offices that attention which is necessary for their proper maintenance.

Tyer's Tablet System (Railway Block Signalling).

This system, which was taken over by the Postal-Telegraph Department on the 6th January, 1902, has proved very expensive to maintain, and, despite every possible care on the part of the comparatively large maintenance staff, has given considerable trouble.

The number of sections controlled by the tablets was six, all short ones of about a mile, and the number of times there was a total failure of the apparatus was 102. The average duration of each interruption was 2 hours and 16 minutes. In addition to the above there were many occasions on which the machines were reported to be partially out of order.

The sections taken over extended from Maradana to Wellawatta, and very shortly will be further extended to Panadure on the Coast Line and to Ragama on the Main Line.

In view of present experience of the maintenance of this system, the question of electrically blocking the remaining sections of the line by some other type of instrument is under consideration.

Interruptions.

Postal.—The total number of interruptions of the Postal-Telegraph Service during the year was 387, against 510 in 1901; this is satisfactory. The average duration per interruption is however higher, and is due in the main to the long interruptions mentioned below and to a few others of a similar nature. The average length of interruption in 1902 was 9 hours and 29 minutes, against 6 hours and 28 minutes in 1901:—

Date.	Duration. H.	M.	Section.	Remarks. Railway or Postal, and Cause.
January 4	52	25	Batticaloa-Kalmunai	(Postal) Flood
„ 8	36	15	Mannar-Jaffna	(Postal) Flood and elephants
„ 25	51	10	Colombo-Polgahawela	(Postal) Malicious injury
February 22	50	0	Dambulla-Matale	(Postal) Dambulla office fault
April 28	45	20	Colombo-Kandy	(Postal) Main and Nuwara Eliya direct. Fault passed by lineman
August 1	69	45	Anuradhapura-Trincomalee	(Postal) Fault passed by lineman
September 22	68	45	Chavakachcheri-Pallai	(Railway) Fault in office, which had been closed and instruments left in place
„ 30	61	0	Anuradhapura-Trincomalee	(Postal) Shackles broken. Lineman had not sufficient materials with him to effect repairs
November 16	38	15	Colombo-Avisawella	(Postal and Railway) Malicious injury

The record for the last eight years is given below:—

Year.	Number of Interruptions.	Aggregate Duration. Hours.	Average Duration. H.M.	Mileage of Wire in Use.	Average Time of Interruption per Mile of Wire. H.M.
1895	226	2,124	9.20	1,344	1. 6
1896	206	2,162	10.30	1,493	1.45
1897	136	1,590	11.34	1,592	1. 0
1898	146	1,747	11.58	1,653	1. 5
1899	218	1,666	7.38	1,683	0.59
1900	321	3,388	10.33	2,071	1.38
1901	510	4,286	8.24	2,091	2. 3
1902	387	3,670	9.29	2,124	1.43

Railway.—The total number of interruptions recorded in 1902 was 268 as against 259 in 1901; the total duration was 1,733 hours against 2,498 hours; and the average, 6 hours 28 minutes against 9 hours 38 minutes.

Similar figures for the last few years are appended :—

Year.	Total Number of Interruptions.	Aggregate Duration.	Average Duration.	Mileage of Wire in use.	Average Duration per Mile of Wire.
		Hours.	H. M.		H. M.
1895	120	819	6.50	349	2. 3
1896	162	1,385	6.30	376	3. 7
1897	132	1,173	8.52	376	3.12
1898	120	1,205	10. 2	376	3. 2
1899	115	805	7. 0	376	2.14
1900	162	1,761	10.52	376	4.41
1901	259	2,498	9.38	400	6.14
1902	268*	1,733*	6.28*	491*	3.31*

* Not including Tyer's Tablet System.

Technical Arrangements.

The Colombo-Nuwara Eliya circuit was converted from simplex to duplex and fitted with Wheatstone automatic apparatus. These are the first fast speed instruments that have been permanently set up in Ceylon, though a set was borrowed at the time of the Royal visit in 1901 for use between Colombo and Kandy. The traffic between Colombo and Nuwara Eliya is not sufficient to keep these instruments in constant use, but they have on several occasions proved useful when there has been pressure on the line. The staffs of the two offices are now becoming fairly used to the apparatus, but they have still much to learn.

The Colombo-Kandy circuit has also been converted from simplex to duplex; as this was only done on the 31st December, however, its effect on the average speed of telegrams is not shown in the return given in this report.

The Railway Coast line worked, as usual, very unsatisfactorily during the monsoons, and the experiment was tried in one section, apparently with some success, of putting six block Leclanche batteries in place of the minotto cells in general use. The change, however, was made after the worst of the weather was over, and the decision as to whether the use of this form of battery should be extended or not must wait until the south-west monsoon breaks.

Map.—A map of the arrangement of the circuits in the Island was published during the year.

Traffic.

Inland.—The actual statistics of the traffic for the year will be supplied by the Accountant's Branch, a perusal of them will show that there has been practically no increase over last year. What increase in traffic there has been is principally in the inland paid telegrams. The decrease has been mainly in the Indo-Ceylon and the inland free messages.

The period over which these statistics are compiled is from October, 1901, to October, 1902, and the trade depression during the end of 1901 and beginning of 1902 doubtless accounts for the traffic not showing the usual increase.

It is notable that while 34 offices out of 83 show a slight decrease in the number of messages sent in 1902, this decrease has taken place entirely in the southern and central parts of the Island, Batticaloa being the only office north of Matale which shows a reduction.

I give below a schedule of the number of messages booked at each of the twelve heaviest offices in the Island for the years 1896, 1898, and 1902, which shows the great increase that has taken place since the introduction of the 25-cent telegram in 1897 :—

	1896.	1898.	1902.
Colombo	62,809	100,196	134,506
Jaffna	9,173	23,142	29,541
Kandy	10,176	23,432	28,178
Galle	10,414	19,024	23,208
Nuwara Eliya	4,937	10,920	13,850
Batticaloa	4,436	12,467	13,739
Trincomalee	4,156	9,420	10,887
Kurunegala	1,775	6,287	8,815
Courts	1,976	6,569	8,560
Negombo	2,357	5,780	8,251
Hatton	4,808	7,787	8,153
Slave Island	3,260	7,072	7,777
Maradana	2,054	6,685	7,747
Matale	2,749	7,182	7,602

The figures given do not show the transit work of these offices; if a schedule were prepared showing the latter, Nuwara Eliya would be found to be the second most important office as regards amount of work performed.

In my last report I drew attention to the great increase in the number of urgent free State telegrams, and suggested that Heads of Departments should take certain steps to reduce the tendency shown to unnecessarily classing free telegrams as urgent to the detriment of the paid private message. This year there has been a slight reduction in the number of both urgent and ordinary free State messages. A comparison between the relative number of urgent and ordinary paid and free telegrams is interesting.

A reference to the statistics will show that while the ratio of urgent to ordinary paid private and paid State telegrams is respectively roughly 7 per cent. and 13 per cent. only, in the case of the *free* State telegram it is 100 per cent. Further comment is unnecessary.

A point worth noticing in the traffic returns of recent years is the gradual reduction of the proportion of urgent to ordinary paid telegrams. This is a satisfactory feature, as it goes to prove that the ordinary telegram is becoming more efficient, and I hope that it will soon be possible to do away with the urgent class altogether.

Except after a prolonged interruption, or when there is exceptionally heavy traffic, there is now very little difference between the speed of transmission of urgent and ordinary telegrams.

Delay in Transmission.

I had the delay worked out for the 24th November last (a fairly typical day with three short interruptions), and found that the average time occupied by a telegram in transit from any office

in the Island to Colombo on that day was 21½ minutes (48 per cent. being under 15 minutes) and from any one office to any other 28½ minutes.

I give below in tabular form similar figures for such previous years as they have been recorded. The improvement shown will, I think, be considered satisfactory :—

Year.	Average Time in Transit from any Office to any other in Ceylon. Minutes.	Average Time in Transit from any Office to Colombo. Minutes.
1895	87	56
1896	96	42
1897	52	46
1898	41	22½
1899	35	28
1900	No record taken	—
1901	do.	—
1902	28½	21½

Delivery.

The delay in delivery still remains unsatisfactory, though considerable improvement is shown, especially in Colombo, owing to the use of bicycles and the extension of their use to the important outstations is advisable.

Foreign Traffic.

The reduction of the rates on telegrams to Europe about the middle of the telegraph year has not, up to the present, resulted in the increase that was expected, the number for 1902 being only about the usual 10 per cent. above that of the previous year; this, however, is probably largely due to the depression in trade in the early part of the year, and better results may be looked for in the future.

Indo-Ceylon Traffic.

This shows a reduction, due probably to the same causes as those mentioned above. The existing wire to India is now carrying approximately the maximum number of messages per day allowed by the International Convention with the present system of working, and the erection of an additional line *viâ* the Kurunegala-Anuradhapura railway route to carry the overflow traffic and to act as an alternative route in the event of a breakdown is under consideration, as is also the question of extending Wheatstone automatic working to this circuit.

Revenue.

Owing to the maintenance of the Railway Telegraph System being now carried out for that Department free of charge, in order to avoid the creation of fictitious Colonial Revenue, the telegraph revenue shows a slight reduction. This and the traffic figures will doubtless be more fully dealt with by the Postmaster-General when he has the full statistics before him.

Telephone Branch.

The year 1902 has seen the completion of the doubling of the telephone wires, all telephones being now on metallic circuits, and except for a few minor details the work is complete. The difficulties which have caused the protracted delay have been fully dealt with in previous reports.

The service is now, I believe, giving greater satisfaction, and this is borne out by the extensions asked for and by the considerable increase in the number of calls.

The maintenance, which owing to press of other work has had to be rather neglected lately, is now being attended to, and arrangements have been made for the local repair of telephones in the Government Factory.

Complaints.

The number of complaints recorded in 1902 was 486, as against 445 in 1901, the increase being due for the most part to the larger number of subscribers and to the bad weather during the closing part of the year. These complaints include interruptions due to faults on the lines caused by the operations of workmen, to inattention on the part of the operators in the Exchange, and to fuses burnt out by lightning.

Renters are apt to ascribe all faults to the instruments, and complain that the latter are out of date, though as a matter of fact the majority are due to line faults, and the instruments are the same as those in use by the majority of Exchanges at home.

In a large number of cases no faults were found, the instruments and lines being found by the Inspectors to be in perfect order.

Revenue.

The revenue derived from the Telephone Branch since it was taken over by Government in 1896 is :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
In 1896	13,187 73	In 1900	16,387 0
1897	16,274 10	1901	17,909 94
1898	16,635 82	1902	17,782 65
1899	16,045 7		

From 1899 no rental was received for lines and instruments used for Government purposes. The slight drop in 1902 is due mainly to the reduction in the number of lines and instruments found necessary at the Boer prisoners' camps and to one or two firms reducing the length of their lines.

Profits.

The profit on the year's working is Rs. 5,249·14, being 3·57 per cent. on the capital, Rs. 139,633·95, a fairly satisfactory result considering the heavy capital charges incurred for material taken over from the old Telephone Company, much of which has had to be scrapped.

Calls on the Exchange.

These were 109,465 in 1902, as against 76,090 in 1901, an increase of 33,375, or nearly 50 per cent.

Capital Account, Telephone Branch.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Expenditure to 31st December, 1901	88,821 19	
Expenditure to 31st December, 1901, Metallic Circuit ...	63,829 84	
		152,651 3
Expenditure on Extensions, 1902	2,079 70	
Expenditure on Metallic Circuits in 1902	8,324 71	
		10,404 41
		163,055 44
Deduct amount already written off for depreciation to 1901 ...	16,072 34	
Deduct 5 per cent. on Rs. 146,983·10 for depreciation in 1902 ...	7,349 15	
		23,421 49
		139,633 95

Balance Sheet of Telephone Branch for 1902.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Revenue from subscribers ...	17,782 65	Maintenance of lines and instruments	4,185 85
Assumed revenue for telephones used by Government Departments, for which no charge is made	8,525 0	Salaries	6,523 51
		Share of general departmental expenditure, say	3,000 0
		Five per cent. depreciation on capital ...	7,349 15
			21,058 51
		Balance	5,249 14
Total ...	26,307 65	Total ...	26,307 65

Monthly Calls on the Exchange from 1896 to 1902.

Month.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
January ...	2,186	3,783	5,696	8,099	5,902	6,449	7,579
February ...	1,954	3,965	5,918	7,176	5,790	6,122	7,257
March ...	2,261	4,592	6,788	8,397	6,585	6,743	8,399
April ...	2,315	3,864	5,480	7,204	5,064	5,222	8,718
May ...	2,339	4,456	5,987	8,566	6,346	6,265	9,172
June ...	2,335	4,262	6,091	10,000	5,597	5,802	8,057
July ...	2,539	4,620	6,801	9,786	5,207	6,482	10,591
August ...	2,440	4,603	6,883	9,903	5,080	6,014	9,361
September ...	3,110	4,659	6,766	7,830	5,157	5,944	9,753
October ...	3,133	5,017	6,632	8,106	6,520	7,159	10,404
November ...	3,172	5,019	6,753	6,243	7,157	7,105	9,997
December ...	3,285	6,379	6,274	5,454	6,582	6,783	9,677
Total ...	31,069	55,219	76,069	96,764	70,987	76,090	109,465

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Number of subscribers to the Exchange ...	79	87	88	86	95
Number of private lines	25	29	37	35	52*
Number of Police and Prison lines ...	16	16	17	17	19
Number of telephones used by Railway ...	21	26	25	26	30
Number of telephones in use in Colombo ...	167	199	208	217	228
Total number of telephones in use ...	175	209	229	245	252
Mileage of telephone posts in use ...	33·5	34·5	38·38	38·50	38·50
Mileage of telephone wire in use ...	182·5	202·5	215	218·65	308·03
Number of complaints received ...	344	373	426	445	486
Number of visits paid by Inspectors ...	974	4,086	6,868	7,537	7,892

* Including railway line and outstation lines omitted in previous records.

In conclusion, I have to express my appreciation of the able and willing manner in which my staff has helped me to extend, maintain, and I hope improve, the telegraph service during what has been a very arduous year.

Colombo, May 1, 1903.

D. MONTAGU, A.M.I.C.E.,
Superintendent of Telegraphs and Electrician in Ceylon.

POST AND TELEGRAPH LIBRARY AND RECREATION CLUB REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1902.

YOUR Committee beg to submit their Report for 1902,

Members.—The number of members on 31st December, 1902, was—Colombo 244 and outstations 93, total 337; an increase on the previous year of 5 members.

Committee Meetings.—Nine Committee Meetings were held, with an average attendance of 9 members.

Subscriptions.—The total amount collected as subscription was Rs. 1,770·75, against Rs. 1,695·74 of the previous year.

Papers.—The following papers, magazines, and journals are subscribed for :—

Local : Observer, Times, Independent, Standard, Catholic Messenger.

Overland : Black and White, Sketch, Illustrated London News, Penny Illustrated Paper, Graphic, Ally Sloper, Scraps, Tit-Bits, Answers, Moonshine, Punch, Overland Mail, Pick-me-up, Pearson's Weekly, Crampton's Magazine, Windsor Magazine, Strand Magazine, Pearson's Magazine, English Illustrated Magazine, Review of Reviews, Woman at Home, Boys' Own Paper, Idler, Leisure Hour, London Reader, Family Herald, London Journal, Myra's Journal, Weldon's Journal, Young Ladies' Journal, and Chamber's Journal.

Our thanks are again tendered to the editors of the Observer, Times, Independent, Standard, Catholic Messenger, Daily News, Sandaresa, Sihala Samaya, and Dinakaraprakasa for continuing to supply us with copies of their papers free of charge.

Books.—A sum of Rs. 110·05 was paid during the year on account of new books. A copy of the "Life of Rowland Hill and the History of Penny Postage" was presented to the Club by Mr. Fox, to whom our best thanks are due. There were 1,574 books in the Library on 31st December, 1902, against 1,505 in 1901.

Lawn Tennis.—Considerable interest has been taken in this game. The court has been greatly improved. The old bamboo fence has been replaced on two sides by wire netting, and garden seats have been provided.

Cricket.—An effort was made to revive this game, but unfortunately without success. An application was first made for a piece of ground behind the Fort police station, but the ground offered was found not suitable. Application was afterwards made to join the Fort Cricket Association, but this too fell through, as the Association had received notice that their ground would be required for the new drainage scheme.

At Home.—An "At Home" open to members and their families was held on the 27th December, 1902, on the tennis court, and proved a great success, the Christmas tree especially being a source of much attraction to the children.

Reserve Fund.—A sum of Rs. 100 was, as usual, transferred to this Fund. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on 31st December, 1902, was Rs. 1,116·88.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The Treasurer submits his balance sheet duly audited, and also his estimates for the current year.

Resignation.—Your Committee now beg to tender their resignation, and it is for you to elect new office-bearers.

By order of the Committee,
J. ROBERTSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Dr. Balance Sheet of the Post and Telegraph Library for 1902. *Cr.*

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance in Bank on 31st December, 1901 ...	375	64	Henry S. King & Co., for Magazines, &c. ...	335	31
Balance in hands of Treasurer ...	17	71	Subscriptions to local papers ...	141	0
Subscription for 1901 credited in 1902 ...	283	75	Balance cost of aërated waters for "At Home" of 1901	20	0
Subscription credited during 1902 ...	1,469	50	Librarian's salary	399	96
Subscription for 1902 credited in 1903 ...	301	25	Tennis court cooly's salary	144	0
Donation for 1901 credited in 1902 ...	100	0	Cost of tennis balls and net	65	60
Donation credited during 1902 ...	200	0	Cost of new books	110	5
Donation for 1902 credited in 1903 ...	206	0	Cost of binding books	19	80
Amount recovered on account lost books ...	32	75	Cost of cheque book	2	50
Value of papers sold	4	50	Printing catalogues, &c.	32	0
Amount less debited by Bank ...	0	33	Refund on account of lost books ...	12	25
			Repairing and improving tennis court and shed	185	0
			Cost of "At Home" and Christmas tree ...	300	0
			Amount paid for toys of Christmas tree of 1901	30	0
			Amount transferred to reserve fund ...	100	0
			Rattaning chairs	4	0
			Lining bagatelle board	19	50
			Donation and subscription for 1902 credited in 1903	507	25
			Balance in hands of Treasurer ...	9	53
			Balance in bank on 30th December, 1902 ...	553	68
	2,991	43		2,991	43

Examined and found correct:
DONALD JANSZ, } Auditors.
J. H. JANSZ, }

M. B. SENN,
Honorary Treasurer.

Reserve Fund.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on 31st December, 1902 ...	993	92	Balance on 31st December, 1902 ...	1,116	88
Amount transferred, 1902	100	0			
Interest for 1902	22	96			
	1,116	88		1,116	88

Estimate of Probable Receipts and Expenditure for 1903.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Subscription ...	1,800	0	Subscription for overland papers ...	350	0
Donation	400	0	Subscription for local papers ...	100	0
			Upkeep of tennis court	300	0
			Librarian's salary	400	0
			Petty expenses	100	0
			Books	600	0
			Sundries	350	0
	2,200	0		2,200	0

M. B. SENN,
Honorary Treasurer.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF TELEGRAPH LINES COMPLETED TO DECEMBER 31, 1902.

Mileage of Posts.		Section		No. of Wires.	Total Mileage of Wire.	
		From	To			
M.	YDS.				M.	YDS.
		General Post Office to Maradana Junction, &c.				
0	1320	General Post Office	Beira Junction	13	9	1320
0	1320	Beira Junction	Junction for Terminus	12	9	0
0	880	Junction for Terminus	Maradana Junction	15	7	880
0	132	Do.	Terminus	7	0	924
—		Miscellaneous signal wires	—	—	4	0
—		Maradana Junction	Courts (existing Telephone Post) ...	2	1	660
—		Do.	Maradana (do.) ...	2	1	660
		Maradana Junction to Kandy and Branch Lines.				
74	0	Maradana Junction	Kandy Railway Station	6	444	0
—		Do.	Dematagoda Junction	3	2	440
—		Do.	Near Kelaniya Railway Bridge ...	1	2	1320
—		Do.	Near Henaratgoda	1	16	0
—		Do.	Polgahawela	1	45	0
—		Do.	Ragama (Tablet)	1	8	946
0	50	Veyangoda Loop	—	12	0	600
0	100	Polgahawela Loop	—	13	0	1300
—		Polgahawela Railway Station ...	Junction for Kurunegala	2	0	880
13	0	Junction for Kurunegala	Kurunegala Railway Station ...	2	26	0
1	0	Kurunegala Railway Station ...	Kurunegala Post Office	1	1	0
8	1100	Polgahawela Railway Station ...	Kegalla Post Office	1	8	1100
—		Rambukkana Railway Station ...	Kadugannawa Railway Station ...	1	12	1320
—		Peradeniya Junction	Kandy Railway Station	3	11	1100
—		New Peradeniya	do	1	3	660
0	100	Do.	Peradeniya Post Office	1	0	100
0	100	Kandy Railway Station	Kandy Post Office	20	1	240
12	0	Kandy Post Office	Deltota	1	12	0
12	0	Do.	Teldeniya	1	12	0
3	0	Near Kelaniya Railway Bridge ...	Mutwal	1	3	0
		Kandy to Matalé, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Mannar (Talali Junction), and Jaffna.				
17	420	Kandy Railway Station	Matale Railway Station	3	51	1260
—		Do.	Wattegama	1	7	946
10	0	Wattegama	Madulkele	1	10	0
0	880	Matale Railway Station	Matale Post Office	5	2	880
64	0	Matale Post Office	Anuradhapura	2	128	0
65	1200	Anuradhapura	Trincomalee	1	65	1200
17	0	Do.	Madawachchiya	3	51	0
49	0	Madawachchiya	Talali Junction	2	98	0
32	880	Do.	Vavuniya	1	32	880
29	0	Vavuniya	Mankulam	2	58	0
30	0	Mankulam	Mullaittivu	1	30	0
29	700	Do.	Elephant Pass	1	29	700
32	0	Elephant Pass	Jaffna Railway Station	2	64	0
—		Jaffna Railway Station	Jaffna Post Office	3	3	0
		Junction near Dematagoda to Haputale.				
25	1320	Dematagoda Junction	Avisawella Railway Station... ...	3	77	440
0	660	Avisawella Railway Station ...	Avisawella Post Office	1	0	660
26	880	Avisawella Post Office ...	Ratnapura Post Office	1	26	880
8	440	Do.	Ruanwella Post Office	1	8	440
3	880	Yatiyantota Loop	—	2	7	0
11	1500	Ratnapura	Pelmadulla	2	23	1240
14	0	Pelmadulla	Rakwana	1	14	0
44	1200	Do.	Haputale	1	44	1200
		Junction near Henaratgoda to Mannar and Jaffna and Branch Lines.				
15	0	Near Henaratgoda	Negombo	1	15	0
61	0	Negombo	Puttalam	1	61	0
72	1540	Puttalam	Mannar	1	72	1540
17	0	Mannar	Talamannar...	2	34	0
—		Do.	Talali Junction	3	8	880
65	330	Talali Junction	Jaffna Post Office	1	65	330
5	1320	Jaffna Post Office	Manipay	1	5	1320
11	0	Do.	Kankesanturai	2	22	0
10	880	Kankesanturai	Velvettitturai	1	10	880
5	880	Velvettitturai	Point Pedro...	1	5	880

Mileage of Posts.		Section		No. of Wires.	Total Mileage of Wire.	
		From	To			
M.	YDS.				M.	YDS.
		Peradeniya Junction to Nuwara	*Eliya, Badulla, Batticaloa, &c.*			
7	1320	Peradeniya Junction	Gampola	3	22	440
9	1430	Gampola	Pussellawa	1	9	1430
21	0	Pussellawa	Nuwara Eliya	2	42	0
41	1320	Gampola	Watagoda Railway Station	2	83	880
—		Hatton Post Office	Watawala	1	8	0
6	0	Do.	Norwood	1	6	0
7	0	Norwood	Maskeliya	2	14	0
7	0	Do.	Bogawantalawa	1	7	0
10	0	Talawakele	Agrapatana	1	10	0
1	0	Talawakele Repeater Circuit... ...	—	3	3	0
—		Talawakele	Watagoda	1	4	0
18	0	Watagoda	Nuwara Eliya	1	18	0
6	0	Do.	Nanu-oya Railway Station	1	6	0
4	0	Nanu-oya	Nuwara Eliya	1	4	0
12	0	Nuwara Eliya	Uda Pussellawa	1	12	0
8	0	Kandapola	Maturata	1	8	0
34	0	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla *viâ* Welimada	1	34	0
34	0	Nanu-oya	Bandarawela	2	68	0
7	0	Haputale	Koslanda	1	7	0
2	0	Junction for Boer Camp	Diyatalawa	2	4	0
10	0	Loops to Railway Stations	—	2	20	0
16	0	Bandarawela	Badulla	1	16	0
103	0	Badulla	Batticaloa	1	103	0
26	0	Kalmunai	Do.	1	26	0
11	0	Kalkudah	Do.	1	11	0
2	0	Batticaloa Bar	Do.	2	4	0
		Beira Junction to Galle	*and Hambantota, &c.*			
1	440	Beira Junction	Kollupitiya Hump	7	8	1320
5	1540	Kollupitiya Hump	Mount Lavinia	1	5	1540
6	0	Do.	Junction for Galkissa	5	30	0
—		Do.	Kollupitiya Post Office	1	1	440
0	880	Junction for Galkissa	Mount Lavinia Railway Station ...	6	3	0
18	400	Mount Lavinia Railway Station ...	Kalutara south	3	54	1200
1	1540	Junction for Galkissa	Near Moratuwa Railway Station ...	3	5	1100
1	220	Angulana Loop to Railway Station ...	—	4	4	880
0	220	Moratuwa Loop to Railway Station ...	—	8	1	0
0	0	Near Moratuwa Railway Station ...	Opposite Moratuwa Post Office ...	2	0	400
0	50	Opposite Moratuwa Post Office ...	Moratuwa	2	0	100
7	0	Near Moratuwa Railway Station ...	Near Panadure Railway Station ...	3	21	0
0	50	Near Panadure Railway Station ...	Panadure Railway Station	2	0	100
10	880	Do.	Kalutara south Railway Station ...	1	10	880
0	50	Panadure Post Office Loop		4	0	200
0	220	Kalutara Post Office Loop		4	0	880
0	100	Slave Island Post Office Loop ...	—	2	0	200
—		Slave Island Railway Station Repeaters ...	—	3	1	880
0	220	Kollupitiya Railway Station Loop ...	—	4	0	880
0	330	Bambalapitiya Railway Station Loop ...	—	4	0	1320
0	440	Wellawatta Railway Station Loop ...	—	4	1	0
0	660	Dehiwala Railway Station Loop ...	—	4	1	880
44	880	Kalutara South Railway Station ...	Galle Railway Station (old route) ...	2	89	0
25	700	Do.	Do. (new route) ...	1	25	700
—		Do.	Katukurunda (do.) ...	1	1	1320
10	0	Katukurunda Railway Station ...	Neboda Post Office	1	10	0
0	220	Bentota Post Office Loop	—	2	0	440
0	330	Ambalangoda Post Office	—	2	0	660
0	1320	Galle Railway Station	Galle Post Office	3	2	440
26	1056	Do.	Matara Railway Station	2	53	352
0	880	Kataluwa Post Office Loop	—	2	1	0
1	0	Matara Railway Station	Matara Post Office	1	1	0
22	0	Matara Post Office	Tangalla Junction	1	22	0
0	440	Tangalla Loop	—	2	0	880
26	0	Tangalla Junction	Hambantota	1	26	0
3	880	Urugas Camp Loop	—	2	7	0
1519	1308				2721	708

Mileage of Telephone Wires.

	Miles.	Yards.
Telephone wire in Colombo	308	66
Do. in outstations	11	550
	319	616

CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT of Offices maintained by the Postal-Telegraph Department on December 31, 1902.

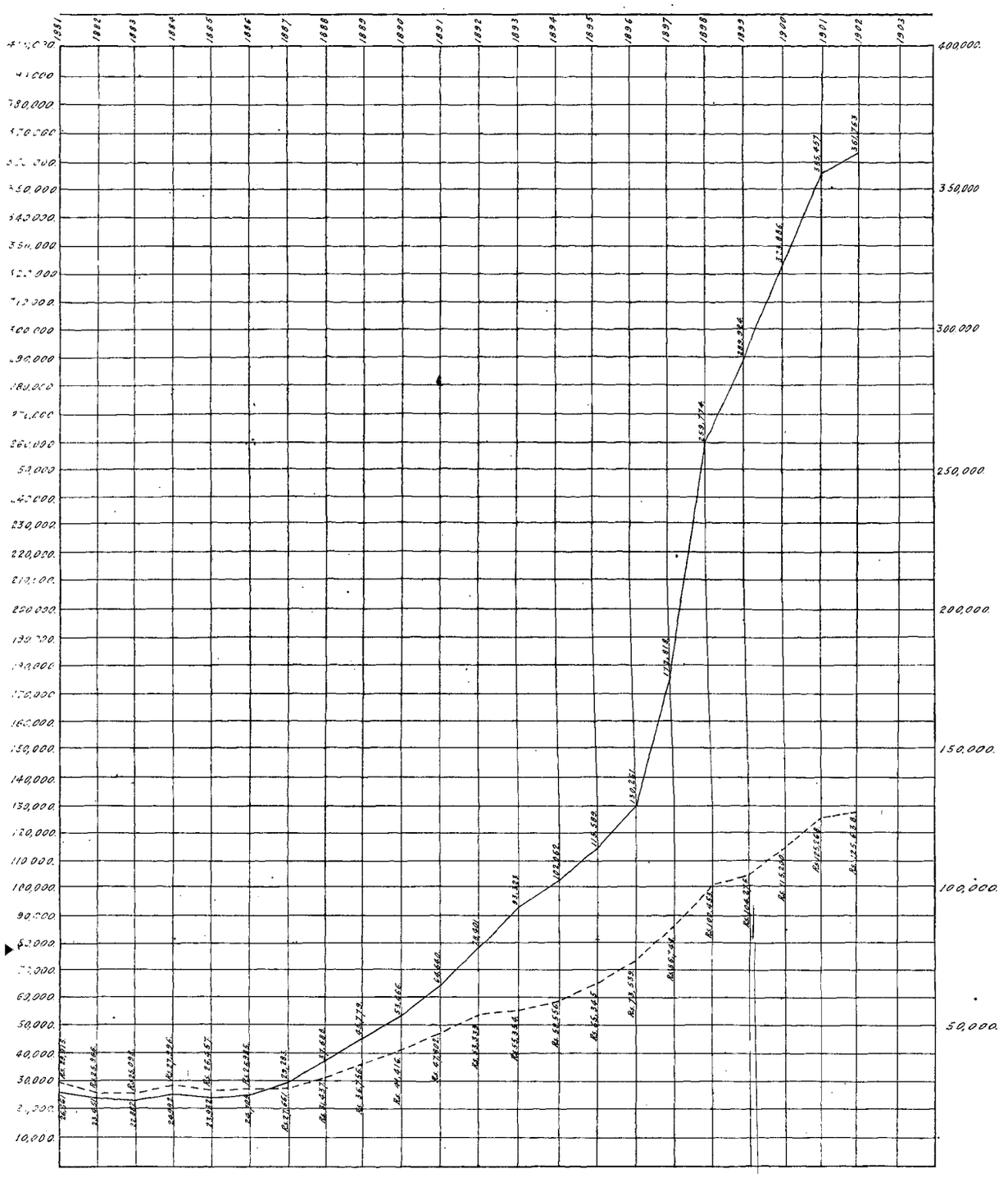
Names of Offices.	Departmental Offices opened for Paid Messages.				
	Departmental, Ordinary.	Postal Combined.	Total.	Railway.	Telephone.
Agrapatana	—	1	1	—	—
Ahangama	—	—	—	1	—
Allagalla	—	—	—	1	—
Alawwa	—	—	—	1	—
Alutgama	—	—	—	1	—
Ambalangoda	—	1	1	1	—
Ambawela	—	—	—	1	—
Ambepussa	—	—	—	1	—
Angulana	—	—	—	1	—
Anuradhapura	—	1	1	—	—
Avisawella	—	1	1	1	—
Badulla	—	1	1	—	—
Balangoda	—	1	1	—	—
Balani	—	—	—	1	—
Balapitiya	—	—	—	1	—
Bambalapitiya	—	—	—	1	—
Bandarawela	—	1	1	1	—
Batticaloa	—	1	1	—	2
Bentota	—	1	1	—	—
Beruwala	—	—	—	1	—
Bogawantalawa	—	1	1	—	—
Chavakachcheri	—	—	—	1	—
Chilaw	—	1	1	—	—
Chunnagam	—	—	—	1	—
Colombo	1	—	1	1	228
Colpetty	—	1	1	1	—
Courts	—	1	1	—	—
Dambulla	—	1	1	—	—
Dehiwala	—	—	—	1	—
Deltota	—	1	1	—	—
Demodara	—	1	1	—	—
Dikoya	—	1	1	—	—
Diyatalawa	—	1	1	1	6
Dodanduwa	—	—	—	1	—
Fort	—	—	—	1	—
Galboda	—	—	—	1	—
Galkissa	—	1	1	—	—
Galle	—	1	1	1	—
Gampola	—	1	1	1	—
Gintota	—	—	—	1	—
Grandpass	—	1	1	—	—
Haldummulla	—	1	1	—	—
Hambantota	—	1	1	—	—
Haputale	—	1	1	—	—
Hatton	—	1	1	1	—
Henaratgoda	—	1	1	1	—
Hikkaduwa	—	—	—	1	—
Hunupitiya	—	—	—	1	—
Jaffna	—	1	1	1	—
Kadigamuwa	—	—	—	1	—
Kadugannawa	—	—	—	1	—
Kalkuda	—	1	1	—	—
Kalmunai	—	1	1	—	—
Kalutara North	—	—	—	1	—
Kalutara South	—	1	1	1	—
Kamburugamuwa	—	—	—	1	—
Kandapola	—	1	1	—	—
Kandy	—	1	1	1	4
Kankesanturai	—	1	1	1	—
Kataluwa	—	1	1	—	—
Katugastota	—	—	—	1	—
Katukurunda	—	—	—	1	—
Kegalla	—	1	1	—	—
Kelaniya	—	—	—	1	—
Kodigamam	—	—	—	1	—
Kosgama	—	—	—	1	—
Kosgoda	—	—	—	1	—
Koslanda	—	1	1	—	—
Kotagala	—	1	1	1	—
Kurunegala	—	1	1	1	—
Lindula	—	1	1	—	—
Lunugala	—	1	1	—	—
Madulkele	—	1	1	—	—
Mahaiyawa	—	—	—	1	—
Manipay	—	1	1	—	—
Mannar	—	1	1	—	—
Maradana	—	1	1	—	—
Maradana Junc.	—	—	—	1	—
Marawila	—	1	1	—	—
Maskeliya	—	1	1	—	—
Matale	—	1	1	1	—
Matara	—	1	1	1	—
Maturata	—	1	1	—	—
Mirigama	—	—	—	1	—
Moratuwa	—	1	1	1	—
Mount Lavinia	—	—	—	1	—
Mullaittivu	—	1	1	—	—
Mutwal	—	1	1	—	—
Nanu-oya	—	1	1	1	—
Navatkuli	—	—	—	1	—
Nawalapitiya	—	1	1	1	3
Negombo	—	1	1	—	—
Norwood	—	1	1	—	—
Nugegoda	—	—	—	1	—
Nuwara Eliya	—	1	1	—	4
Ohiya	—	—	—	1	—
Padukka	—	—	—	1	—
Paiyagala South	—	—	—	1	—
Pallai	—	—	—	1	—
Panadure	—	1	1	1	—
Pannipitiya	—	—	—	1	—
Passara	—	1	1	—	—
Pattipola	—	—	—	1	—
Peradeniya	—	1	1	2	—
Point Pedro	—	1	1	—	—
Polgahawela	—	1	1	1	—
Potuhera	—	—	—	1	—
Pussellawa	—	1	1	—	—
Puttalam	—	1	1	—	—
Puwakpitiya	—	—	—	1	—
Ragama	—	1	1	1	5
Rakwana	—	1	1	—	—
Ramboda	—	1	1	—	—
Rambukkana	—	—	—	1	—
Ratnapura	—	1	1	—	—
Rozelle	—	—	—	1	—
Ruanwella	—	1	1	—	—
Slave Island	—	1	1	1	—
Talawakele	—	1	1	1	—
Talpe	—	—	—	1	—
Tangalla	—	1	1	—	—
Teldeniya	—	1	1	—	—
Trincomalee	—	1	1	—	—
Uda Pussellawa	—	1	1	—	—
Ukuwela	—	—	—	1	—
Ulapane	—	—	—	1	—
Urugas Camp	—	1	1	—	—
Valvettitturai	—	1	1	—	—
Vavuniya	—	1	1	—	—
Veyangoda	—	1	1	1	—
Wadduwa	—	—	—	1	—
Wagga	—	—	—	1	—
Watawala	—	1	1	1	—
Wattegama	—	1	1	1	—
Watagoda	—	1	1	1	—
Weligama	—	—	—	1	—
Wellawatta	—	—	—	1	—
Welimada	—	1	1	—	—
Yatiyantota	—	1	1	—	—
Total	1	85	86	85	252

	Telephone.
Telephones in use in Colombo	228
Do. in outstations	24
Total	252

Curves showing the Number and Value of Paid Inland Telegrams of all classes despatched in Ceylon since the Ceylon Government took over the Telegraph System in 1880.

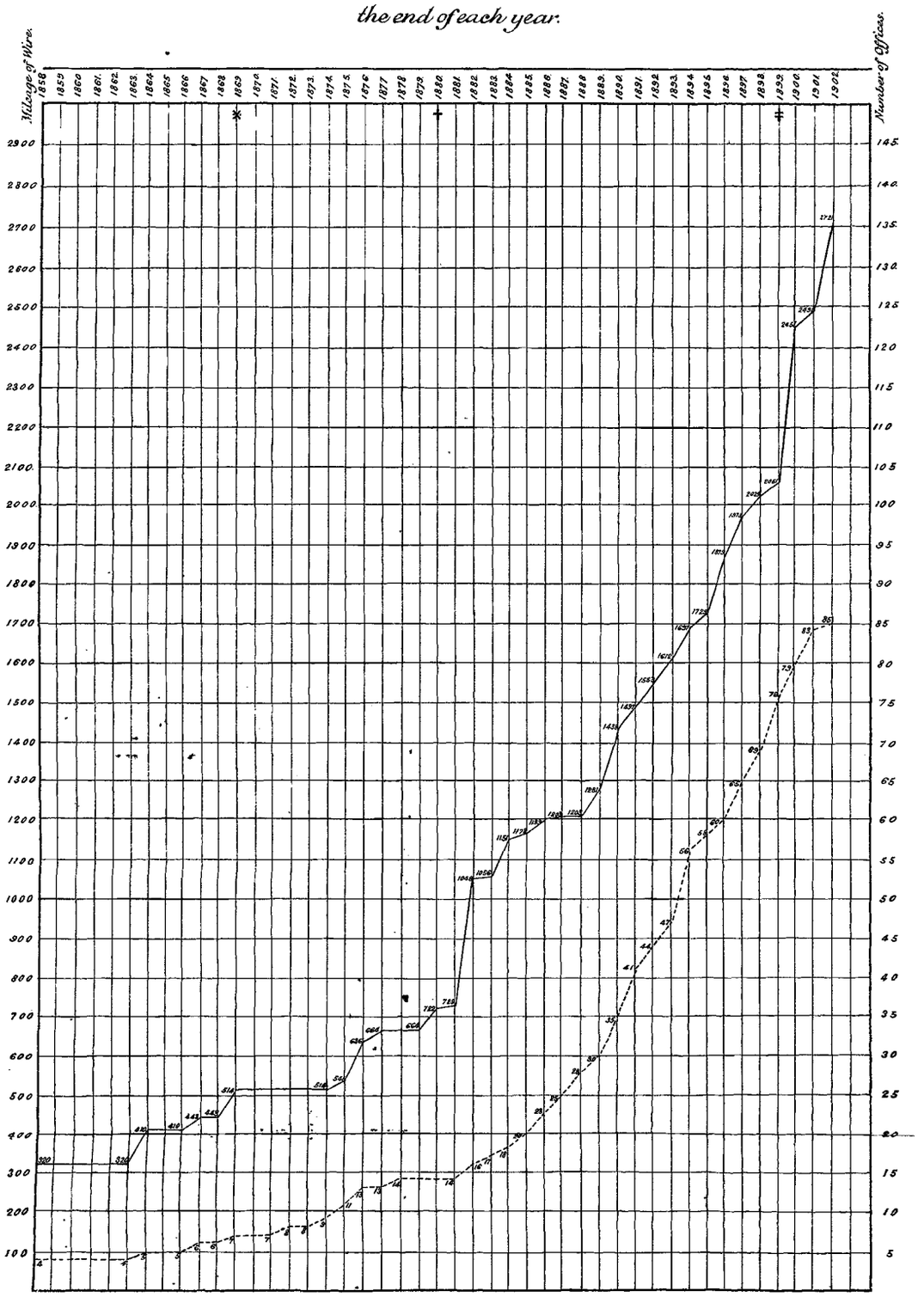
Rates in force

			1881 to 1885	1885 to 30th June 1892	1st July 1892 to 30th April 1897	From 1st May 1897
				Rs cts	Rs cts	Rs cts
Urgent	Re 1 for 20 words	First 8 words		1 - 60	- 80	- 75
Ordinary		each additional word		- 12	- 10	- 10
Deferred		First 8 words		- 10	- 06	- 05
Address		each additional word		- 02	- 01	- 01
	Charged for			Free	Nil	Nil
					Free	Free



Lithe S. G. O. Colombo. No 164/03.

Curves showing the total Mileage of Postal and Railway Telegraph Wire in use at the end of each year since the opening of the first Telegraph Office in Ceylon in 1858; also the Number of Postal Telegraph Offices open at the end of each year.



——— Mileage.
- - - - - Number of Offices

N. B. The accuracy of the earlier portion of the Mileage Curve is doubtful. It is thought that the Mileage of Railway Telegraph Wire was sometimes included and sometimes omitted in the early records.

* *Jan: 1869 - System transferred from Ceylon to Indian Government.*

\+ *July 1880 - System re-transferred to Ceylon Government.*

‡ *The distribution return of Lines was revised in 1900 when it was found that the mileage as given previously was incorrect, some lines being omitted. The actual increase in 1900 was 269 miles.*

Lith. S. G. O., Colombo. No. 131/03.

RAILWAY.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER FOR 1902.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Ceylon Government Railway for the year 1902.

The principal events to be recorded are the opening of the first sections of the Northern extension from Kankesanturai to Chavakachcheri and Pallai respectively in March and September, and a portion of the Kelani Valley line from Maradana to Avisawella in the latter month.

The opening of the section in the Jaffna Peninsula has undoubtedly been a boon to the inhabitants of the district, but it can hardly be expected that the receipts therefrom can at the present time be profitable in view of the competition of carts for the short distance traffic, which is thereby conveyed direct from market to boutique without transfer. Every inducement has been given to traders to use the railway by the introduction of a temporarily reduced goods rate, but they have not seen their way to take advantage of it to any extent. I trust that when the line is opened throughout to Kurunegala an improved state of affairs will be apparent, but a question that requires early attention is that of ascertaining in what direction the new country to be opened up is capable of development, so as to bring traffic on to the railway and consequently increased revenue to Government. From a purely Railway point of view the provision of new irrigation works and the resulting increase in paddy cultivation does not mean increased receipts, as the crops will probably be locally consumed, and this will have a tendency to check the importation of rice, which is an item of profit to the Railway.

The Kelani Valley line has started well, and has fulfilled expectations. The passenger traffic has been heavier than was expected; so much so, that the question of providing more passenger rolling stock is one for the near future. The goods traffic is also as good as might be expected in view of the fact that we have not yet reached the larger portion of the tea-producing country. I feel sure that when the Yatiyantota section is completed the goods traffic will fully realize expectations.

The introduction of the new train service on 1st May, though it meant a considerable increase in mileage and working expenses, has had a beneficial result in reducing the congestion in the Colombo suburban traffic, and generally improving the train service throughout the system.

Steady progress has also been made in carrying out the sanctioned increases in the rolling stock, and, at present, the Locomotive Engineer's hands are full in building and preparing for the vehicles for the Northern and Uda Pussellawa lines; but a further increase in rolling stock is inevitable before long, both to provide a reasonable reserve for repairs and cleaning, and also to replace the more or less obsolete four-wheeled carriages which have been running so long. All new stock will in future be constructed strictly to standard.

The Railway Stores were taken over by the Department at the beginning of the year, and a new system of control, based on standard railway lines, has been introduced, whilst the whole stock is gradually being verified. The accommodation available for the Railway Stores is extremely limited, and therefore great difficulty is experienced in carrying out the work satisfactorily.

The question of the provision of quarters for the large staff of Drivers and Guards stationed in Colombo has also made steady progress, and a site has been secured at Mount Mary, on which it is proposed to erect a number of bungalows in the ensuing year.

The exceptionally severe weather experienced at the commencement of the south-west monsoon tried the railway severely, and resulted in very serious slips at Wattegama and Haputale, with minor mishaps at a number of other places. Owing to the prolonged and heavy rainfall, it was considered advisable to discontinue the running of the Night Mail trains from 24th November to 7th December.

I regret to have to record three somewhat serious accidents, which are referred to in detail in the Traffic Superintendent's report. Fortunately there was no loss of life or injury to persons in connection therewith.

As appendices to this report are the departmental reports for the year furnished me by the Engineer of Ways and Works, the Locomotive Engineer, the Traffic Superintendent, and the Accountant.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The original capital cost of open lines is approximately Rs. 58,556,733, the increase over 1901 of Rs. 5,466,629 representing the proportion of the outlay on the sections of the Northern and Kelani Valley Extensions, which were opened for traffic during the year. The total cost of the Railway, including additions and improvements up to the 31st December, 1902, has been Rs. 63,436,712, but this does not include the sum of Rs. 3,097,266 spent during the last six years on new works and rolling stock, which has been paid out of revenue.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

On the 1st January, 1902, the capital outstanding on loans (sterling debts converted into local currency at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee) was Rs. 32,067,372, or Rs. 162,238 less than on the 1st January, 1901. This does not include the capital raised for the Northern and Kelani Valley Extensions, portions of which are still under construction.

RESULT OF THE YEAR'S WORKING.

	1901. Rs.	1902 Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Gross Receipts ...	7,938,131	7,975,506	37,375	—
Working Expenses ...	4,736,701	4,907,101	170,400	—
Profit ...	3,201,430	3,068,405	—	133,025

Interest.—The interest on loans amounted to Rs. 1,493,082, but of this sum half the interest paid on the loan of Rs. 1,400,000 raised for the construction of the Northern, Kelani Valley, and Uda Pussellawa lines, and quarters for Railway Guards (namely, Rs. 127,417) has been charged to the cost of raising the loan, thereby making the nett amount of interest chargeable to revenue Rs. 1,365,665, being an increase of Rs. 130,487 over 1901.

Nett Earnings—After deducting the working expenses and the payment of the interest and sinking fund, the nett amount contributed by the Railway to the general revenue of the Colony amounted to Rs. 1,363,155. In previous years the amount due to sinking fund has not been deducted under this heading, but I consider that it certainly should, and I have so shown it.

Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Receipts.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Maintenance of Ways and Works ...	15·7	11·9	—	3·8
Locomotive	24·7	25·6	·9	—
Traffic	10·4	11·0	·6	—
General	1·8	1·9	·1	—
Special Expenditure (Deposit Stocking Account)	—	1·8	1·8	—
New Works	7·0	9·3	2·3	—
Total ...	59·6	61·5	Nett 1·9	—

Maintenance.—Under this head a large decrease of Rs. 301,194 is shown, owing to the expenditure on the renewal of the permanent way having been very heavy in the preceding year. The cost of maintenance of stations and buildings has been greater by Rs. 7,962, whilst slight increases are also shown in general superintendence, repairs to bridges, and sundry expenses.

Steady progress has been made throughout the year in improving the condition of the permanent way, and I hope that by the end of 1904 the road will be in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. The greatest difficulty we have to contend with is the provision of a suitable sleeper that will withstand the attacks of dry rot and ants, and, so far, the best we have been able to obtain in any quantities have been Australian jarrah and English creosoted Baltic fir (the latter for use with the lighter rail.) Unfortunately both these have to be imported, and consequently a certain proportion of the cost represents shipping, inspection, and other charges. The question of the cultivation of a suitable hardwood timber in the Island is one that would profitably repay the attention of the Forest Department. We now have in the road Ceylon satinwood sleepers that were laid when the line was opened to Kandy in 1867, and they are still in very fair condition, but unfortunately we have so far been unable to obtain these in any quantity. The "cast iron pot" sleeper is now used to a great extent in India, with apparently good results, and I propose to experiment with them in the near future. Australian karri has been tried, but has been found most unsuitable.

The question of ballast is having special consideration, and Government have sanctioned the provision in 1903 of a suitable stone crusher, which will greatly assist in improving the quality of the permanent way.

Mr. W. Cantrell, who had been in the service of the Railway since 1867, and who had ably filled the post of Engineer of Ways and Works for twenty-six years, retired on 5th August, 1902, on completion of the statutory age limit. By his departure Government lost a faithful servant, and his brother officers a true friend.

Locomotion.—The total increase of Rs. 80,335 in the cost of the Locomotive Department is actually due to the opening of the sections of the Northern and Kelani Valley Extensions. On other parts of the line the Locomotive Engineer has succeeded in materially reducing the expenditure in several directions, whilst the volume of work turned out of the worshops has been very much greater than during preceding years. The actual annual statistical figures as to the number of engines and carriages repaired do not convey an accurate idea of the extra work done during the year, but it may be taken as an undoubted fact that far more new materials and far better quality of work have been put into the rolling stock during 1902 than has ever previously been the case. Though this extra work may at first mean increased cost of materials, such as timber, paint, and varnish, it is only what is required to increase and maintain the efficiency of the stock, and it must result in future economy by preventing deterioration and decay.

In the Locomotive shops there has been a remarkable and creditable increase of efficiency, which is clearly exemplified by the fact that during the year, as compared with 1900, 200 per cent. more engine repairs have been carried out, and some Rs. 100,000 worth of new materials put into the engines, with practically the same expenditure on wages of workmen, and this though the plant and machinery in the Locomotive shops is practically the same as it was in 1900.

Economies have also been effected in other directions, as, for example, in the case of oil, tallow, and waste, where, though there has been an increase of 109,111 traffic engine miles, the expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 39,824, as compared with the previous year, whilst greater economy has also been obtained in the consumption of fuel, where there is a saving of about 1¾ lb. per engine mile, and a reduction of nearly 2½ lb. per train mile, representing a saving of some 1,500 tons of coal.

The growth of the Railway has particularly made itself felt in the Locomotive Department, where, with the accommodation it recently had, it was practically impossible to carry out the work efficiently. The remedy lay in increasing the accommodation and in providing labour-saving plant, which would enable more work to be turned out in a given time and given space, and Government has recognized this fact by granting an extension of the carriage shop, a steam carriage traverser for the same, and an installation of new wood-working machinery, all of which has had a most beneficial effect. They have also authorized for 1903 an extension of the machine shop and the provision of pneumatic and other new machinery for the Locomotive shops.

There is, however, another addition which is urgently required, namely, an extension of the Paint shop. We now have a separate Paint Shop Foreman, and far more attention is being given to the painting and varnishing of engines and stock than has been the case previously, but the work cannot be efficiently carried out for want of room. An extension of this shop can be provided at a reasonable cost, and it should be sanctioned early.

During the year the whole supervising and clerical staff of the Locomotive Department has been thoroughly re-organized and re-arranged so as to secure a maximum of efficiency with economy. I wish to bear testimony to the good and hard work performed by the Locomotive Engineer and his officers, which has resulted in such an improvement in the organization and output of this department.

Mr. Nicol, the head of the Carriage Department under the Locomotive Engineer, retired during the year after twenty-three years of able service.

Traffic.—In this Department also the increased expenditure has been chiefly in working the newly opened extensions.

The principal increases shown are in traffic charges, namely, Rs, 27,863 on account of salaries and wages, Rs. 2,894 in clothing, Rs. 4,246 in stores and stationery, Rs. 17,410 for running charges (*i.e.*, wages of guards), and Rs. 4,762 for maintenance of Tyer's Tablet System. Against these increases there is a decrease of Rs. 17,583 under the head of Telegraph Charges, the cost of maintenance being borne by the Postmaster-General's Department in 1902.

There was an increase during the year in the number of relief clerks, whilst two additional posts of relieving station masters were filled to enable the Railway to make better arrangements for providing for temporary vacancies caused by sickness amongst the station masters and station clerks or during their absence on leave.

General Charges.—The increase of Rs. 12,177 under this head is due partly to the opening of the extensions and partly to the cost of verification and re-arrangement of the Railway Stores, taken over by the Department at the beginning of the year.

Special Expenditure.—A heavy item of Rs. 139,989 under this heading was incurred to adjust and increase the Deposit Stocking Account, in order to provide sufficient funds for payment for permanent way materials owing to increased requirements consequent on the expansion of the Railway System year by year.

NEW WORKS.

The expenditure under this head was considerable, amounting to Rs. 745,783, or Rs. 193,478 more than in the preceding year. The following are the more important items, viz.:—

	Rs.
Improvements to Slave Island station	128,727
Additional and improved accommodation at Nanu-oya	29,978
Extension of goods shed at Hatton	13,108
Completion of retaining wall at Nawalapitiya...	4,366
New goods shed at Ukuwela	2,693
Interlocking of points and signals at roadside stations	17,043
Passing siding at Angulana	3,952
Extension of new telegraph line from Ambalangoda to Galle	13,218
Reconstruction of Getambe viaduct	21,555
New bungalows for staff at Bandarawela, Talawakele, Hatton, Nawalapitiya, Peradeniya Junction	32,968
Fitting existing stock with vacuum brake	19,796
Cementing platforms at Coast Line stations	2,047
New machinery	21,140
New station building at Pattipola	7,303
Two new engines	102,809
New passenger carriages	115,652
New goods wagons	118,293
Tyer's Tablet System	27,127
Improvements to Railway Stores	4,636
Improved lavatory accommodation	15,230
Lines for Railway Staff	10,533

The improvements at Slave Island station have to a considerable extent relieved the congestion on the Sea Coast Line, but the doubling of this section is a question that must inevitably be faced before long. The line is so crowded that punctual working is almost an impossibility.

It will be seen that steady progress has also been made with the important works of interlocking points and signals, fitting rolling stock with vacuum brake, and installing Tyer's Electric Tablet System, items which all tend to increase the efficiency and safety of the Railway.

Two new engines for Main Line traffic have also been received and erected during the year.

MILEAGE.

Length of Line.—The total length of line open for traffic at the end of the year was 368½ miles, viz., broad gauge 331⅝ and narrow gauge 36⅞, the increase over the preceding year being 71⅜ by the opening of the section of the Northern Extension from Kankesanturai to Chavakachcheri, 20¾ miles, on the 11th March, and thence to Pallai, 15¾ miles, on the 15th September; also by the opening of the first section of the Kelani Valley Extension on the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge from Colombo to Avisawella, 36⅞ miles, on the 15th September. The average mileage open for the year was 328⅜ miles.

Traffic Train Mileage.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coast Line ...	451,353	476,205	24,852	—
Main Line ...	558,776	568,601	9,825	—
Nawalapitiya-Nanu-oya Section	176,937	173,349	—	3,588
Nanu-oya-Bandarawela Section	74,865	73,662	—	1,203
Matale Branch ...	50,692	49,748	—	944
Kurunegala Branch ...	19,486	19,362	—	124
Northern Section ...	—	28,593	28,593	—
Kelani Valley Section ...	—	24,820	24,820	—
Total ...	1,332,109	1,414,340	Nett 82,231	

The increased mileage on the Coast and Main Lines is due to the new train service, which was brought into operation in May. The decrease on the Matale Line is due to a reduction in the number of Sunday trains from the same date. The reduction on the Nanu-oya–Bandarawela Lines is owing to fewer special goods trains having been run last year, due to falling off in goods traffic over those sections.

The nett increase in mileage, exclusive of the extensions, is 28,818 miles.

Results per Train Mile.

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.	Increase. Cents.	Decrease. Cents.
Gross earnings per train mile ...	5·96	5·64	—	·32
Total expenditure (including new works paid from revenue) ...	3·56	3·47	—	·9
Profit	2·40	2·17	—	·23

REVENUE.

Ordinary Passenger and Season Ticket Traffic.

Comparative Statement of the Number of Ordinary Passenger Tickets issued and the Receipts therefrom in 1901 and 1902.

Number of Ordinary Passengers.				Sections.	Passenger Receipts.			
1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.		1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,086,345	2,991,675	—	94,670	Coast Line ...	1,053,348	1,023,330	—	30,018
1,497,740	1,512,849	15,109	—	Main Line ...	1,150,884	1,143,600	—	7,284
367,664	347,219	—	20,445	Nanu-oya Line ...	271,208	264,426	—	6,782
119,549	112,844	—	6,705	Bandarawela Line	83,053	77,601	—	5,452
325,205	299.037	—	26,168	Matale Line ...	100,771	92,253	—	8,518
106,725	109,689	2,964	—	Kurunegala Line	51,394	52,681	1,287	—
	88,301	88,301	—	Jaffna Line ...	—	25,100	25,100	—
	87,724	87,724	—	Kelani Valley Line	—	43,610	43,610	—
5,503,228	5,549,338	Nett 46,110	—		2,710,658	2,722,601	Nett 11,943	

Comparative Statement of the Number of Periodical Tickets issued in 1901 and 1902 and the Receipts therefrom (all Tickets reduced to Monthly Tickets).

1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Class.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
No.	No.	No.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
498	517	19	—	First Class ...	3,894	3,926	32	—
8,555	9,507	952	—	Second Class...	18,667	21,421	2,754	—
24,791	26,461	1,670	—	Third Class ...	60,629	65,132	4,503	—
33,844	36,485	2,641	—		83,190	90,479	7,289	—

The decrease in the ordinary passenger traffic on the Coast Line is almost entirely due to increased number of season ticket-holders, but it will be observed that whilst the receipts from ordinary passengers show a falling off to the extent of over Rs. 30,000, the total revenue from season tickets shows an increase of only Rs. 7,289.

On the Main Line the anomaly of a decrease of Rs. 7,284 in ordinary receipts, despite an increase of 15,109 in the number of passengers carried, is explained by the fact that whilst the number of passengers travelling short distances from roadside stations to Colombo and Kandy has increased considerably, fewer pilgrims have travelled between Colombo and Kandy.

On the Nanu-oya and Bandarawela sections of the line the decreases were general both in through bookings with other sections and in local bookings. At Hatton there was a decrease of 9,172 in the number of passengers booked, whilst the receipts were practically the same.

The Matale Line again shows a large decrease, and this can only be attributed to fewer pilgrims visiting the Buddhist temple at Kandy.

The increase of 2,641 monthly season tickets represents an increase of 132,050 passenger journeys, assuming that each season ticket-holder travels only once each way on week days, but, as a matter of fact, very many use their tickets on Sundays also, so that the work done by the Railway Department has really been greater than in the preceding year, notwithstanding the decrease above referred to in the number of ordinary passengers carried.

In second class season tickets the increase has been fairly distributed between suburban stations, Kelaniya to Mount Lavinia inclusive, but the increase in third class tickets has been contributed principally by Wellawatta and Mount Lavinia. In the case of the latter station the increase is due to a reduction in the rate, consequent on the placing of it in a separate zone from November, 1901, instead of including it in the Moratuwa zone, which has induced a larger number of people to take season tickets from Mount Lavinia.

Parcels and other Coaching Traffic.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Parcels	163,530	174,028	10,498	—
Mails	54,825	56,538	1,713	—
Horses	16,163	15,918	—	245
Carriages	7,401	6,316	—	1,085
Dogs, &c.	5,879	5,038	—	841
Bicycles	7,374	7,569	195	—
Private Special Trains	19,662	18,719	—	943
	274,834	284,126	Nett 9,292	—

Parcels.—The increase in parcels receipts is almost the same as the increase in 1901 over 1900, but the Railway has performed nearly three times as much work in 1902, the number of additional parcels carried being 54,315, whereas the same amount of increase was earned in 1901 by the transport of only 20,950 parcels in excess of the number carried in 1900. This is accounted for by the fact that whilst there has been a considerable falling off in the number of long distance parcels received at Colombo, especially in vegetables, fruit, and flowers (the decrease in the number forwarded from Nanu-oya alone being 2,500), there has been a large increase in the number of short distance parcels on the Coast Line, principally in fish traffic to Colombo and in general parcels from Colombo.

At Pettah station alone 12,000 inwards and 10,000 outwards parcels were dealt with in excess of the number received and despatched in 1901; Slave Island also shows an increase of 3,500 inwards and 8,000 outwards, the other principal increases being at Moratuwa 3,000 forwarded, Kalutara South 1,500 forwarded, Galle 4,700 received, and Matara 7,000 forwarded and 3,600 received. Only 4,100 parcels were conveyed over the Northern Extension, although the section from Kankesanturai to Chavakachcheri was open 9½ months, whereas 5,000 were received and upwards of 2,000 forwarded from stations on the Kelani Valley line during the short period of 3½ months that the line was open for traffic.

Horse, Cattle, and Dog Traffic.—A small decrease is again shown in the number of horses conveyed, the principal reductions in the receipts being at Hatton, Bandarawela, Kalutara South, Galle, and Matara. Of the decrease of Rs. 1,085 in carriages, Colombo accounts for Rs. 600, Bandarawela Rs. 340, and Galle Rs. 150.

The increase of Rs. 195 in bicycles was earned by the conveyance of 522 additional machines.

The decrease in special trains has been fairly divided between the Coast and Main Lines, the former showing Rs. 397 and the latter Rs. 462.

Goods Traffic.

	1901.		1902.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.				
	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Rice	106,782	1,684,452	109,989	1,648,551	3,207	—	—	35,901
Tea	66,957	875,407	70,886	916,205	3,929	40,798	—	—
Coffee	427	9,142	548	10,554	121	1,412	—	—
Cacao	2,369	24,140	3,012	30,325	643	6,185	—	—
Cinnamon ...	293	2,197	463	3,154	170	957	—	—
Cardamoms ...	377	5,739	418	6,302	41	563	—	—
Cinchona ...	163	3,131	69	1,224	—	—	94	1,907
Cocoanut produce, including Poonac ...	29,502	258,824	32,307	260,984	2,805	2,160	—	—
Fruit, Vegetables, and other 5th class goods ...	13,472	96,350	14,540	100,348	1,068	3,998	—	—
Plumbago ...	10,827	51,588	13,156	62,955	2,329	11,367	—	—
Tea packing ...	13,379	115,020	14,584	123,303	1,205	8,283	—	—
Tobacco	1,458	18,602	1,901	21,173	443	2,571	—	—
Timber, including Staves	6,180	36,600	7,521	39,172	1,341	2,572	—	—
Manure	14,612	98,197	21,463	130,129	6,851	31,932	—	—
Sundry Goods ...	109,401	1,344,502	105,694	1,310,742	—	—	3,707	33,760
Total ...	376,199	4,623,891	396,551	4,665,121	Nett 20,352	41,230	Nett—	—
Railway materials and free goods ...	60,452	52,452	59,494	46,171	—	—	958	6,281
Total conveyed in Railway wagons ...	436,651	4,676,343	456,045	4,711,292	—	—	—	—
Stone traffic, conveyed in Harbour Works wagons	83,896	55,498	62,712	41,316	—	—	21,184	14,182
Total ...	520,547	4,731,841	518,757	4,752,608	— Nett 20,767		1,790	(Nett)

Deducting Railway material for open lines which is conveyed free of charge, and material for Railway Extensions which is carried at a very low rate, also stone traffic for the Harbour Works which is transported only a short distance at less than the ordinary rates, the general goods traffic shows an increase of 20,352 tons and Rs. 41,230, including the Northern and Kelani Valley Extensions.

Rice.—The decrease of Rs. 35,901 in the receipts, in the face of an increase of 3,027 in the tonnage, is due to a large quantity of rice having been transported over short distances, particularly on the Coast Line from Galle to Matara and Ambalangoda and on the Kelani Valley Line. On the other hand, a smaller quantity was despatched from Colombo and Wharf to up-country stations.

Tea.—The increase of 3,929 tons brings the traffic under this head up to practically the same amount as was conveyed in 1900, the decrease in 1901 under the preceding year being 3,879 tons. The improvement has been general throughout the planting districts, except from stations between Watawala and Talawakele inclusive, where decreases to a total of 917 tons are shown. The principal increases were at Kandy and Peradeniya 929 tons, on the Matale Line 490 tons, Gampola and Nawalapitiya 490 tons, Haputale 430 tons, and Bandarawela 600 tons. During the 3½ months the Kelani Valley Line was open for traffic it contributed 855 tons of tea, but the distance being short the freight paid thereon amounted only to Rs. 3,921.

Coffee.—A small increase in the quantity of coffee conveyed is chiefly in the imported article for up-country consumption, the amount despatched from Colombo being 80 tons in excess of that in 1901. Slight increases are shown as having been consigned from Kandy, Matale, and Haputale, whilst there has been a decrease of 50 tons at Bandarawela.

Cacao.—Of the increase of 643 tons, Kandy accounts for 330 tons, the remainder being contributed by stations on the Matale Line, Kadugannawa, and Kurunegala.

Cocoanut Produce.—The increase of 2,805 tons is chiefly in copperah. Main Line stations, Henaratgoda to Alawwa inclusive, account for 1,875 additional tons; Coast Line stations, Alutgama to Matara, about 300 tons; and the Jaffna District 850 tons.

Fruit, Vegetables, and other Fifth Class Goods.—The principal increases were at Polgahawela 385 tons, Kurunegala 85 tons, Rambukkana 143 tons, Kadugannawa and Kandy 247 tons, and Matara 142 tons.

Plumbago.—A slight improvement in this industry is shown by an increase of 2,329 tons, to which Kurunegala contributed 1,150 and Galle 1,250 tons. Slight decreases at other stations were counterbalanced by an increase of 700 tons at Mirigama.

Tea Packing.—The increase of 1,205 tons was a natural adjunct to the increase in the quantity of tea transported.

Tobacco.—The principal increases were at Kandy 137 tons, Matale 95 tons, Kurunegala 32 tons, whilst the Northern Extension accounted for 190 tons.

Timber.—The increase of 1,341 tons shown under this head does not represent any actual increase of traffic. It is due to the firewood conveyed from the forests between Nanu-oya and Ohiya in previous years having been shown under the head of "Other 6th Class Goods," whereas in 1902 it has been classified under the head of "Timber." As a matter of fact, there has really been a decrease in the quantity of firewood despatched from this district.

Manure.—Of the total quantity of manure carried in 1902, 5,585 tons were conveyed only from Wharf and Colombo to the Kelaniya Manure Works, so that the actual increase in the quantity transported to other parts of the line amounted only to 1,266 tons.

General Goods.—The nett decrease in sundry goods is distributed under the following heads:—Arrack 401 tons, Salt 562 tons, and 3rd and 6th Class Goods other than those specially classified 472 and 4,095 tons respectively. Of the latter, over 3,000 tons is merely consequent on the transfer of firewood to the head of "Timber," as already mentioned above. Oil shows an increase of 720 tons, and shop goods, such as oilmanstores, furniture, &c., an increase of 420 tons. Many of the decreases under this head are largely due to the reduction in the number of the prisoners of war at Diyatalawa consequent on the conclusion of the war.

Railway Materials and Stone Traffic.—An increase of 3,219 tons in materials conveyed for the Railway Extensions is more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 4,185 tons in the transport of materials, principally rails and sleepers, for the open lines. The decrease of 21,184 tons of stone is entirely on account of the Harbour Works.

Live Stock.—There is a decrease of Rs. 7,740, which is due to a smaller number of cattle being conveyed to Diyatalawa owing to the gradual repatriation of the Boer prisoners on the conclusion of the war in South Africa.

Sectional Results.—The following table gives the results of the working of the several sections of the Railway in 1902 compared with 1901:—

	1901. Rs.	1902. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Main Line: Colombo, Kandy, and Nawalapitiya (including Wharf and Mahara Quarry):				
Receipts ...	4,723,984	4,706,160	—	17,824
Expenditure ...	2,212,215	2,160,595	—	51,620
Profit ...	2,511,769	2,545,565	33,796	—
Nawalapitiya-Nanuoya:				
Receipts ...	1,084,320	1,029,211	—	55,109
Expenditure ...	720,735	687,924	—	32,811
Profit ...	363,585	341,287	—	22,298
Nanuoya-Bandarawela:				
Receipts ...	308,707	292,591	—	16,116
Expenditure ...	288,007	321,738	33,731	—
Profit ... (loss)	20,700	29,147	—	49,847
Coast Line:				
Receipts ...	1,544,847	1,569,814	24,967	—
Expenditure ...	1,286,702	1,353,633	66,931	—
Profit ...	258,145	216,181	—	41,964
Matale Line:				
Receipts ...	171,370	164,482	—	6,888
Expenditure ...	157,856	179,875	22,019	—
Profit ... (loss)	13,514	15,393	—	28,907

		1901. Rs.		1902. Rs.		Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Kurunegala Line:							
Receipts	...	104,903	...	113,199	...	8,296	—
Expenditure	...	71,186	...	75,511	...	4,325	—
Profit	...	33,717	...	37,688	...	3,971	—
Northern Line:							
Receipts	...	—	...	30,095	...	30,095	—
Expenditure	...	—	...	65,903	...	65,903	—
Profit	...	(loss) —	...	35,808	...	—	35,808
Kelani Valley Line:							
Receipts	...	—	...	69,954	...	69,954	—
Expenditure	...	—	...	61,922	...	61,922	—
Profit	...	—	...	8,032	...	8,032	—
Total all lines:							
Receipts	...	7,938,131	...	7,975,506	...	37,375	—
Expenditure	...	4,736,701	...	4,907,101	...	170,400	—
Profit	...	3,201,430	...	3,068,405	...	—	133,025

NOTES ON SECTIONAL RESULTS.

Main Line: Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya.

Receipts.—The decrease of Rs. 7,284 in ordinary passenger traffic has already been explained in the general note on the passenger earnings. Reasons for the decrease of Rs. 12,940 in stone and Rs. 4,390 in live stock have also been given in the remarks on the general results. Small decreases are also shown in horse, cattle, and dog traffic, special trains, and miscellaneous receipts, the only increases being in goods Rs. 8,798, parcels Rs. 2,763, and season tickets Rs. 657.

Expenditure.—The decrease of Rs. 193,745 in maintenance charges by less re-laying than in 1901 is to a great extent discounted by an increase of Rs. 104,463 in new works and Rs. 44,306 in special expenditure in augmenting and adjusting the permanent way materials stocking account. The increase in new works is chiefly due to the provision of additional engines and rolling stock and the reconstruction of Getambe viaduct. A decrease of Rs. 8,196 is also shown under Telegraph Charges, owing to the Postal Telegraph Department having undertaken the cost of maintenance of the Railway Telegraph from the 1st January, 1902. Small increases in locomotive power and traffic charges are due to an increase of 9,825 miles in the train mileage.

Nawalapitiya-Nanuoya and Nanuoya-Bandarawela Sections.

In the actual working of the Railway the line from Nawalapitiya to Bandarawela is treated as one section, although for statistical purposes it has hitherto been divided into two sections; but as I do not see that any practical purpose is served by this subdivision, and as it entails considerable clerical labour, I purpose in these remarks and in my future reports to deal with it as one section.

Receipts.—The decrease in passenger receipts, as already stated, has been general throughout the district, and cannot be ascribed to any particular cause. The decreases in general goods, firewood, and live stock traffic are due to the reduction of the Diyatalawa Camp. There are also decreases in tea sent from stations Watawala to Talawakele inclusive, and in up traffic, such as rice and tea packing, for those districts.

Expenditure.—The table shows a decrease of Rs. 34,067 between Nawalapitiya and Nanu-oya whereas between Nanu-oya and Bandarawela there has been an increase of Rs. 32,946. This is chiefly due to considerably less re-laying of permanent way on the former section than in 1901 and to more extensive re-laying on the latter section. In new works also the outlay between Nanu-oya and Bandarawela was heavier than in the preceding year, consequent on the building of a new station (including residential accommodation for the Station Master) at Pattipola and to a portion of the cost of improvements at Nanu-oya being charged to this section, together with its proportion of the increase in the permanent way material stocking account. In Locomotive and Traffic charges small decreases on both sections are consequent on a reduction in the train mileage.

Coast Line.

Receipts.—The principal increases are goods Rs. 43,004, parcels Rs. 6,055, and season tickets Rs. 6,360, whilst in ordinary passenger traffic there has been a decrease of Rs. 30,018, due, as already explained, to the increase in the number of season ticket-holders.

Expenditure.—Increases of Rs. 44,980 in locomotive power and Rs. 11,286 in traffic expenditure are due to the train service having been improved to the extent of 24,825 additional train miles during the eight months May to December. The proportion of the increase in the permanent way material stocking account charged to this line is accountable for a increase of Rs. 46,663, and under the head of New Works the outlay has been greater by Rs. 82,836 than in 1901, the principal items being the improvements to Slave Island station and the provision of additional rolling stock. That the nett increase in expenditure is only Rs. 62,850 is due to the fact that the cost of maintenance of permanent way was less by Rs. 121,651 than in the preceding year, when extensive renewals of rails and sleepers were carried out.

Matale Line.

Receipts.—There is a decrease in passenger earnings of Rs. 8,518, and an increase in goods traffic of Rs. 1,717, chiefly in tea and cacao.

Expenditure.—It is with regret that I have to record again, after an interval of six years, that the expenditure for this section has exceeded the earnings, notwithstanding the fact that the locomotive expenses have been reduced by the running of one train less in each direction on Sundays since the revision of the train service in May. This is due to an increase of Rs. 19,085 in the cost of maintenance of permanent way and to the debit of Rs. 8,013 on account of the increase in the permanent way materials stocking account.

Kurunegala Line.

Receipts.—This is the only section of the line which shows an all-round increase in the earnings. The principal increases are in passengers Rs. 1,287 and in goods traffic Rs. 6,815.

Expenditure.—There is an increase of Rs. 4,000, principally in maintenance charges.

Northern Extension.

Receipts.—The principal item is Rs. 25,100 for passenger traffic, as the goods traffic only amounted to Rs. 3,180, whilst parcels, horses, cattle, and dogs, and miscellaneous traffic only accounted for about Rs. 800.

Expenditure.—The following are the principal amounts :—Maintenance Rs. 11,744, locomotive power Rs. 23,126, traffic charges Rs. 18,709, and carriages and wagons Rs. 2,288. The figure shown for locomotive power is low, owing to a bill for Rs. 8,414 not having been charged up to the end of the year.

Kelani Valley Section.

Receipts.—The following shows the distribution of receipts :—

	Rs.
Passengers	43,610
Parcels	1,040
Season tickets	183
Horses, cattle, and d	158
Goods	23,996
Miscellaneous	242

Expenditure.—The items under this heading are as follows :—

	Rs.
Maintenance	12,207
Locomotive power	15,819
Traffic charges	18,483
Carriages and wagons	4,947

In the case of coal on this section there was also an item of Rs. 1,238 not charged up to the end of the year.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

General Manager's Office,
May 15, 1903.

CASUALTIES.

Loss of life or serious injury resulted to the following natives when trespassing on the Railway line in defiance of the special notices exhibited and in spite of the efforts of the patrols and others of the Railway Staff to prevent trespassing and to prosecute trespassers :—

January 8.—A child near Mount Lavinia.
January 18.—A man between Mount Lavinia and Dehiwala.
January 29.—A man near Kosgoda.
February 11.—A child between Katukurunda and Paiyagala north.
February 12.—A woman near Ambepussa.
February 20.—A woman between Beruwala and Maggona.
March 14.—A woman between Beruwala and Alutgama.
April 23.—A man between Ambalangoda and Hikkaduwa.
April 25.—A boy on Kalutara bridge.
May 17.—A man near Tellipally, Northern Railway.
June 19.—A woman and three children on Slave Island bridge.
July 13.—A man between Mirigama and Veyangoda.
July 17.—A man near Peradeniya Junction.
August 26.—A man between Ukuwela and Wattegama.
August 30.—A man between Hunupitiya and Ragama.
September 4.—A man at Katukurunda.
September 9.—A man between Wellawatta and Dehiwala.
September 15.—A woman between Angulana and Lunawa.
September 28.—A man on Northern Extension.
October 8.—A man between Waga and Kosgama.
October 15.—A woman between Kadigamuwa and Alagalla.
November 6.—A girl between Dodanduwa and Hikkaduwa.
November 12.—A man between Alutgama and Kosgoda.
November 16.—A girl near Ukuwela.
A man between Diyatalawa and Bandarawela.
December 4.—A man near Kelaniya.
December 10.—A boy between Kelaniya and Hunupitiya.
December 18.—A man between Henaratgoda and Veyangoda.
December 21.—A man on Panadure bridge.
December 22.—Mr. Clementi Smith, District Engineer, Public Works Department, Matale, was severely injured in attempting to enter a train in motion from Kandy to Matale.

Accidents to Members of the Railway Staff.

January 19.—Gateman Suppan found murdered in his gatehouse between Diyatalawa and Bandarawela.
February 6.—Engine cleaner Ranna run over and killed in Kandy yard.
July 10.—Under Guard Jansz met with an accident by falling off the footboard of the Down Mail near Nanu-oya.
August 4.—Patrol Pitchemuttu met with an accident in No. 3 tunnel.
August 28.—A Ways and Works cooly run over and killed in Kandy yard.
September 14.—Lampman Paron met with an accident by falling of a vehicle of a ballast train.
October 20.—A Ways and Works cooly run over between Ohiya and Haputale.
November 29.—Pointsman Packeer run over and killed in Nawalapitiya yard.

Calendar of Events.

January 1.—Railway Stores taken over from the Controller of Government Stores.

March 5.—Grand Dukes Kyrill and Bovil of Vladimivovitch travelled to Kandy.

March 11.—First section of the Northern Extension, Kankesanturai to Chavakachcheri, opened by His Excellency the Governor.

March 19.—Rockslip between Ballany and Kadugannawa, Up express delayed over two hours.

May 1.—New train service brought into operation.

May 1.—Mr. N. J. Price, District Locomotive Superintendent, appointed as Assistant Locomotive Engineer.

Earth and rock slip near Alagalla.

May 4.—Slip cleared and line re-opened for traffic.

May 5.—Departure of Mr. W. Cantrell, Engineer of Ways and Works, to England on three months' leave prior to retirement.

Departure to Australia on leave of absence of Mr. A. G. Perman, Traffic Superintendent.

May 12.—Collision between 11.35 A.M. Down Train from Kandy and a Down Ballast Special between Ambepussa and Mirigama.

August 3.—Departure to England on leave of absence of Mr. T. A. Wylie, Accountant.

August 5.—Mr. A. Paton Gray, Assistant Engineer, promoted to Engineer, Ways and Works.

August 7.—Engine and a few wagons of 5 P.M. train *ex* Matara derailed in Galle yard owing to wrong setting of points.

August 8.—Arrival of Mr. A. G. Perman, Traffic Superintendent, from leave of absence.

September 13.—Collision between 7.10 A.M. Down Train from Kandy and 7.35 A.M. Up Train from Colombo at Ambepussa station.

September 15.—Opening of second section of the Northern Extension, Chavakachcheri to Pallai.
Opening of first section of the Kelani Valley Extension, Colombo to Avisawella.

October 15.—New Railway Ordinance came into force.

November 11.—Serious landslip between Wattegama and Ukuwela, through traffic suspended.

November 21.—Subsidence of line between Haputale and Diyatalawa, through traffic suspended till 1st January, 1903.

November 25.—Line between Wattegama and Ukuwela re-opened to traffic.

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTANT FOR 1902.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the usual tables giving details of the receipts, expenditure, and work done by the Railway (including particulars furnished by the Chief Resident Engineers of the capital outlay on the Northern, Uda Pussellawa, and Kelani Valley Extensions under construction) during the year ending 31st December, 1902.

Personal.—On the 3rd August I left Ceylon for England on six months' leave, and as on previous occasions Mr. E. H. Wade, the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, had charge of this Department during my absence.

Establishment.—The following additions to the staff of the Department have been made in the course of the year :—

Two junior clerks for the strengthening of the Check Office and one messenger for the Correspondence Branch ; two clerks (one each) for the Audit and Check Offices and one pay clerk for Jaffna on account of the opening of the Northern Extension ; seven clerks, viz., two for the Audit Branch, one Assistant Bookkeeper, two for the Check Office, one for the Correspondence Branch and one pay clerk, also one ticket counter, one ticket checker, and one messenger on account of the Kelani Valley Extension.

Office Accommodation.—In my report for 1901 I stated that it was almost a matter of impossibility to make room for any additional staff in the existing offices, and in order to provide for the work of the Northern and Kelani Valley Extensions it has consequently been found necessary to convert the building formerly used as a Railway School into a temporary office, in which the Statistical, Parcels, and Ticket Checking Branches are now located. This is doubtless the best temporary arrangement that could be made ; but it cannot be considered satisfactory, as supervision is necessarily restricted, and a good deal of time is lost in journeys between the two offices.

The school has been transferred to the clerks' tiffin room in the adjacent building, and the only place now available for upwards of 100 clerks, ticket checkers, and counters to take their meals is in the enclosed end verandah of the temporary office.

Expenditure.—The cost of working my Department for the year amounted to Rs. 92,611, an increase over 1901 of Rs. 12,612, details of which are given in Table No. 11. The principal increase is under the head of Salaries, due to the extra staff appointed consequent on the extensions of the line and to the ordinary annual increments of salary.

In comparison with other Railways, the total cost of the Accountant's Branch on this Railway will at first sight appear to be high, but this is entirely due to three causes, namely, to the cost of the Travelling Ticket Inspecting Staff and the expenditure on tickets, dating presses, &c., being charged to this Department instead of to the Traffic Department, and to a good deal of work being done in this office which on other Railways is dealt with in the office of the Secretary, Agent, or General Manager.

Financial Transactions.—A considerable increase to the work of the Audit, Bookkeeper's, and Cashier's Branches was brought about from the 1st January, 1902, by the transfer to Railway control of the Railway Stores, which had previously formed a Branch of the Colonial Stores Department. The receipts and payments made on account of the Stores Branch amounted to Rs. 4,281,280, thereby bringing up the total financial transactions of this Department to Rs. 17,452,505, or Rs. 4,475,016 in excess of the amount dealt with in 1901.

In the absence of a bank at Jaffna, the cash receipts and payments on account of the Northern Extension are being transacted through the local Kachcheri, the Government Agent of the Northern Province acting as Banker for the Railway until such time as the line is opened throughout and direct communication with Colombo is established.

Railway Stores and Materials.—The freight charges written off on permanent way material, coal, and other stores carried in traffic wagons for the Ways and Works and Locomotive Departments amounted to Rs. 147,756, or Rs. 11,322 less than in the preceding year, owing to less re-laying having been done by the Maintenance Department. This does not include firewood for the Locomotive Department, for the free transport of which traffic wagons and vans were run 207,276 miles during the year.

Ticket Irregularities.—There has been an increase of nearly 100 cases detected by the Travelling Ticket Inspector and his staff of persons travelling without proper tickets, the number being 1,593, as against 1,504 in 1901. Only 15 prosecutions were undertaken, and fines amounting to Rs. 127·50 were imposed. The amount of the excess fares recovered consequent on the discovery of irregularities by the travelling ticket examiners was Rs. 699·93, or Rs. 20·73 less than in the preceding year. As stated in my last report, I consider the present staff of one Inspector and two examiners insufficient to thoroughly patrol the whole line. On the Northern Extension the pay clerk performs the duties of a Travelling Ticket Inspector in addition to his ordinary duties.

Notes on Statistical Results shown in Table No. 1.

Coaching Vehicle Mileage and Earnings.—The large increase of 940,561 in the mileage run by coaching vehicles is distributed as under : Coast Line 349,815, Main Line 179,592, Nanu-oya and Bandarawela section 62,123, Northern Extension 187,251, and Kelani Valley Line 186,875 ; whilst the Matale and Kurunegala Branches show decreases of 12,078 and 13,018 respectively. The additional mileage on the Coast and Main Lines has been run in face of a decrease in the passenger receipts, for the purpose of giving an improved train service and increased accommodation ; and this, taken in conjunction with the small amount of the passenger traffic on the Northern Extension, has resulted in a decrease in the earnings per coaching vehicle per mile of nearly 1½ cent, viz., from cents 24·08 to 22·63.

Goods Vehicle Mileage and Earnings.—The slight decrease of 1,923 miles in the total mileage run by goods vehicles is brought about by a reduction of 131,223 miles in stone wagons worked to and from Mahara Quarry for the Harbour Works Department. In the mileage of ordinary goods wagons there has been a nett increase of 129,300 miles, due to an improvement in the Coast Line traffic; but whilst the earnings per goods vehicle per mile show a small increase of ·14 cents, the all-round earnings of the goods trucks in traffic were actually less by Rs. 307 per vehicle, partly owing to the small amount of work done by the trucks shipped to Jaffna for the Northern Extension, and partly to the average number of vehicles in traffic being 65 in excess of the number in the preceding year.

Average Load of Goods Vehicles.—The remarks in the preceding paragraph also explain the decrease in the tonnage hauled per goods vehicle of 1,895 tons. The average load per vehicle per trip of 3·522 tons is a slight improvement (·002 of a ton) over the load carried in 1901, and bearing in mind the fact that a considerable proportion of our roadside traffic consists of small consignments of native produce, such as plantains and vegetables, which cause a lot of light loading, this result may be considered very satisfactory.

Average Load of Passenger Carriages.—Again this year a decrease is recorded in the average number of passengers conveyed per vehicle, the number being 10·70 compared with 11·37 in 1901 and 12·32 in 1900, and this decrease is almost entirely due to the running of additional and longer trains on the Coast Line.

Overcrowding in certain trains by which the majority of the second and third class season ticket-holders travel to and from the offices in Colombo is very often due to passengers insisting upon crowding into particular trains. These trains are already made up to the fullest possible loads, but careful observation has shown that seating accommodation is generally available in trains immediately preceding and following the ones concerning which complaints of overcrowding are most frequently made.

As a matter of fact, the average loading of passenger carriages on the Coast Line is lower than that for the Railway taken as a whole, the average for 1902 being only 9·90 passengers per vehicle.

T. A. WYLIE,
Accountant and Assistant General Manager.

Colombo, May 14, 1903.

Table 1.—Abstract of Chief Statistical Figures relating to the Working of the Railway in 1902 compared with 1901.

Details.			1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original capital cost, open lines		Rs.	53,090,104	58,556,733	5,466,629	—
Cost to December 31, including additional accommodation		,,	57,970,083	63,436,712	5,466,629	—
Capital outstanding on January 1		,,	32,229,610	32,067,372	—	162,238
Total miles open on December 31		Miles	297⅛	368½	71⅜	—
Average miles open during the year		,,	297⅛	328⅜	31¼	—
Train miles run (traffic only)		,,	1,332,109	1,414,340	82,231	—
Train miles run (service)		,,	23,913	27,152	3,239	—
Gross tons hauled one mile		Tons	328,551,173	342,968,155	14,416,982	—
Gross receipts		Rs.	7,938,131	7,975,506	37,375	—
Colonial Classification	Total expenditure, including new works and additional rolling stock paid from revenue	,,	4,736,701	4,907,101	170,400	—
	Profit	,,	3,201,430	3,068,405	—	133,025
	Profit per cent. on original outlay	Per cent.	6·03	5·24	—	·79
	Profit per cent. on original cost, including additional accommodation, to December 31	,,	5·52	4·84	—	·68
	Profit per cent. on capital outstanding on January 1	,,	9·93	9·57	—	·36
	Interest paid on loans	Rs.	1,235,178	1,365,665	130,487	—
	Nett earnings after payment of interest	,,	1,966,252	1,702,740	—	263,512
	Percentage of total expenditure to gross receipts	per cent.	59·67	61·53	1·86	—
	Per mile of line open — Receipts	Rs.	26,716	24,288	—	2,428
	Per mile of line open — Working expenses	,,	15,942	14,944	—	998
	Per mile of line open — Profit	,,	10,774	9,344	—	1,430
	Per train mile — Receipts	,,	5·96	5·64	—	·32
	Per train mile — Working expenses	,,	3·56	3·47	—	·09
	Per train mile — Profit	,,	2·40	2·17	—	·23
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles — Receipts	,,	24·16	23·25	—	·91
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles — Working expenses	,,	14·41	14·31	—	·10
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles — Profit	,,	9·75	8·94	—	·81
Expenditure on new works and rolling stock added to Capital Account		,,	9,629	Nil	—	9,629
Coaching Traffic	Receipts from passenger traffic	,,	2,793,848	2,813,080	19,232	—
	Receipts from other coaching traffic	,,	274,835	284,126	9,291	—
	Total receipts from coaching traffic	,,	3,068,683	3,097,206	28,523	—
	Number of ordinary passengers carried	Pass:	5,503,228	5,549,338	46,110	—
	Passenger's unit mileage (including season tickets)	,,	116,507,342	118,790,870	2,283,528	—

	Details.		1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coaching Traffic	Tons of other coaching carried	Tons	7,908	8,710	802	—
	Other coaching traffic, ton miles	„	508,532	563,544	55,012	—
	Average sum received for carrying one ordinary passenger one mile	Cents	2·54	·2·53	—	·01
	Average fare paid per ordinary passenger	Rs.	·49	·49	—	—
	Average distance travelled per ordinary passenger	Miles	19·36	19·37	·01	—
	Coaching freight, ton miles	Tons	9,829,119	10,066,815	237,696	—
	Do. dead weight, ton miles	„	169,492,588	182,830,119	13,337,531	—
	Total coaching (freight and dead weight)	„	179,321,707	192,896,934	13,575,227	—
Goods and Live Stock Traffic	Receipts from ordinary goods traffic	Rs.	4,676,343	4,711,292	34,949	—
	Receipts from stone traffic	„	55,498	41,316	—	14,182
	Receipts from live stock	„	40,706	32,966	—	7,740
	Total goods receipts	„	4,772,547	4,785,574	13,027	—
	Ordinary goods carried	Tons	376,199	396,552	20,353	—
	Materials carried for Railway extensions	„	5,063	8,280	3,217	—
	Railway materials for open lines and other goods carried free	„	55,389	51,213	—	4,176
	Total goods carried in Railway wagons	„	436,651	456,045	19,394	—
	Stone carried	„	83,896	62,712	—	21,184
	Total goods tonnage	„	520,547	518,757	—	1,790
	Number of live stock carried	No.	40,571	34,439	—	6,132
	Average sum received for carrying one ton of goods one mile	Cents	13·60	13·53	—	·07
	Average freight paid per ton of goods	Rs.	9·09	9·16	·07	—
	Average distance travelled per ton of goods	Miles	66·84	67·69	·85	—
	Freight tons hauled one mile	Tons	35,210,478	35,431,892	221,414	—
	Dead weight do.	„	114,018,988	114,639,328	620,340	—
	Total weight do.	„	149,229,466	150,071,220	841,754	—
Miscellaneous receipts		Rs.	96,901	92,727	—	4,174
Engines	With traffic trains	Miles	1,332,109	1,414,340	82,231	—
	Assisting traffic trains	„	203,526	199,185	—	4,341
	Light engines for traffic purposes	„	49,033	60,326	11,293	—
	Service (including light engines)	„	24,462	27,681	3,219	—
	Shunting	„	224,564	245,997	21,433	—
	Total	„	1,833,694	1,947,529	113,835	—
	Average miles per engine per day, including Sundays	„	52·19	50·34	—	1·85
	Average earnings per engine	Rs.	79,204	74,366	—	4,838
	Do. per traffic mile	„	4·33	4·11	—	·22
Train miles	Coaching	Miles	703,717	841,349	137,632	—
	Goods	„	628,392	572,991	—	55,401
	Total traffic	„	1,332,109	1,414,340	82,231	—
	Service	„	23,913	27,152	3,239	—
	Total	„	1,356,022	1,441,492	85,470	—
	Average per day, including Sundays (traffic only)	„	3,650	3,875	225	—
	Average earnings per train mile (traffic only)	Rs.	5·96	5·64	—	·32
Vehicles	Traffic	Miles	22,883,271	23,821,909	938,638	—
	Service	„	409,801	447,091	37,290	—
	Total	„	23,293,072	24,269,000	975,928	—
	Average earnings per coaching vehicle	Rs.	6,076·60	5,746·21	—	330·39
	Average earnings per goods vehicle, excluding stone traffic	„	4,917·79	4,610·55	—	307·24
	Number of coaching vehicles hauled one mile	Vehicles	12,746,321	13,686,882	940,561	—
	Average earnings per passenger vehicle per mile	Cents	27·26	25·34	—	1·92
	Average number of passengers per vehicle	Pass.	11·37	10·70	—	·67
	Goods and live stock vehicles hauled one mile	Vehicles	10,136,950	10,135,027	—	1,923
	Average earnings per goods vehicle per mile (including brakes)	Cents	47·08	47·22	·14	—
	Average load of a goods vehicle	Tons	3·473	3·495	—	·022
	Average load of a goods vehicle, excluding stone	„	3·520	3·522	·002	—
Load moved per goods wagon (exclusive of live stock)		„	481	469	—	12
Tons of goods moved one mile per wagon		„	37,208	35,313	—	1,895
Average number of engines		No.	99	106	7	—
Average number of vehicles per engine		Vehicles	12·65	12·41	—	·24
Average number of vehicles per train		„	17·18	16·84	—	·34

Northern Extension.

Table 2.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various Main Headings of Work, showing the Amount expended up to 31st December, 1902.

Distinctive Letter.	Description of Work.	Expenditure incurred up to 31st December, 1902.		Total Amount expended to 31st December, 1902.
		Local.	Crown Agents.	
	Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A	Felling trees and clearing land	63,570 37	—	63,570 37
B	Earthwork { Rock	97,334 99	—	97,334 99
	Earth	353,825 86	—	353,825 86
C	Bridges	399,004 32	1,579 4	400,583 36
D	Culverts	161,953 11	—	161,953 11
E	Permanent way	447,271 33	2,293 23	449,564 56
F	Switches and crossings	8,796 28	—	8,796 28
G	Fencing	3,736 78	92,413 1	96,149 79
H	Level crossings	30,574 46	—	30,574 46
I	Metalling roads	16,615 83	—	16,615 83
J	Stations	257,557 31	105,328 36	362,885 67
K	Miscellaneous works	58,595 26	14,667 97	73,263 23
L	Contingencies	18,209 3	—	18,209 3
	General charges on construction works ...	58,595 40	5,391 28	63,986 68
	General stores	45,081 24	114,315 53	159,396 77
	Medical expenses	26,686 44	—	26,686 44
	Maintenance charges	1,261 25	—	1,261 25
	Schedule No. 2.			
M	Electric telegraph	29,999 8	—	29,999 8
N	Land and compensation	196,227 84	—	196,227 84
O	Engineering and administration { Preliminary charges ...	76,103 87	59,682 87	135,786 74
	Construction charges ...	193,176 77	22,487 7	215,663 84
P	Wrought and cast iron in bridge superstructures...			
P *a*	Wrought and cast iron in bridge cast iron cylinder piers, and bracings to same, including bolts, nuts, and connections			
P *b*	Wrought and cast iron in wrought iron cylinder piers, including caps, bracings, and all connections	13,443 12	408,189 15	421,632 27
P *c*	Wrought and cast iron in culvert superstructures			
P *d*	Cast iron in flanged pipes, for irrigation culverts			
Q	Permanent way steel rails			
R	Permanent way fastenings	55,576 46	2,444,855 73	2,500,432 19
S	Switches and crossings			
T	Baltic sleepers			
U	Rolling stock	170,805 69	642,010 66	812,816 35
	Contingencies	—	—	—
		2,784,002 9	3,913,213 90	6,697,215 99
	Extraneous charges	37,218 1	—	37,218 1
		2,784,002 9	3,913,213 90	6,697,215 99
		2,821,220 10	3,913,213 90	6,734,434 0

Kelani Valley Extension.

Table 3.—Statement showing the Amounts of each Main Head of Estimate and the Amount actually expended on each up to December 31, 1902.

Distinctive Letter.	Description of Work.	Estimated Amount.	Total Amount of Estimate.	Amount expended to Date.	Total Amount expended to Date.
	Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A	Felling trees and clearing land ...	17,604 0		18,078 46	
B	Earthwork	535,993 0		593,534 32	
C	Bridges	578,377 0		526,031 48	
D	Culverts	271,711 0		336,115 55	
E	Permanent way	216,798 0		231,099 31	
F	Switches and crossings				
G	Level crossings	10,621 0		4,716 55	
H	Metalling and gravelling roads ...	32,398 0		37,780 15	
I	Stations	321,100 0		238,696 70	
J	Miscellaneous works.	22,019 0		24,824 55	
K	Contingencies	200,662 0		—	
	General charges on construction works ...	—		80,555 59	
	General stores	—		269,810 9	
			2,207,283 0		2,361,242 75
	Schedule No. 2.				
L	Electric telegraph	41,022 0		34,686 88	
M	Land and compensation	350,613 0		340,735 11	
N	Engineering and administration ...	244,883 0		241,417 0	
O	Steel in bridge girders and cast iron in bed plates	214,721 0		158,180 83	
O *a*	Wrought and cast iron in well curbs and cylinders	32,701 0		33,556 45	
O *b*	Steel in culvert girders	18,741 0		21,226 23	
P	Permanent way steel rails ...	440,947 0		465,250 73	
Q	Permanent way fastenings ...	106,966 0		111,367 71	
R	Switches and crossings	28,647 0		26,460 44	
S	Karri and Jarrah sleepers ...	260,365 0		266,332 48	
T	Rolling stock	644,500 0		703,073 68	
U	Contingencies	238,411 0		—	
			2,622,517 0		2,402,287 54
			4,829,800 0		4,763,530 29

Uda Pussellawa Extension.

Table 4.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various Main Headings of the Work, showing the Amount expended up to December 31, 1902.

Distinctive Letter.	Description of Work.	Expenditure incurred up to 31st December, 1902.		Total Amount expended to 31st December, 1902.
		Local.	Crown Agents.	
	Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A	Earthwork { Rock	43,473 77	—	43,473 77
	Earth	43,333 85	—	43,333 85
B	Bridges	19,654 37	—	19,654 37
C	Culverts	55,810 58	—	55,810 58
D	Retaining walls	9,486 97	—	9,486 97
E	Permanent way	32,843 41	465 16	33,308 57
F	Switches and crossings	—	—	—
G	Level crossings	358 11	—	358 11
H	Metalling roads	5,034 33	—	5,034 33
I	Stations	23,121 19	16,516 67	39,637 86
J	Miscellaneous works	7,054 75	—	7,054 75
K	Contingencies :—			
	General charges on construction works ...	44,203 14	637 87	44,841 1
	General stores	37,007 42	8,448 23	45,455 65
	Schedule No. 2.			
L	Electric telegraphs	18 30	—	18 30
M	Land and compensation	137,000 23	—	137,000 23
N	Engineering and administration construction ...	22,691 82	14,685 42	37,377 24
O	Wrought and cast iron in bridge and culvert superstructures	725 85	13,922 76	14,648 61
P 1	Permanent way steel rails	21,430 12	200,790 49	222,220 61
P 2	Permanent way fastenings			
P 3	Switches and crossings	328 43	9,725 47	10,053 90
P 4	Karri and Jarrah sleepers	60,243 15	66,228 56	126,471 71
Q	Rolling stock	314 61	93,376 97	93,691 58
	Contingencies	—	—	—
		564,134 40	424,797 60	988,932 0
	Extraneous charges	6,627 34	—	6,627 34
	Engineering and administration preliminary charges	42,543 81	4,693 21	47,237 2
		49,171 15	4,693 21	53,864 36
		564,134 40	424,797 60	988,932 0
		613,305 55	429,490 81	1,042,796 36

Table 5.—General Revenue Account for the Year 1902 (Railway Form).

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Maintenance	944,983	44	Passengers	2,813,080	16
Exchange Compensation ...	673	94	Special Trains	18,719	0
Locomotive Charges :—			Horses	15,917	97
General Superintendence ...	23,202	5	Carriages	6,316	12
Exchange Compensation :—			Bicycles	7,568	78
Locomotive Power... ...	1,716,629	68	Dogs and other small Animals ...	5,037	83
Exchange Compensation ...	4,533	99	Parcels	174,027	43
Carriages and Wagons ...	266,138	6	Mails	56,538	37
Exchange Compensation ...	397	76	Merchandise	4,752,607	60
Plant and Machinery ...	29,714	12	Live Stock	32,966	28
Traffic Charges :—			Rent	30,549	77
General Superintendence ...	63,984	25	Warehouse Rent	7,260	94
Exchange Compensation ...	894	83			
Traffic Charges	549,378	49	Miscellaneous :—		
Running Staff	191,170	70	Rs. c.		
Exchange Compensation ...	3,868	98	Ways and Works Dept. ... 15,065 60		
Telegraph	69,114	78	Locomotive Department... 20,756 57		
General Charges :—			Traffic do. ... 19,072 39		
General Manager's Department ...	21,962	3	Accountant's do. ... 11 50		
Exchange Compensation ...	1,072	48	General Managers ... 10 0		
Accountant's Department ...	92,089	22		54,916	6
Exchange Compensation ...	521	84			
Auditor-General's Department ...	4,134	75			
Stores Department ...	27,316	3			
Crown Agents' Allowance ...	1,035	1			
Salary of Consulting Engineers ...	3,748	18			
Charges incurred in England ...	4,774	39			
Deposit Stocking account ...	139,989	18			
New Works	745,773	13			
	4,907,101	31			
Balance ...	3,068,405	0			
Total ...	7,975,506	31	Total ...	7,975,506	31

Table 6.—General Revenue Account for the Year 1902 (Colonial Form).

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	1,175,920	73	Coaching	3,097,205	66
Allowance to Crown Agents ...	1,035	1	Merchandise	4,752,607	60
Other Charges	2,972,408	62	Live Stock	32,966	28
New Works	745,773	13	Miscellaneous :— Rs. c.		
Exchange Compensation ...	11,963	82	Rent ... 30,549 77		
	4,907,101	31	Warehouse Rent ... 7,260 94		
Profit on working ...	3,068,405	0	Miscellaneous ... 54,916 6		
				92,726	77
Total ...	7,975,506	31	Total ...	7,975,506	31

Dr. Table 7.—Nett Revenue Account for the Year 1902. *Cr.*

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Interest and commission on Sterling Loans for—					Balance General Revenue Account ...	3,068,405	0
Nanu-oya Railway ...	597,340	85					
Matale Railway ...	162,306	95					
Haputale Railway ...	202,753	39					
Interest & commission on 3 per cent. Sterling Loans for Matara, Kurunegala, Galle, Bandarawela, Main, & Haputale Lines	175,891	21					
			1,138,292	40			
Interest & commission on 4 per cent. Local Loans for Galle, Kurunegala, & Bandarawela Lines	—		99,955	0			
Half interest on Loans of £1,400,000 for Northern, Kelani Valley, and Uda Pussellawa extensions, and quarters for Railway Guards ...	—		127,417	43*			
Sinking Fund on Nanu-oya Railway Sterling Loan ...	148,359	87					
Matale Railway do. ...	40,507	54					
Haputale Railway do. ...	67,500	26					
Sinking Fund on 3 per cent. Sterling Loans for Matara, Kurunegala, Galle, Bandarawela, Main, & Haputale Lines	58,551	51					
			314,919	18			
Sinking Fund on 4 per cent. Local Loans for Galle, Kurunegala, & Bandarawela Lines	—		24,666	0			
Balance available for Colonial purposes, *i.e.*, as dividend on capital invested in Railways	—		1,705,250	1			
			1,363,154	99			
			3,068,405	0		3,068,405	0

* This amount represents only half the interest chargeable, as the other half is to be treated as a part expense in connection with the raising of the loan.

Table 8.—Statement of Expenditure for Heavy and New Works for 1902.

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Heads of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December, 1901.	Expenditure in 1902.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
—	Three bungalows at Bandarawela...	13,872 0 1,450 0	New Works	11,947 81	3,374 19	15,322 0	—	—
968	Improvements to Slave Island station	156,000 0	do.	17,956 31	128,727 49	146,683 80	9,316 20	—
904	Lines for uniform staff at Peradeniya Junction ...	3,720 0	do.	3,380 15	216 0	3,596 15	123 85	—
903	Improvements to Gampola station	7,374 0	do.	7,267 75	100 0	7,367 75	6 25	—
900 902	Bungalows for staff at Hatton ...	21,280 0	do.	15,240 10	5,950 6	21,190 16	89 84	—
834 899	Improvements to lavatories ...	20,000 0	do.	18,838 65	860 87	19,699 52	300 48	—
911	Lines for locomotive staff at Bandarawela	2,900 0	do.	2,024 30	797 13	2,821 43	78 57	—
898	New machinery, Ways and Works Department	4,000 0	do.	—	3,999 12	3,999 12	0 88	—
895	Repairs to Panadure bridge ...	15,141 0	do.	15,095 56	42 67	15,138 23	2 77	—
859	New carriage shop at Colombo ...	53,018 0	do.	43,280 67	4,245 92	47,526 59	5,491 41	—
932 934	Goods shed at Ulapane ...	15,947 0	do.	13,739 12	2,000 0	15,739 12	207 88	—
937	Retaining wall at Nawalapitiya ...	10,000 0	do.	5,570 7	4,366 91	9,936 98	63 2	—
—	Verandahs for Haputale and Bandarawela	1,710 0 42 62	do.	1,710 0	42 62	1,752 62	—	—
—	Six four-wheeled iron wagons ...	25,200 0	do.	—	19,553 23	19,553 23	5,646 77	—
—	Five cattle wagons ...	13,500 0	do.	12,357 69	1,128 75	13,486 44	13 56	—
—	Six iron bogie low sides ...	65,100 0	do.	—	34,155 41	34,155 41	30,944 59	—
—	Forty covered goods wagons ...	112,000 0	do.	67,712 3	33,441 79	101,153 82	10,846 18	—
—	Four bogie thirds ...	42,000 0	do.	19,492 99	18,535 79	38,028 78	3,971 22	—
—	Two bogie thirds and brakes ...	20,600 0	do.	10,795 47	9,707 79	20,503 26	96 74	—
—	Two bogie tri-composites ...	26,000 0	do.	12,756 0	13,241 46	25,997 46	2 54	—
—	One oil tank wagon ...	6,250 0	do.	5,964 9	35 84	5,999 93	250 7	—
1,031	New goods shed for Ukuwela ...	2,785 0	do.	—	2,693 51	2,693 51	91 49	—
1,057	Lengthening of platform to 450 ft, New Peradeniya ...	1,586 0	do.	—	1,477 69	1,477 69	108 31	—
1,078	Extension of goods shed, Hatton...	18,590 0	do.	—	13,108 19	13,108 19	5,481 81	—
1,036	Staff lines at Alagalla ...	864 0	do.	—	809 5	809 5	54 95	—
1,037	Uniform staff lines at Ahangama	459 0	do.	—	457 94	457 94	1 6	—
919	Bungalow for clerks at Peradeniya Junction ...	4,861 0	do.	—	4,787 69	4,787 69	73 31	—
1,053	Lamp and store room, Hunupitiya	877 0	do.	—	871 74	871 74	5 26	—
1,035	New bungalows for staff at Nawalapitiya ...	20,000 0	do.	—	16,609 19	16,609 19	3,390 81	—
1,043	Quarters for Goods Clerk at Talawakele	5,406 0	do.	—	2,248 82	2,248 82	3,157 18	—
1,056	Additional and improved accommodation at Nanu-oya ...	60,000 0	do.	—	29,978 27	29,978 27	30,021 73	—
—	Tyer's Tablet System ...	27,127 0	do.	—	27,127 0	27,127 0	—	—
955	Repairs to station and goods shed, Galle	2,961 0	do	—	2,693 2	2,693 2	267 98	—
1,132	Repairs to Colombo Terminus station	5,000 0	do.	—	4,878 56	4,878 56	121 44	—
1,049	Interlocking signals at road side stations	20,000 0	do.	—	17,043 18	17,043 18	2,956 82	—
1,018	Water supply for engines at Galle	2,391 0	do.	—	2,389 59	2,389 59	1 41	—
1,061	Passing siding at Angulana ...	3,992 0	do.	—	3,952 96	3,952 96	39 4	—
—	Extension of new telegraph line, Ambalangoda to Galle ...	13,218 0	do.	—	13,218 0	13,218 0	—	—
1,054	Filling up swamp at Kosgoda ...	775 0	do.	—	742 9	742 9	32 91	—
1,013	Reconstruction of Getambe viaduct	25,483 0	do.	—	21,555 50	21,555 50	3,927 50	—
1,046	Lines for patrols, Kadugannawa Incline	3,456 0	do.	—	3,370 13	3,370 13	85 87	—
1,047	Lines for Ways and Works coolies, Kadugannawa Incline ...	4,984 0	do.	—	4,884 37	4,884 37	99 63	—
1,026	Room for drivers at running shed, Colombo	1,086 0	do.	—	990 17	990 17	95 83	—
—	Fitting existing stock with vacuum brake	20,000 0	do.	—	19,796 4	19,796 4	203 96	—
—	New machinery and cost of erecting	17,315 0	do.	—	17,141 51	17,141 51	173 49	—
—	Two engines	90,000 0 15,000 0	do.	—	102,809 44	102,809 44	2,190 56	—
—	Three bogie goods brake vans ...	9,648 0	do.	—	4,034 3	4,034 3	5,613 97	—
—	Twenty covered goods wagons ...	25,000 0	do.	—	25,944 44	25,944 44	—	944 44
—	Four bogie thirds	24,580 0	do.	—	25,023 54	25,023 54	—	443 54
—	One bogie tri-composite ...	7,382 0	do.	—	7,116 35	7,116 35	265 65	—
—	One bogie first and second composite	9,257 0	do.	—	7,147 89	7,147 89	2,109 11	—
—	Two bogie brake thirds ...	11,894 0	do.	—	10,284 15	10,284 15	1,609 85	—
—	Four bogie second and third composites	27,192 0	do.	—	21,711 9	21,711 9	5,480 91	—
—	Electric light for General Manager's bungalow... ...	976 0	do.	—	976 0	976 0	—	—

Table 8—*continued.*

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Heads of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December, 1901.	Expenditure in 1902.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
—	Lightning conductor for Railway offices	600 0	New Works	—	525 69	525 69	74 31	—
—	Shelves and compartments to the Railway stores ...	2,386 63	do.	—	2,422 88	2,422 88	—	36 25
1,112	Water closets to ladies' waiting rooms at Mount Lavinia, Moratuwa, Panadure, and Kalutara South	1,116 0	do.	—	1,081 21	1,081 21	34 79	—
1,135	Spiked corrugated fencing round the latrines at Moratuwa ...	372 0	do.	—	240 65	240 65	131 35	—
1,120	New lavatory at Mount Lavinia ...	2,436 0	do.	—	2,399 52	2,399 52	36 48	—
1,116	Conversion of the old lavatory at Mount Lavinia into a lamp and storeroom	263 0	do.	—	253 80	253 80	9 20	—
—	Renewing the gas lamps at the Pettah station... ...	146 50	do.	—	146 50	146 50	—	—
—	Repairs to Station Master's house at Wellawatta... ...	889 56	do.	—	708 87	708 87	180 69	—
964	New office and quarters for Telegraph Master, Pattipola ...	8,003 0	do.	—	7,303 8	7,303 8	699 92	—
1,140	Wooden tank and well at Mount Lavinia	1,607 0	do.	—	1,602 79	1,602 79	4 21	—
1,190	Rebuilding Foreman Platelayer's bungalow, Hatton ...	1,453 0	do.	—	1,437 29	1,437 29	15 71	—
1,165	Sinking a well at Alawwa station	150 0	do.	—	55 75	55 75	94 25	—
1,143	Closets and urinals for first and second class passengers, Hatton	1,657 0	do.	—	1,296 56	1,296 56	360 44	—
1,123	New gate house No. 18 at Galle ...	650 0	do.	—	649 76	649 76	0 14	—
1,141	Closets and urinals for first and second class passengers, Kollupitiya	1,657 0	do.	—	1,533 90	1,533 90	123 10	—
1,179	Temporary platform at Pettah ...	409 0	do.	—	406 16	406 16	2 84	—
—	Almirah for sleeping car tickets ...	180 27	do.	—	175 52	175 52	4 75	—
1,189	Sinking a well at New Peradeniya (half cost)	189 50	do.	—	187 59	187 59	1 91	—
1,148	Cement concreting verandah of Kosgoda station ...	126 0	do.	—	125 86	125 86	0 24	—
1,157	Cement concreting verandah of Ambalangoda with fish depôt	273 0	do.	—	266 70	266 70	6 30	—
1,149	Cement concreting verandah of Balapitiya	126 0	do.	—	108 88	108 88	17 12	—
1,150	Cement concreting verandah of Dodanduwa	126 0	do.	—	120 61	120 61	5 39	—
1,151	Cement concreting verandah of Gintota	126 0	do.	—	120 85	120 85	5 15	—
1,152	Cement concreting verandah of Talpe	126 0	do.	—	118 29	118 29	7 71	—
1,153	Cement concreting verandah of Ahangama	126 0	do.	—	111 61	111 61	14 39	—
1,154	Cement concreting verandah of Weligama	157 50	do.	—	153 57	153 57	3 93	—
1,155	Cement concreting verandah of Kamburugamuwa ...	126 0	do.	—	111 86	111 86	14 14	—
1,156	Cement concreting verandah of Matara	840 0	do.	—	808 78	808 78	31 22	—
1,218	Closets and urinals for third class passengers, Panadure ...	1,038 0	do.	—	927 62	927 62	110 38	—
1,220	Sleeper fence behind the goods shed, Gampola... ...	100 0	do.	—	81 42	81 42	18 58	—
—	Telephone circuit at Nawalapitiya	350 0	do.	—	350 0	350 0	—	—
1,222	Two wooden tanks at Rambukkana	358 0	do.	—	279 54	279 54	78 46	—
—	Shifting wire fence and erecting a gate at Moratuwa ...	100 0	do.	—	75 82	75 82	24 18	—
1,198	Weigh bridge near carriage shop, Colombo	443 0	do.	—	435 20	435 20	7 80	—
1,231	Ladies' waiting room and lavatory at Beruwala ...	896 0	do.	—	894 4	894 4	1 96	—
—	Seven bogie carriages ...	82,000 0 2,887 62	do.	82,000 0	2,887 62	84,887 62	—	—
1,226	Closets and urinals for guards and drivers, Rambukkana ...	1,709 0	do.	—	1,653 76	1,653 76	55 24	—
1,214	Improvements to first and second class urinals, Nawalapitiya ...	396 0	do.	—	276 32	276 32	119 68	—
—	Sunshades for traffic office ...	42 41	do.	—	42 41	42 41	—	—
1,114	Double arm signal at Fort ...	804 0	do.	—	746 64	746 64	57 36	—
—	Overhauling gas pipes at Maradana Junction... ...	32 50	do.	—	32 50	32 50	—	—
1,196	Drain opposite Assistant Locomotive Foreman's bungalow, Kadugannawa	250 0	do.	—	213 89	213 89	36 11	—
1,219	Closets and urinals for third class passengers, Beruwala ...	1,038 0	do.	—	966 4	966 4	71 96	—
—	Site for a well at Mount Lavinia...	155 37	do.	—	155 37	155 37	—	—
—	Telegraph circuit at Polgahawela...	270 0	do.	—	270 0	270 0	—	—

Table 8—*continued.*

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Heads of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December, 1901.	Expenditure in 1902.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
—	Wooden office for ticket collectors at Maradana	400 0	New Works	—	122 30	122 30	277 70	—
1,168	Converting first and second class urinals at Hatton into a parcel room	186 0	do.	—	138 43	138 43	47 57	—
1,228	Converting the existing third class urinals at Rambukkana into a new typed one... ...	1,362 0	do.	—	1,295 48	1,295 48	66 52	—
1,302	Re-metalling goods yard, Colombo	779 0	do.	—	607 93	607 93	171 7	—
1,319	Laying water service for latrines at Kollupitiya	277 0	do.	—	200 0	200 0	77 0	—
1,320	Water service for latrines at Wellawatta	473 0	do.	—	450 0	450 0	23 0	—
1,321	Water service for latrines at Bambalapitiya	389 0	do.	—	350 0	350 0	39 0	—
1,081	Extension of dead and siding at Alutgama by 250 ft. ...	1,191 0	do.	—	1,139 99	1,139 99	51 1	—
1,317	Latrine accommodation for Railway store, Colombo ...	877 0	do.	—	735 95	735 95	141 5	—
—	Fitting up shelves round "A" building for Railway store ...	3,000 0	do.	—	2,214 92	2,214 92	785 8	—
—	Closets and urinals for third class passengers at Peradeniya Junction	1,038 0	do.	—	996 67	996 67	41 33	—
1,238	Extension of telegraph office at Maradana Junction ...	358 0	do.	—	170 50	170 50	187 50	—
1,237	Altering ladies' waiting room at Maradana Junction into ticket office	221 0	do.	—	204 20	204 20	16 80	—
	Total ...	1250988 48		367,128 76	745,783 27 *less 10 14	1112912 3	139,500 68	1,424 23
					745,773 13			

* Amount surcharged on account 1901.

Table 9.—Dates when New Rolling Stock were put into Traffic.

No. of Vehicles.	Description.	Date when put into Traffic.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.													
			First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Coaching Tons.		Goods, Tons.		Cattle, No.		Horses, No.		Carriages, No.	
			Per Vehicle.	Total.	Per Vehicle.	Total.	Per Vehicle.	Total.	Per Vehicle.	Total.	Per Vehicle.	Total.	Per Vehicle.	Total.	Per Vehicle.	Total.	Per Vehicle.	Total.
	Broad Gauge Stock.																	
4	Third class bogies ...	March 27 and April 24, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	96	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Third class and brake bogie composites ...	April 24, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	24	48	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	First and second composites and brake...	August 1, 1902 ...	13	26	17	34	—	—	2½	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Covered goods (four-wheeled)	March 4 and 8, April 10 and 29, May 8, 12, 13, and 26, and June 10, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	480	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Do. (iron)...	June 17, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Do. ...	July 18, August 29, and September 2, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Low-sided bogies (eight-wheeled iron)	June 25 and 27, and July 11, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Horse boxes ...	November 25, 1902...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	—
3	Carriage trucks ...	October 18, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
5	Cattle trucks ...	January 24, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	40	—	—	—	—
	Narrow Gauge Stock.																	
5	First and second class bogie composites ...	September 17, 1902...	12	60	10	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Third class bogies ...	September 17, 1902...	—	—	—	—	53	530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Third class and brake bogie composites ...	September 17, 1902...	—	—	—	—	30	150	1½	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	Covered goods bogies	September 17 and 23 and October 18, 1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 1/10	493½	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	High-sided bogies ...	September 17 and 23, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 1/10	70½	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Low-sided bogies ...	September 17 and 23, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 1/10	42 3/10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Gunpowder van ...	October 18, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 1/10	13 1/10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Oil tank wagon ...	October 18, 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 10.—Carrying Capacity of Vehicles in 1902.

Class of Vehicles.	No. of Vehicles in		First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Coaching, Tons.		Goods, Tons.		Horses, No.		Carriages, No.		Cattle. No.	
	1901	1902	Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity er Vehicle.	Total	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.
BROAD GAUGE STOCK.																		
Coaching: Bogie Stock.																		
Governor's saloon ...	1	1	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State saloon ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspection car ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refreshment cars ...	3	3	18	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	1	1	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleeping cars ...	3	3	14	42	(sleeping capacity)				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class ...	2	2	29	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	1	1	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second class ...	2	2	—	—	56	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	1	1	—	—	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	6	6	—	—	40	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	49	53	—	—	—	—	96	5088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	100	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooly carriages ...	8	8	—	—	—	—	86	688	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Composites, first and second class...	5	5	21	105	24	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	2	2	12	24	20	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	2	2	16	32	25	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	2	2	15	30	25	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	4	4	18	72	23	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	3	3	14	42	16	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	1	1	18	18	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. (can be used as sleeping cars)...	4	4	22	88	20	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. first, second, and third class ...	1	1	8	8	20	20	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	2	2	13	26	17	34	24	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Composite brakes refreshment cars	3	3	10	30	—	—	—	—	2½	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. first and second class	2	4	13	52	17	68	—	—	2½	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. first, second, and third class ...	2	2	7	14	9	18	24	48	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. third class ...	32	32	—	—	—	—	48	1536	3	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	40	40	2½	2½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	24	48	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coaching: Four-wheeled Stock.																		
First class saloons... ...	5	5	14	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class	11	11	24	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second class	16	16	—	—	30	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class	93	93	—	—	—	—	48	4464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Composites, first and second class...	9	9	8	72	20	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger vans	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Office vans	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison van	1	1	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse boxes	22	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	78	—	—	—	—
Carriage trucks	17	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	—
Fish trucks	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods: Bogie Stock.																		
Covered goods, wagons ...	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	252	—	—	—	—	—	—
Low-sided wagons (wood) ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (iron) ...	12	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	450	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods and brake van composites ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods: Four-wheeled Stock.																		
Covered goods, wagons ...	285	301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	2031¾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	274	314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3768	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (iron) ...	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (do) ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
High-sided wagons ...	108	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	729	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	69	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	828	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (iron) ...	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14½	290	—	—	—	—	—	—
Low-sided wagons* ...	83	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	560¼	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods brake vans	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3½	112	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Of these, 70 are ballast wagons belonging to the Maintenance Department.

Table 10—*continued.*

Class of Vehicles.	No. of Vehicles in		First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Coaching, Tons.		Goods, Tons.		Horses, No.		Carriages, No.		Cattle, No.	
	1901	1902	Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.
Goods: Four-wheeled Stock—contd.																		
Gunpowder vans	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5½	49½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime wagons	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	136½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11½	57½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea leaf trucks	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber trucks	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum oil tank wagons ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle trucks	13	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	144
NARROW GAUGE STOCK.																		
Coaching: Bogie Stock.																		
Composites, first and second class	—	5	12	60	10	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Composite brakes third class ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	30	150	1½	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class	—	10	—	—	—	—	53	530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods Stock: Bogies																		
Covered goods, wagons ...	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 1/10	493½	—	—	—	—	—	—
High-sided wagons ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 1/10	70½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Low-sided wagons ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 1/10	42 3/10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder van	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 1/10	13 1/10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil tank wagon	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11.—Working Expenses of 1902 compared with 1901.

1901.							1902.					
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
						WAYS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
						Maintenance of Ways, Works, and Buildings.						
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
103,081 94	1·3	2·2	346 93	0 8	0 31	General superintendence ...	105,370 41	1·3	2·2	320 89	0	0 31
239,847 74	3·0	5·1	807 23	0 18	0 73	Wages ...	243,236 79	3·1	·5	740 73	0 11	0 71
813,985 3	10·3	17·1	2,739 54	0 61	2 48	Materials ...	493,115 53	6·2	10·0	1,501 68	0 35	1 44
27,720 16	·3	·6	93 30	0 2	0 9	Repairs to bridges and tunnels ...	30,687 81	·4	·6	93 45	0 2	0 9
51,205 40	·7	1·1	172 33	0 4	0 16	Repairs to stations and buildings ...	59,167 47	·7	1·2	180 18	0 4	0 17
10,601 12	·1	·2	35 68	0 1	0 3	Sundry charges	13,265 56	·2	·3	40 40	0 1	0 4
409 52	—	—	1 38	—	—	Exchange compensation ...	673 94	—	—	2 5	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Wattegama washaway (special) ...	139 87	—	—	0 43	—	—
1246850 91	15·7	26·3	4,196 39	0 94	3 80	Total, Ways and Works Department...	945,657 38	11·9	19·3	2,879 81	0 67	2 76
						LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.						
24,192 29	·3	·5	81 42	0 2	0 7	General superintendence ...	23,202 5	·3	·5	70 65	0 2	0 7
134 84	—	—	0 46	—	—	Exchange compensation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
24,327 13	·3	·5	81 88	0 2	0 7	Total ...	23,202 5	·3	·5	70 65	0 2	0 7
						Locomotive Power.						
45,618 92	·6	1·0	153 53	0 3	0 14	Engine Running. Superintendence	30,393 57	·4	·6	92 56	0 2	0 9
305,857 44	3·9	6·5	1,029 38	0 23	0 93	Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	325,944 68	4·1	6·6	992 60	0 23	0 95
64,218 85	·8	1·3	216 13	0 5	0 20	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, and turners	44,350 13	·6	·9	135 6	0 3	0 13
126,198 81	1·6	2·7	424 73	0 9	0 38	Materials: Oil, tallow, and waste ...	86,375 46	1·1	1·8	263 4	0 6	0 25
250,384 12	3·1	5·3	842 69	0 19	0 76	Wood: Wood ...	232,236 40	2·9	4·7	707 23	0 17	0 68
19,920 82	·2	·4	67 4	0 2	0 6	Wood: Handling ...	18,892 73	·2	·4	57 53	0 1	0 5
491,359 49	6·2	10·4	1,653 71	0 37	1 50	Coal: Coal ...	509,938 68	6·4	10·4	1,552 92	0 36	1 49
1,790 52	—	—	6 3	—	0 1	Coal: Handling ...	1,754 21	—	—	5 34	—	0 1
18,212 8	·2	·4	61 30	0 2	0 6	Fittings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,388 29	·1	·1	18 14	—	0 2	Water: Wages ...	7,575 98	·1	·2	23 7	0 1	0 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Water: Materials ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
20,018 98	·3	·4	67 38	0 2	0 6	Sundries, including passage money of staff	20,393 77	·3	·5	62 11	0 1	0 6
10,033 44	·1	·2	33 77	0 1	0 3	Engine Repairs. Superintendence ...	30,766 25	·4	·6	93 69	0 2	0 9
145,210 48	1·8	3·1	488 72	0 11	0 44	Wages	156,681 65	1·9	3·2	477 14	0 11	0 46
135,187 40	1·7	2·8	454 99	0 9	0 41	Materials	250,563 66	3·1	5·1	763 4	0 18	0 73
718 48	—	—	2 42	—	—	Sundries	762 51	—	—	2 32	—	—
4,396 44	·1	·1	14 79	—	0 1	Exchange compensation ...	4,533 99	·1	·1	13 81	—	0 1
1644514 56	20·7	34·7	5,534 75	1 23	5 1	Total ...	1721163 67	21·6	35·1	5,241 46	1 21	5 2
						Carriages and Wagons.						
22,059 58	·3	·5	74 24	0 3	0 7	Superintendence	24,997 25	·3	·5	76 12	0 2	0 7
						Running :—						
17,948 42	·2	·4	60 41	0 1	0 5	Passenger: Wages	6,357 7	·1	·1	19 36	—	0 2
21,862 28	·3	·5	73 58	0 1	0 7	Passenger: Running stores ...	2,242 93	–	·1	6 83	—	0 1
1,255 20	—	—	4 23	—	—	Passenger: Fittings ...	4 44	—	—	—	—	—
9,114 63	·1	·2	30 68	0 1	0 3	Goods: Wages	4,237 4	·1	·1	12 90	—	0 1
6,406 65	·1	·1	21 56	—	0 2	Goods: Running stores ...	7,630 44	·1	·2	23 24	0 1	0 2
1,022 88	—	—	3 44	—	—	Goods: Fittings ...	245 31	—	—	0 75	—	—
						Repairs :—						
31,186 5	·4	·7	104 96	0 3	0 10	Passenger: Wages	38,594 87	·5	·8	117 53	0 3	0 11
76,634 53	1·0	1·6	257 92	0 6	0 23	Passenger: Materials ...	93,651 36	1·2	1·9	285 20	0 7	0 28
22,892 75	·3	·5	77 5	0 1	0 7	Goods: Wages	26,045 6	·3	·6	79 32	0 2	0 8
56,527 99	·7	1·2	190 25	0 4	0 17	Goods: Materials ...	58,187 22	·7	1·2	177 20	0 4	0 17
420 13	—	—	1 41	—	—	Sundries	1,204 21	—	—	3 67	—	—
344 98	—	—	1 16	—	—	Exchange compensation ...	397 76	—	—	1 21	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Alterations to two sleeping cars (special)	2,740 86	—	—	8 35	—	0 1
267,676 7	3·4	5·7	900 89	0 20	0 81	Total ...	266,535 82	3·3	5·4	811 68	0 19	0 78
						Plant and Machinery.						
3,330 0	·1	·1	11 21	—	0 1	Superintendence	4,213 2	·1	·1	12 83	—	0 1
1,749 10	—	—	5 89	—	—	Working: Wages	1,240 51	—	—	3 78	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Working: Tools	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,741 69	—	·1	9 23	—	0 2	Working: Materials ...	2,489 23	—	—	7 58	—	0 1
7,083 44	·1	·1	23 84	0 1	0 2	Repairs: Wages	8,023 57	·1	·2	24 43	0 1	0 2
8,858 54	·1	·2	29 81	0 1	0 3	Repairs: Materials ...	13,747 79	·2	·3	41 87	0 1	0 4
23,762 77	·3	·5	79 98	0 2	0 7	Total ...	29,714 12	·4	·6	90 49	0 2	0 8
1960280 53	24·7	41·4	6,597 50	1 47	5 96	Total, Locomotive Department ...	2040615 66	25·6	41·6	6,214 28	1 44	5 95

Table 11—*continued.*

1901.							1902.						
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
						TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.						
						General Superintendence.						
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Superintendence :—	Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
37,232 25	·5	·8	125 31	0 3	0 11	Salaries and wages	42,823 17	·6	·9	130 41	0 3	0 13
6,065 27	·1	·1	20 41	0 1	0 2	Allowances	8,012 24	·1	·2	24 40	0 1	0 2
2,801 29	—	·1	9 43	—	0 1	Stationery	2,927 34	—	·1	8 91	—	0 1
2,593 76	—	—	8 73	—	0 1	Stores	2,808 35	—	—	8 55	—	0 1
3,219 48	—	·1	10 84	—	0 1	Printing and advertising	3,939 53	·1	·1	12 0	—	0 1
3,425 12	·1	·1	11 53	—	0 1	Compensation	1,861 0	—	—	5 67	—	0 1
547 50	—	—	1 84	—	—	Passage	1,587 6	—	—	4 83	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Sundries...	25 56	—	—	0 8	—	—
1,046 93	—	—	3 52	—	—	Exchange compensation	894 83	—	—	2 73	—	—
56,931 60	·7	1·2	191 61	0 4	0 17	Total ...	64,879 8	·8	1·3	197 58	0 4	0 19
						Traffic Charges.						
						Station Masters, Clerks, & Head Porters :						
194,019 49	2·6	4·1	652 99	0 15	0 59	Salaries	214,499 87	2·7	4·4	653 22	0 17	0 62
3,000 0	—	·1	10 10	—	0 1	Fixed allowances	3,146 29	—	·1	9 58	—	0 1
517 11	—	—	1 74	—	—	Overtime	549 92	—	—	1 67	—	—
3,311 43	—	·1	11 14	—	0 1	Relief charges	2,741 26	—	—	8 35	—	0 1
2,843 50	—	—	9 57	—	0 1	Clothing	3,567 50	·1	·1	10 86	—	0 1
5,916 83	·1	·1	19 91	—	0 2	Sundries (stations)	6,519 97	·1	·1	19 86	—	0 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Passage	1,867 73	—	—	5 69	—	0 1
						Pointsmen :—						
40,859 52	·5	·9	137 52	0 4	0 12	Wages	42,148 7	·6	·9	128 35	0 3	0 12
3,307 22	—	·1	11 13	—	0 1	Allowances	3,143 16	—	·1	9 57	—	0 1
1,826 99	—	—	6 15	—	0 1	Clothing...	2,155 47	—	—	6 56	—	0 1
						Porters :—						
48,693 31	·6	1·1	163 88	0 4	0 15	Wages	52,328 32	·7	1·1	159 36	0 4	0 15
121 72	—	—	0 42	—	—	Allowances	25 95	—	—	0 8	—	—
2,568 25	—	—	8 64	—	0 1	Clothing...	2,917 58	—	·1	8 89	—	0 1
						Coolies :—						
3,915 84	·1	·1	13 18	—	0 1	Wages	4,340 75	·1	·1	13 22	—	0 1
						Porterage :—						
85,322 94	1·1	1·8	287 16	0 7	0 26	Wages	87,875 70	1·1	1·8	267 61	0 6	0 26
1,823 10	—	—	6 14	—	0 1	Superintendence of Police & Gatemen	1,819 42	—	—	5 54	—	0 1
						Policemen :—						
27,206 37	·4	·6	91 57	0 2	0 8	Wages	29,393 72	·4	·6	89 51	0 2	0 9
52 16	—	—	0 18	—	—	Allowances	39 32	—	—	0 12	—	—
1,400 77	—	—	4 71	—	—	Clothing...	2,506 27	—	—	7 63	—	0 1
						Gatemen :—						
18,909 54	·2	·4	63 64	0 1	0 6	Wages	19,754 49	·2	·4	60 16	0 2	0 6
41 2	—	—	0 14	—	—	Allowances	13 47	—	—	0 4	—	—
947 6	—	—	3 18	—	—	Clothing...	1,333 84	—	—	4 6	—	—
						Stores and Stationery :—						
29,132 44	·4	·6	98 5	0 3	0 9	Stores	32,105 44	·4	·7	97 77	0 3	0 9
17,566 72	·2	·4	59 12	0 1	0 5	Stationery	18,839 97	·3	·4	57 37	0 1	0 5
9,457 77	·1	·2	31 83	0 1	0 3	Furniture	8,573 89	·1	·2	26 11	0 1	0 2
6,758 3	·1	·2	22 74	0 1	0 2	Electric Lighting, Colombo and Kandy	6,171 12	·1	·1	18 79	—	0 2
2,010 18	—	—	6 76	—	0 1	Tarpaulins (special expenditure) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Appendix to Time Table (special) ...	1,000 0	—	—	3 5	—	—
511,529 31	6·4	10·8	1,721 59	0 39	1 56	Total ...	549,378 49	6·9	11·2	1,673 2	0 39	1 60
						Running Staff.						
						Guards and Train Porters :—						
123,140 1	1·5	2·6	414 44	0 9	0 38	Wages	133,181 49	1·7	2·8	405 58	0 10	0 39
14,413 56	·2	·3	48 51	0 1	0 4	Overtime	15,016 97	1·2	·3	45 73	0 1	0 4
10,591 35	·1	·2	35 65	0 1	0 3	Night batta	10,469 50	·1	·2	31 88	0 1	0 3
—	—	—	—	—	—	Relief batta	38 75	—	—	0 12	—	0 4
12,191 35	·2	·3	41 3	0 1	0 4	Sunday pay	12,618 64	·2	·3	38 43	0 1	0 2
6,671 22	·1	·2	22 45	—	0 2	Mail allowances	6,945 98	·1	·1	21 15	0 1	0 2
6,369 69	·1	·1	21 43	—	0 2	Clothing...	5,825 9	·1	·1	17 74	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Sundry charges	650 78	—	—	1 98	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Passage	6,423 50	·1	·1	—	—	0 2
446 18	—	—	1 50	—	—	Watches (special expenditure) ...	—	—	—	19 56	—	—
3,805 52	—	·1	12 81	—	0 1	Exchange compensation ...	3,868 98	—	·1	11 78	—	0 1
177,628 88	2·2	3·8	597 82	0 13	0 54	Total ...	195,039 68	2·5	4·0	593 95	0 14	0 57

Table 11—*continued.*

1901.							1902.						
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	*Telegraph Charges.*	Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
44,683 36	·6	·9	150 39	0 4	0 14	Salaries	43,936 55	·5	·9	133 80	0 3	0 13
28 96	—	—	0 10	—	—	Overtime	43 0	—	—	0 13	—	—
415 85	—	—	1 40	—	—	Relief batta	139 49	—	—	0 43	—	—
21,536 69	·3	·5	72 48	0 1	0 6	Upkeep	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,684 69	·1	·2	32 59	0 1	0 8	Stores	11,317 80	·1	·2	34 47	0 1	0 3
8,783 35	·1	·2	29 56	0 1	0 3	Stationery	7,461 25	·1	·2	22 72	0 1	0 2
327 12	—	—	1 10	—	—	Telephone	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,238 15	—	—	4 17	—	—	Tyre's Tablets	6,000 0	·1	·1	18 27	—	0 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Train Indicator	12 68	—	—	0 4	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Electric Signal Repeator ...	204 1	—	—	0 62	—	—
86,698 17	1·1	1·8	291 79	0 7	0 26	Total ...	69,114 78	·8	1·4	210 48	0 5	0 20
832,787 96	10·4	17·6	2,802 81	0 63	2 53	Total, Traffic Department ...	878,412 3	11·0	17·9	2,675 3	0 62	2 56
						GENERAL CHARGES.						
						General Manager's Department.						
22,229 6	·3	·5	74 81	0 2	0 7	Salaries	19,808 33	·3	·4	60 32	0 2	0 6
1,392 50	—	—	4 69	—	0 1	Commuted allowance	500 0	—	—	1 52	—	—
388 37	—	—	1 30	—	—	Stores	218 34	—	—	0 67	—	—
673 13	—	—	2 27	—	—	Stationery	737 48	—	—	2 25	—	—
33 27	—	—	0 11	—	—	Printing	83 18	—	—	0 25	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Advertising	62 25	—	—	0 19	—	—
423 49	—	—	1 43	—	—	Sundry charges	462 21	—	—	1 41	—	—
644 78	—	—	2 17	—	—	Exchange compensation	1,072 48	—	·1	3 26	—	0 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Furniture	90 24	—	—	0 28	—	—
25,784 60	·3	·5	86 78	0 2	0 8	Total ...	23,034 51	·3	·5	70 15	0 2	0 7
						Accountant's Department.						
64,381 70	·9	1·5	216 69	0 5	0 20	Salaries	74,168 42	1·0	1·5	225 86	0 6	0 22
1,835 43	—	—	6 18	—	0 1	Travelling allowance of Accountant and Audit Clerks	1,917 43	—	·1	5 84	—	0 1
360 0	—	—	1 21	—	—	Allowance to Shroff for carriage hire ...	360 0	—	—	1 10	—	—
1,240 66	—	—	4 18	—	—	Sunday pay and travelling allowance ...	1,127 0	—	—	3 43	—	—
1,037 87	—	—	3 49	—	—	Stores	680 73	—	—	2 7	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Stores for Stations	55 7	—	—	0 17	—	—
1,800 44	—	—	6 6	—	0 1	Stationery	2,380 35	—	·1	7 25	—	0 1
5,476 99	·1	·2	18 43	0 1	0 2	Tickets	5,876 42	·1	·1	17 90	0 1	0 2
270 0	—	—	0 91	—	—	Bookbinding	131 50	—	—	0 40	—	—
469 67	—	—	1 58	—	—	Printing	153 92	—	—	0 47	—	—
439 7	—	—	1 47	—	—	Advertising	292 37	—	—	0 89	—	—
437 21	—	—	1 47	—	—	Commission to European Agents ...	477 60	—	—	1 45	—	—
529 56	—	—	1 78	—	—	Travelling expenses of Ticket Inspector and Examiners	422 38	—	—	1 29	—	—
653 80	—	—	2 20	—	—	Sundry charges	751 76	—	—	2 29	—	—
128 8	—	—	0 43	—	—	Clothing of Ticket Inspector and Examiners	92 23	—	—	0 28	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Printing Press, &c. (special) ...	2,256 73	—	·1	6 87	—	0 1
443 2	—	—	1 49	—	—	Ticket cases of ticket almirahs (special expenditure)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Cash bags, &c. (special)	945 31	—	—	2 88	—	—
495 3	—	—	1 66	—	—	Exchange compensation... ...	521 84	—	—	1 59	—	—
79,998 53	1·0	1·7	269 23	0 6	0 24	Total ...	92,611 6	1·1	1·9	282 3	0 7	0 27
						Auditor-General's Department.						
3,599 4	·1	·1	12 11	—	—	Salaries	3,715 23	·1	·1	11 32	—	0 1
10 4	—	—	0 4	—	—	Stores	6 98	—	—	0 2	—	—
82 13	—	—	0 28	—	—	Stationery	63 54	—	—	0 19	—	—
86 95	—	—	0 29	—	—	Bookbinding	102 0	—	—	0 31	—	—
96 0	—	—	0 32	—	—	Sundry charges	247 0	—	—	0 75	—	—
3,874 16	·1	·1	13 4	—	—	Total ...	4,134 75	·1	·1	12 59	—	0 1
						Stores Department.						
17,712 50	·2	·4	59 61	0 2	0 6	Salaries	19,736 93	·3	·4	60 10	0 2	0 6
894 14	—	—	3 1	—	—	Stores	942 97	—	—	2 87	—	—
899 64	—	—	3 3	—	—	Stationery	1,343 1	—	—	4 9	—	—
2,412 15	—	—	8 12	—	0 1	Extra coolies	2,987 1	—	·1	9 10	—	0 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Verification of stores	2,018 76	—	—	6 15	—	0 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Store checkers	287 35	—	—	0 88	—	—
3,547 20	·1	·1	11 94	—	0 1	Furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,465 63	·3	·5	85 71	0 2	0 8	Total ...	27,316 3	·3	·5	83 19	0 2	0 8

Table 11—*continued.*

1901. 1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		1902. 1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1,036 52	—	—	3 49	—	—	Allowance to Crown Agents ...	1,035 1	—	—	3 15	—	—
3,753 69	—	·1	12 63	—	0 1	Salary of Consulting Engineers ...	3,748 18	—	·1	11 41	—	0 1
4,563 7	·1	·1	15 36	0 1	0 2	Charges incurred in England ...	4,774 39	·1	·1	14 54	0 1	0 2
8,316 76	·1	·2	27 99	0 1	0 3	Total ...	8,522 57	·1	·2	25 95	0 1	0 3
144,476 20	1·8	3·0	486 24	0 11	0 44	Total General Charges ...	156,653 93	1·9	3·2	477 6	0 11	0 46
—	—	—	—	—	—	Deposit Stocking Account (special) ...	139,989 18	1·8	2·8	426 31	0 10	0 41
552,305 5	7·0	11·7	1,858 83	0 41	1 68	New Works ...	745,773 13	9·3	15·2	2,271 10	0 53	2 17
4736700 65	59·6	100·0	15941 77	3 56	14 41	GRAND TOTAL ...	4907101 31	61·5	100·0	14943 59	3 47	14 31

Figures upon which these calculations are based : —

1901.	Column.	1902.
Rs. 7,938,130·80	... 2—Receipts	Rs. 7,975,506·31
Rs. 4,736,700·65	... 3.—Expenditure	Rs. 4,907,101·31
297⅛	... 4.—Miles Open	328⅜
1,332,109	... 5.—Train Mileage	1,414,340
328,551,173	... 6.—Gross Ton Miles ...	342,968,155

Table 12.—All Season Tickets issued in 1902 converted into Monthly Tickets.

Number. First.	Number. Second.	Number. Third.	Between	And	Amount. First.	Amount. Second.	Amount. Third.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
22	174	37	Maradana Junction...	Pettah ...	21 56	130 40	31 0
17	320	41		Fort ...	69 18	214 81	51 0
8	187	453		Slave Island ...	18 24	181 54	439 50
1	96	3,358		Kollupitiya ...	3 25	186 6	3,644 70
6	163	2,245		Bambalapitiya ...	50 40	322 11	4,931 35
8	191	4,484		Wellawatta ...	11 88	310 13	9,016 20
—	167	6,427		Dehiwala ...	—	351 58	13,200 20
1	22	1,584		Mount Lavinia ...	21 60	43 55	4,730 45
—	15	261		Angulana ...	—	39 0	1,405 0
—	28	804		Lunawa ...	—	85 48	3,977 50
4	153	1,723		Moratuwa ...	15 12	517 69	8,660 65
—	100	281		Panadure ...	—	462 90	2,272 0
—	—	64		Wadduwa ...	—	—	625 0
—	2	59		Kalutara North ...	—	11 70	690 70
—	21	106		Kalutara South ...	—	128 10	1,064 50
—	10	—		Katukurunda ...	—	65 0	—
—	10	—		Alutgama ...	—	76 5	—
18	189	123		Kelaniya ...	100 10	251 65	183 38
—	31	23		Hunupitiya ...	—	37 85	57 50
—	40	27		Ragama ...	—	124 80	45 30
—	2	41		Nugegoda ...	—	19 20	102 50
—	—	1		Pannipitiya ...	—	—	5 0
1	225	66	Pettah ...	Slave Island ...	3 60	160 51	18 58
19	585	126		Kollupitiya ...	114 0	850 16	92 50
40	1,029	295		Bambalapitiya ...	150 85	1,831 64	232 65
—	896	291		Wellawatta ...	—	1,663 33	154 50
2	446	543		Dehiwala ...	43 2	937 99	459 15
41	200	61		Mount Lavinia ...	473 25	418 45	58 50
—	21	—		Angulana ...	—	73 32	—
—	119	9		Lunawa ...	—	686 28	11 25
—	161	76		Moratuwa ...	—	731 98	278 75
—	289	50		Panadure ...	—	1,677 73	261 40
—	59	6		Wadduwa ...	—	268 45	60 0
—	83	—		Kalutara North ...	—	452 35	—
—	119	34		Kalutara South ...	—	706 31	127 0
—	16	—		Katukurunda ...	—	101 60	—
—	1	—		Paiyagala South ...	—	6 75	—
—	25	—		Maggona ...	—	107 25	—
—	16	—		Beruwala ...	—	122 38	—
—	74	68		Kelaniya ...	—	104 27	46 20
—	27	9		Hunupitiya ...	—	36 65	5 70
—	6	9		Ragama ...	—	10 35	29 10
—	2	1	Fort ...	Slave Island ...	—	2 0	1 0
26	391	39		Kollupitiya ...	130 80	541 22	16 50
119	912	81		Bambalapitiya ...	668 50	1,534 84	108 50
16	734	3		Wellawatta ...	147 0	1,636 87	1 50
52	201	58		Dehiwala ...	619 80	395 49	95 0
87	9	81		Mount Lavinia ...	949 55	17 95	209 25

Table 12—*continued.*

Number.			Between	And	Amount.		
First.	Second.	Third.			First.	Second.	Third.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
—	12	—	Fort ...	Angulana ...	—	26 39	—
—	14	—		Lunawa ...	—	19 20	—
3	51	11		Moratuwa ...	59 40	179 40	55 0
—	—	10		Wadduwa ...	—	—	25 0
—	—	1		Kalutara North ...	—	—	3 0
—	7	—		Kalutara South ...	—	29 89	—
—	142	570		Kelaniya ...	—	244 52	1,199 34
—	121	345		Hunupitiya ...	—	195 86	723 48
—	49	63		Ragama ...	—	223 82	319 75
—	—	25		Nugegoda ...	—	—	75 0
2	30	13	Slave Island ...	Kollupitiya ...	5 60	64 34	8 25
—	101	—		Bambalapitiya ...	—	142 32	—
—	182	9		Wellawatta ...	—	319 10	4 50
—	6	102		Dehiwala ...	—	7 80	200 80
11	30	43		Mount Lavinia ...	168 60	84 81	129 0
—	16	2		Moratuwa ...	—	156 0	10 0
—	2	1		Panadure ...	—	28 0	8 0
—	—	8		Kelaniya ...	—	—	23 30
—	12	—		Ragama ...	—	30 36	—
—	1	9	Kollupitiya ...	Bambalapitiya ...	—	2 30	7 70
—	2	—		Wellawatta ...	—	7 20	—
13	—	78		Dehiwala ...	81 0	—	112 0
—	6	25		Mount Lavinia ...	—	42 90	72 0
—	12	13		Moratuwa ...	—	105 30	65 0
—	—	11		Panadure ...	—	—	88 0
—	—	17		Kelaniya ...	—	—	59 50
—	—	1		Hunupitiya ...	—	—	3 50
—	7	—	Bambalapitiya ...	Wellawatta ...	—	17 88	—
—	20	12		Dehiwala ...	—	73 14	15 60
—	—	14		Mount Lavinia ...	—	—	42 0
—	15	15		Moratuwa ...	—	128 20	995 45
—	30	66	Wellawatta ...	Dehiwala ...	—	88 30	49 10
—	—	7		Mount Lavinia ...	—	—	12 50
—	—	91	Dehiwala ...	Mount Lavinia ...	—	—	89 40
—	—	12		Angulana ...	—	—	27 20
—	—	5		Lunawa ...	—	—	7 58
—	—	1		Moratuwa ...	—	—	5 0
—	—	2		Panadure ...	—	—	16 0
—	—	51	Mount Lavinia ...	Angulana ...	—	—	78 10
—	—	6		Lunawa ...	—	—	10 80
—	—	3		Moratuwa ...	—	—	15 85
—	—	3	Angulana ...	Lunawa ...	—	—	2 40
—	—	6		Moratuwa ...	—	—	7 65
—	1	21	Lunawa ...	Panadure ...	—	9 60	118 5
—	—	15		Wadduwa ...	—	—	85 30
—	8	221	Moratuwa ...	Panadure ...	—	31 20	908 85
—	3	81	Panadure ...	Wadduwa ...	—	19 80	394 65
—	6	—		Kalutara North ...	—	28 80	—
—	10	18		Kalutara South ...	—	162 0	127 80
—	—	1	Wadduwa ...	Kalutara North ...	—	—	4 20
—	—	7		Kalutara South ...	—	—	37 0
—	—	19		Beruwala ...	—	—	79 80
—	—	3	Kalutara North ...	Kalutara South ...	—	—	2 90
—	—	7	Kalutara South ...	Katukurunda ...	—	—	12 60
—	—	14		Paiyagala North ...	—	—	40 80
—	12	—		Paiyagala South ...	—	33 60	—
—	5	12		Maggona ...	—	46 10	40 90
—	—	19		Beruwala ...	—	—	61 50
—	—	6		Alutgama ...	—	—	13 60
—	—	2		Balapitiya ...	—	—	24 0
—	—	2	Katukurunda ...	Maggona ...	—	—	6 80
—	—	17		Beruwala ...	—	—	73 5
—	—	3	Maggona ...	Beruwala ...	—	—	5 40
—	—	13	Beruwala ...	Alutgama ...	—	—	31 5
—	—	2	Kosgoda ...	Balapitiya ...	—	—	7 20
—	—	18	Ambalangoda ...	Galle ...	—	—	194 40
—	—	6	Dodanduwa ...	Gintota ...	—	—	34 70
—	—	52		Galle ...	—	—	187 65
—	—	27	Gintota ...	Galle ...	—	—	37 71
—	—	3	Galle ...	Talpe ...	—	—	10 50
—	12	6	Ragama ...	Henaratgoda ...	—	126 80	49 70
—	—	8	Mirigama ...	Ambepussa ...	—	—	10 20
—	—	5	Peradeniya Junction	Kandy ...	—	—	15 0
—	7	32	Peradeniya ...	Kandy ...	—	27 45	77 80
—	—	12	Kandy ...	Matale ...	—	—	148 40
—	1	—		Gampola ...	—	18 0	—
—	—	8	Mahaiyawa ...	Katugastota ...	—	—	10 10
—	—	60		Wattegama ...	—	—	178 70
—	—	6		Matale ...	—	—	41 40
—	—	1	Gampola ...	Ulapane ...	—	—	4 20
—	—	15	Hatton ...	Kotagala ...	—	—	28 60
—	3	6	Haputale ...	Diyatalawa ...	—	23 5	8 20
—	4	12		Bandarawela ...	—	41 80	35 40
—	—	2	Jaffna ...	Chavakachcheri ...	—	—	16 40
517	9,507	26,461			3,926 30	21,420 95	65,131 72

Table 13.—Comparative Statement of Traffic and Receipts for 1901 and 1902.

Receipts from	1901.		1902.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Passengers, including excess :								
First class	102308	232228 75	99498	228825 2	—	—	2810	3403 73
Second class... ...	285186	252393 14	295782	260918 51	10596	8525 37	—	—
Third class	4989234	2129307 64	5059169	2138658 76	69935	9351 12	—	—
Coolies	126500	96728 18	94889	94198 90	—	—	31611	2529 28
Total ...	5503228	2710657 71	5549338	2722601 19	46110	11943 48	—	—
Season Tickets :								
First class	259	3894 55	206	3926 30	—	31 75	53	—
Second class... ...	5202	18667 5	4982	21420 95	—	2753 90	220	—
Third class	23694	60628 58	24660	65131 72	966	4503 14	—	—
Total ...	29155	83190 18	29848	90478 97	693	7288 79	—	—
Other Coaching :								
Special trains ...	—	19662 0	—	18719 0	—	—	—	943 0
Horses	2899	16163 34	2648	15917 97	—	—	251	245 37
Carriages	597	7401 11	563	6316 12	—	—	34	1084 99
Bicycles	11809	7374 24	12331	7568 78	522	194 54	—	—
Dogs and other small animals	5984	4497 16	5902	4423 33	—	—	82	73 83
Neat cattle	113	1381 81	68	614 50	—	—	45	767 31
Parcels	503377	163530 48	557692	174027 43	54315	10496 95	—	—
Mails	—	54824 77	—	56538 37	—	1713 60	—	—
Total ...	—	274834 91	—	284125 50	—	9290 59	—	—
Total Coaching Receipts ...	—	3068682 80	—	3097205 66	—	28522 86	—	—
Live Stock :								
Cattle	9567	40705 95	7842	32966 28	—	—	1725	7739 67
Sheep	31004		26597				4407	
Miscellaneous :								
Coaching	—	22275 20	—	22384 54	—	109 34	—	—
Goods	—	8684 29	—	8331 90	—	—	—	352 39
Sundry ...	—	65941 20	—	62010 33	—	—	—	3930 87
Total ...	—	96900 69	—	92726 77	—	—	—	4173 92
Summary of Receipts :								
Coaching	—	3068682 80	—	3097205 66	—	28522 86	—	—
Goods	—	4731841 36	—	4752607 60	—	20766 24	—	—
Live stock	—	40705 95	—	32966 28	—	—	—	7739 67
Miscellaneous ...	—	96900 69	—	92726 77	—	—	—	4173 92
Total ...	—	7938130 80	—	7975506 31	—	37375 51	—	—

Particulars of Goods conveyed.	1901.		1902.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons	cwt.	Tons	cwt.	Tons	cwt.	Tons	cwt.
First class goods	425	13	478	7	52	14	—	
Kerosine oil	1,862	4	2,033	4	171	0	—	
Second class goods	10,136	18	10,557	8	420	10	—	
Rice	106,781	14	109,988	15	3,207	1	—	
Arrack	3,442	14	3,042	14	—		400	0
Tea leaf	904	15	993	13	88	18	—	
Cinnamon	292	10	463	1	170	11	—	
Cardamoms	377	0	418	4	41	4	—	
Salt	5,127	15	4,565	15	—		562	0
Tobacco	1,458	12	1,900	12	442	0	—	
Beer, third class	464	1	285	16	—		178	5
Tea packing, third class	507	18	400	6	—		107	12
Manure, third class	268	8	371	14	103	6	—	
Plumbago, third class	116	18	158	5	41	7	—	
Other third class goods	48,319	2	47,847	8	—		471	14
Cacao	2,368	15	3,011	17	643	2	—	
Cinchona	163	8	69	9	—		93	19
Coffee	427	0	548	7	121	7	—	
Cocoanuts...	7,707	4	7,747	2	39	18	—	
Cocoanut oil	2,741	5	2,665	7	—		75	18
Copperah	11,798	5	14,662	4	2,863	19	—	
Cotton	122	2	242	4	120	2	—	
Poonac	7,255	8	7,232	9	—		22	19
Staves	491	0	519	1	28	1	—	
Tea	66,957	10	70,886	2	3,928	12	—	
Timber, wrought	1,564	3	1,614	10	50	7	—	
Other fourth class goods	19,095	18	19,306	12	210	14	—	
Timber, fifth class	2,443	16	2,151	16	—		292	0
Other fifth class goods	13,472	4	14,539	15	1,067	11	—	
Timber, sixth class	1,681	5	3,235	19	1,554	14	—	
Tea packing, sixth class	12,870	19	14,184	4	1,313	5	—	
Manure, sixth class	14,343	12	21,091	5	6,747	13	—	
Plumbago, sixth class	10,710	7	12,998	2	2,287	15	—	
Staves, sixth class	—		—		—		—	
Beer, sixth class	—		247	1	247	1	—	
Other sixth class goods	15,966	9	11,871	10	—		4,094	19
Bulky articles and road metal ...	17	9	158	14	141	5	—	
Railway materials, existing lines ...	54,976	6	50,791	3	—		4,185	3
Northern Extension, Railway materials ...	1,017	9	6,944	14	5,927	5	—	
Kelani Valley Extension, Railway materials	193	5	387	13	194	8	—	
Uda Pussellawa Extension, Railway materials	3,851	13	947	17	—		2,903	16
Petroleum	3,515	7	4,063	0	547	13	—	
Stone	83,895	17	62,711	17	—		21,184	0
Free goods	413	7	422	4	8	17	—	
Total Weight ...	520,547	5	518,757	0	—		1,790	5
Total Receipts ...	Rs. 4,731,841·36		Rs. 4,752,607·60		20,766	24	—	

Table 14.—Statement showing Quantity and Description of Goods forwarded from and Amount earned at each Goods Station during 1902.

Figures in *italics* represent Credits.

Stations.	First Class.		Second Class.		Other Second Class Goods.		Rice, Third Class.		Tea Leaf, Third Class.		Atcock, Third Class.		Salt, Third Class.		Chinaware, Third Class.		Earthenware, Third Class.		Tobacco, Third Class.		Beer, Third Class.		Tea Packing, Third Class.		Kairies, Third Class.		Provisions, Third Class.		Other Third Class Goods.		Dates, Fourth Class.		Gingelies, Fourth Class.		Coffee, Fourth Class.		Cocoanuts, Fourth Class.		Cocoanut Oil, Fourth Class.		Copperah, Fourth Class.		Coffee, Fourth Class.		Flour, Fourth Class.		Sugar, Fourth Class.		Tea, Fourth Class.		Timber, Wrought, Fourth Class.	
	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.
	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	576 9	19079 75	708 4	23675 00	4750 14	158797 50	90208 0	3126050 00	—	—	—	—	1007 16	16433 92	78 0	1284 00	—	—	622 0	10240 00	34 2	520 50	1670 0	27500 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2198 15	36405 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2367 0	37920 00	44 12	1254 16	17 7	280 0	767 0	12432 50
Wharf	25 18	1153 25	—	—	—	—	662 4	10782 50	1099 8	31393 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	1743 50	13 14328 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellawitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 10	65 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bagatne	4 2	146 25	—	—	—	—	46 0	762 50	9 12	278 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278 4	7131 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 13	87 4	4 8	6 98
Mahara Quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 0	280 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 12	1668 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hennetigoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 10	97 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427 14	10692 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 18	40 64	—	—
Wyangoda	9 14	14 84	—	—	—	—	12 0	195 00	11 8	47 81	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 15	5 63	—	—	—	—	3 2	13 50	—	—	—	—	2157 10	5394 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	864 18	2160 00	7 1	18 0	4 87	73 05
Mirigoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 17	67 81	—	—	—	—	1 17	11 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185 0	3471 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 16	135 75	13 4	527 50
Aeriyagoda	4 4	4 12	9 18	28 13	6 4	59 38	2 0	32 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 12	17 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 0	210 00	4 8	64 50
Alawwa	2 0	2 50	—	—	—	—	3 0	48 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 15	1146	0 10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0	22 50	6 16	91 94
Polgahawila	6 9	8 62	—	—	—	—	30 0	262 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4	31	2 —	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 17	3 50	2 0	30 00
Polgahawila	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 13	5 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 14	189	0 10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	1 17	26 25
Pothdeniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 13	5 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 —	90 00	407	8107 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 8	104 50	4 10	59 38
Kurunegala	2 2	34 40	1 4	5 50	60 0	1175 00	80 0	1215 00	—	—	—	—	197 14	1970 75	—	—	0 13	8 12	151 14	1500 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 9	13 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 10	1350 00	4 0	60 00	3 10	56 25
Pelpe	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	6 00	—	—
Chavalakadalai	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—
Nawinnda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 0	1137 50	13 4	47 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180 8	4191 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	334 4	728 50	—	—
Chavakachcheri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 11	55 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6	0 25
Kankesanturai	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 19	10 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 15	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 0	210 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 18	47 00	16	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198 5	4313 00	20 0	440 00
Kalmunai	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11	1 19	0 1	1	0 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	15 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	676	7207 11	4 1	70 00
Kalmunaikeni	—	—	0 4	0 62	18 0	135 00	4 18	52 12	213 0	933 50	—	—	0 11	1 19	0 1	1	0 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15	13 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasikudah	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15	13 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondaveya	0 16	27	0 1	0 12	32 0	255 00	4 10	55 00	0 15	3 75	—	—	0 16	9 00	2 0	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 14	15 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0	9 75	—	—
Kandy	24 14	357 50	5 0	18 75	215 0	2687 50	474 19	13005 00	16 10	240 25	20 0	2240	29 18	390 25	8 0	120 00	2 0	30 00	876 0	5400 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 14	63 56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3500 18	29500 00	20 0	1320 00	29 0	435 00
Katugastota	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	150 00	86 18	1292 62	—	—	0 17	6 01	0 1	1 50	—	—	151 0	1132 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 11	16 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	731 18	7242 00	20 0	184 49	—	—
Watugoda	4 0	60	2 8	9	10 0	150 00	86 18	1292 62	12 0	180 00	—	—	0 17	6 01	0 1	1 50	—	—	90 0	720 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5737 18	35000 00	20 0	450 00	—	—
Ukwela	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0	52 50	—	—	—	—	41 0	615 00	4 0	60 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400 13	4004 50	37 10	180 18	—	—
Matale	—	—	30 41	115 00	—	—	47 0	705 00	—	—	—	—	41 0	615 00	4 0	60 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256 10	3844 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3500 18	29500 00	20 0	1320 00	—	—
Gampola	1 8	14 43	0 5	1 87	12 0	180 00	2 0	30 00	4 18	67 43	—	—	14 0	56 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256 10	3844 50	0 14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 18	43 81	12 8	192 12	—	—
Utupela	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya	2 18	52 50	19 12	75 00	170 17	1361 87	61 15	554 37	12 18	252 50	3 14	1100	1 16	21 44	3 16	110 50	72	1180 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 12	12 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4093 8	52773	16 10	130 67	—	—
Galboda	0 17	6 01	—	—	—	—	1 0	15 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	676	7207 11	4 1	70 00	—	—
Wanwela	0 18	13 13	—	—	—	—	0 5	7 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 12	13 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1364 5	17340 63	3 4	21 00	—	—
Bulu	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5	7 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 —	240 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1364 5	17340 63	3 4	21 00	—	—
Hanwella	2 13	38 12	254 19	1137 50	156 0	2281 00	308 0	3208 00	—	—	—	—	32 17	156 43	—	—	1 18	60 87	8 10	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 2	38 43	2 12	87 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1280 8	15840 75	—	—	—	—
Polgoda	2 13	38 12	254 19	1137 50	156 0	2281 00	308 0	3208 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 18	60 87	8 10	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 2	38 43	2 12	87 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1280 8	15840 75	—	—	—	—
Talawakele	0 12	28 42	0 18	14	20 0	401 50	1074	37 17	191	5 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 17	1 50	1 0	27 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 17	1 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 17	19 75	—	—	—	—
Watagoda	0 6	1 50	—	—	—	—	237 0	3555 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 13	594	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 14	33	2 14	33	4 0	60 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5147 13	13870 93	—	—	—	—
Nawagoda	0 6	1 50	—	—	—	—	237 0	3555 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 14	33	2 14	33	4 0	60 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5147 13	13870 93	—	—	—	—
Nawinna	1 8	103 62	39 0	195 00	177 0	2655 00	43 0	645 00	—	—	—	—	2 10	1 88	—	—	—	—	252 14	1758 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	554 0	6930 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3917 7	43733 11	0 3	54 00	—	—
Ambawela	—	—	0 2	0 25	12 0	180 00	2 0	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	40 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1281 10	16031 25	0 1	4 50	—	—
Oya	—	—	—	—	2 0	30 00	0 5	7 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 18	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 6	2224 18	4 0	15 74	—	—
Hopetoh	1 18	40 16	—	—	21 0	254 14	1180	4	292 0	1827 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2020 6	37840 43	8 3	295 14	—	—
Dyraaba	0 1	10 75	0 1	0 12	1 0	15 00	0 5	7 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 40	1 75	—	—	—	—
Beadarawela	1 8	60 37	91 18	340	45 0	645 00	237 0	3555 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1896 11	17307 12	—	—	—	—
Maratawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5	7 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 18	30 62	—	—
Punaluwa	—	—	0 1	0 12	20 0	300 00	468 0	1 17	—	—	—	—	1 0	15 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Kaluwella South	1 8	11 50	19	115	14 0	210 00	17 0	0 10	2 75	1 10	—	—	4 11	52 87	—	—	17 0	0 10	2 75	1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Pacyagala South	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2	0 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 0	0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Beruwela	0 6	2 25	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Aluigama	0 1	0 40	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Kosgoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya	0 3	1 12	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Ambalangoda	0 3	1 12	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Hikkaduwa	0 8	11	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Dodanduwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Galetta	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Galle	12 11	197 87	29 10	1238 50	—	—	3447 0	22993 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 12	41	2 —	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1228 15	12540 46	—	—	—	—
Talpe	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 14	37	2 14	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11	2	—	—
Ahangama	0 9	4	—	—	—	—	0 5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 14	37	2 14	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weligama	0 10	4 45	—	—	—	—	0 5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 14	37	2 14	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamburugamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 14	37	2 14	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara	1 13	39 50	—	—	—	—	70 16	1275 00	—	—	—	—	20 0	150 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Marabana	3 2	51 18	41 16	895	42 0	101 13	1050 0	10515 00	—	—	—	—	70 16	482 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Pahlida	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 17	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Waga	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Kalgala	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Pawaagiriya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	15 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Kirinda	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	15 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Kumbukkan-oya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	15 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 00	—	—	—	—
Total	478 7	14830	1003 4	30921	8020 17	97240 87	101	1134	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 14.—Statement showing Quantity and Description of Goods, &c.—*contd.*

Figures in *italics* represent Credits.

Stations.	Other Fourth Class Goods.		Timber, Fifth Class		Other Fifth Class Goods.		Timber, Sixth Class.		Tea Packing, Sixth Class.		Manure, Sixth Class.		Plumbago, Sixth Class.		Boat, Sixth Class.		Petroleum, Sixth Class.		Other Sixth Class Goods.		Railway Materials, Existing Line.		Railway Materials, Kelani Valley Extension.		Railway Materials, Uda Pussellawa Extension.		Railway Materials, Northern Extension.		Bulky or Heavy Articles on which Contractors' Passes are not charged.		Stone.		Free Goods.		Total.	
	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.
	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ...	5235	76150 71	1	15	677	32	181	15 2213	50	—	—	10195	18 39775	76	2950	10 72148	19	—	—	5000	6 42861	60	4572	12 237	62	—	—	184	14 2011	87	236	8 935	62	—	—	149	3 —	184673	1 2717061	39
Wharf ...	243	17 2454	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4042	10 27317	18	820	9 8019	1	4443	11 3297	86	—	—	—	147	18 1635	61	5890	6 24272	40	—	—	—	10	7 —	63086	11 166497	3
Kolaniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	15	14 8	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16 —	6567	8 50416	54
Ragama ...	15	19 57	64	—	—	—	2	12 19	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	81	0 *10	*16*	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5 —	861	12 2866	23
Mahara Quarry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62711	17 41315	80
Honaratgoda ...	120	19 1372	9	—	—	—	20	0 246	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	9 345	27	17	5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18 —	1440	16 22128	10
Veyangoda ...	903	11 3382	23	60	6	219	55	10	15 19	22	—	—	—	—	451	18 1075	17	—	—	—	—		33	7 645	2	32	6 —	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	3 —	7230	8 30321	4
Mirigama ...	100	3 438	43	17	8	58	21	47	14 182	40	—	—	4	17	26	58	—	—	1464	11 4079	65	—	—	—	—	3	3 13	54	—	—	—	56	4 17	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	14 —	4162	12 15563	22
Ambepussa ...	221	5 1039	30	31	26	125	20	16	1 66	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	18 955	30	—	—	—	—	4	15 14	49	38	16	8	15	—	—	—	0	1 0	65	—	—	1134	8 4491	20
Alawwa ...	157	15 809	63	130	16	718	97	196	10 934	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	17	13 —	45	—	—	—	22	17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4481	12 26894	50
Polgahawela ...	564	13 3823	26	43	12	233	27	1902	12 10901	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1 104	50	—	—	—	—	21	14 137	87	34	13	*1*	*24*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	17 7071	72
Potuhera ...	23	8 188	3	23	19	143	65	294	18 2226	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	27	17 —	125	62	—	—	1	17 —	—	—	1	5 —	749	17 7071	72
Kurunegala ...	987	4 10471	34	252	6	1818	31	2029	3 14306	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4229	6 21220	36	—	—	—	—	11	9 *59*	*87*	146	0	*7*	*18*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16503	1 123258	50
Pallai ...	0	16 2	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4 9	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	3	2 6	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	14 348	4	—	—	299	2 736	88
Chavakachcheri ...	0	8 0	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10 3	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	4	17 7	43	—	—	—	4	0 3	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	12 —	118	10 194	47
Navatkuli ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3 —	1	3 —	
Jaffna ...	35	19 48	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1 0	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	85	0 98	65	33	7	5	09	—	—	—	117	7 175	6	—	—	1221	2 1474	82
Chunnakam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0 15	90	—	—	—	—	6	2 16	15
Kankesantarai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	464	15 509	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	11 148	5	—	—	1	0 —	721	2 737	39
Rambukkana ...	802	15 5765	98	249	8 1467	34	3929	4 23562	78	7	5	50	63	233	10 957	58	—	—	—	113	10 572	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	555	1	*189*	*24*	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	10 —	9235	5 49656	70
Kadugannawa ...	930	18 9358	21	14	18	92	23	117	17 830	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	1 560	23	—	—	—	—	372	5 752	26	174	12	*8*	*63*	—	—	—	176	8 370	50	—	—	13	8 —	3915	5 24516	66
Peradeniya Jun. ...	170	15 2021	46	0	7	2	31	11	5 87	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	15 260	13	—	—	—	—	75	9 525	0	578	4	*417*	*87*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5 —	1312	17 3804	24
Peradeniya ...	27	4 294	22	4	1	49	70	29	11 132	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	6 211	45	—	—	—	—	198	12 1284	70	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11 —	2848	1 8252	50
Kandy ...	996	2 8782	12	198	7 1564	54	3408	19 23135	33	—	—	—	—	340	12 1578	11	46	6	145	87	132	11 882	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	12 1463	6	430	12	116	30	—	—	—	8	2	60	98	6	12	27	44	—	—	22	19 —	14847	16 129739	13
Katugastota ...	143	7 1314	36	30	10	267	5	456	1 3713	39	—	—	—	96	2 349	2	—	—	—	173	18 1202	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	*137*	*39*	—	—	—	8	11	100	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2199	13 17947	41
Wattegama ...	57	18 584	20	32	5	431	59	61	3 681	95	—	—	—	18	15 67	50	26	2	27	53	6	5 54	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	1	24	—	—	—	108	2 742	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	4797	4 8249	63
Ukuwela ...	18	12 127	10	15	0	35	28	7	18 89	22	—	—	0	14	1 5	20	18	83	53	—	—		92	15	1	45	13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4 —	836	3 7209	77
Matale ...	304	16 3905	71	103	12 989	92	—	81	19 815	59	—	—	—	54	10 200	30	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	18	18 100	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10 41	80	100	1	712	69	—	—	2	12 —	8163	13 64753	90
Gampola ...	849	11 7982	1	—	—	—	—	69	17 512	2	—	—	—	132	8 269	93	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	345	17 640	22	71	4	0	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	17 —	8495	8 78736	77
Ulapane ...	26	12 —	22	2	13	17	43	—	2 62	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	7 —	1	21	15	6	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3 —	685	14 5503	88
Nawalapitiya ...	372	14 2387	82	13	12	153	96	4	0 40	41	—	—	—	17	3 25	56	3	12	7	72	—		—	—	—	92	7 400	97	656	1	*118*	*49*	—	—	—	19	5 99	15	—	—	—	15	12 —	6472	6 61175	46
Galboda ...	2	8 31	4	—	—	—	—	0	3 2	92	—	—	—	2	0 2	42	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	5	9 12	59	170	5	70	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11 —	703	4 6361	18
Watawala ...	23	7 840	74	—	—	—	—	1	0 15	33	—	—	—	1	0 8	71	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	17 8	71	46	1	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	19 —	1491	4 8209	45
Bomble ...	11	8 30	16	180	17 683	57	285	13 764	0	—	—	—	—	0	16	*2*	*13*	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	177	18 357	28	7	5	10	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5 —	1087	5 7439	11
Hatton ...	335	8 3380	44	—	—	—	13	8 41	76	—	—	—	—	76	10 100	74	—	—	*88*	*14*	215	4 2291	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	17	1587	50	151	2	122	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	13 —	18797	7 174000	21
Kotagala ...	30	0 305	37	—	—	—	1	17	18 46	—	—	—	—	2	1	18	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	2	1	18	—	—	—	—	40	10	15	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 —	1920	13 38660	54
Talawakele ...	206	13 1621	1	—	—	—	21	7 255	12	15	9	28	59	4	4	*11*	*70*	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4 —	9282	4 131239	92
Watagoda ...	27	3 216	66	—	—	—	4	13	63 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	*4*	*73*	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1918	16 27076	11
Nano-oya ...	69	18 529	85	6	7	67	0	334	8 6458	18	384	4	482	0	—	—	*2*	*53*	—	—	247	1 1350	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	13	415	88	122	7	*141*	*59*	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	07	45	14	—	—	6001	12 81782	25
Amlawala ...	0	19 45	72	10	2	68	58	24	7 42	75	2	—	88	20	—	—	*4*	*40*	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	14	*86*	*66*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	854	3 1570	37
Ohiya ...	4	13 23	78	4	7	25	16	7	10 56	83	2321	9	4148	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	8	8 256	77	84	15	13	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10 —	2539	15 6241	6
Haputale ...	139	5 1912	25	5	13	12	72	9	19 233	34	108	11	211	61	18	7	69	61	—	—	—		—	—	—	54	4 117	30	27	9	*48*	*24*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18 —	4505	6 73809	68
Diyatalawa ...	134	8 1169	12	—	—	—	—	1	6 38	80	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	66	72	—	—		—	—	—	8	8 256	77	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6 —	428	3 10319	49
Bandarawela ...	180	1 2566	61	—	—	—	65	0 678	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*52*	*58*	—	—	—		—	—	—	45	3 672	53	12	6	27	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8 —	6702	2 133397	12
Morauwa ...	33	11 215	32	—	—	—	4	5	*81*	*53*	—	—	—	175	9 1017	41	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	67	5 164	3	106	1	0	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13 —	1602	6 19105	92
Pamabore ...	44	14 519	98	—	—	—	34	7 214	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	19	17	155	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11 —	1405	1 16835	92
Kalutara South ...	10	8 51	89	7	11	25	42	9	12	38	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	147	2 360	75	39	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9 —	1958	17 12427	80
Paiyagala South ...	29	18 171	23	4	9	9	57	2	7 8	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	45	15 134	93	23	0	1	59	47	5	4	8	20	—	—	—	—	0	4 —	476	8 1635	80
Beruwala ...	47	15 242	42	—	—	—	0	4	0 82	—	0	2	0	31	—	—	—	—	8	14	14	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4 —	262	16 1084	25
Abutgama ...	54	6 333	39	142	8 521	47	10	37	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	68	11 312	49	18	0	0	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10 —	2331	8 10728	36
Kosgoda ...	298	12 1122	2	8	0	17	20	0	15 1	64	—	—	—	1	3 1	61	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	13	12 57	86	21	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	15 —	715	0 3933	35
Balapitiya ...	223	16 1296	0	2	48	10	93	0	11 37	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	20	15 76	00	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17 —	795	7 4729	15
Ambalangoda ...	160	16 1019	50	18	0	132	22	0	15 41	25	—	—	—	2	5 4	12	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	354	18 1560	62	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18 —	2708	18 10121	35
Hikkaduwa ...	71	9 280	63	—	—	—	—	1	0 9	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	234	9 1208	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	13 —	2859	0 17567	5
Dodanduwa ...	232	6 1861	32	—	—	—	4	1	19 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	445	3 2379	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	130 —	7737	1	
Ginimellagoda ...	313	15 3576	26	58	2	501	22	4	13 54	49	—	—	—	147	19 765	57	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	84	11 499	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	9 —	9907	6 7926	60
Galle ...	1433	15 10489	8	13	9	98	46	11	19 32	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	6	566	79	3067	9 18654	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	9 1577	61	54	15	40	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8 —	16645	2 88863	41
Talpe ...	13	0 102	76	125	2 841	21	1	6 10	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	106	19 1309	75	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	18 —	344	13 4484	83
Ahangama ...	11	5 106	94	7	18	73	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	254	18 665	83	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	408	17 4176	93
Weligama ...	230	4 1283	96	2	13	12	15	10	14 80	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	34	32	—		—	—	—	20	13 128	50	6	14	*1*	*45*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2 —	828	17 6598	75
Kamburugamuwa ...	210	3 680	36	—	—	—	4	10	21 72	—	—	—	—	169	18 368	71	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	2	5 9	30	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	424	2 1388	40
Matara ...	1191	3 8407	45	164	2 999	85	772	13 3082	75	—	—	—	—	108	10 884	88	—	—	—	—	20	10	44	29	—	16	0 231	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5 —	7419	1 57393	21
Maradana ...	160	8 721	41	—	—	—	7	18	30 33	—	—	—	—	169	15 595	63	218	17	629	40	—		—	—	—	17	9 50	59	166	6	291	44	378	14	918	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4 —	3568	13 19000	44
Padukka ...	33	2 110	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	78	1 154	44	—	—	—	—	1	12	1	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	18 606	86
Waga ...	1	19 7	85	10	11	32	27	0	5 0	64	15	8	88	48	3	0	3	16	—	—	—		—	—	—	13	16 32	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	19 208	93
Kosgama ...	2	11 10	91	7	13	26	5	7	1 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	2	12 4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	10	
Puwakpitiya ...	4	4 20	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	8	14 25	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1 —	464	10 1438	17
Avissawella ...	93	0 458	79	3	17	26	49	0	3 1	18	—	—	—	0	13 1	5	0	3	0	94	—		—	—	—	11	10 45	71	—	—	—	—	7	7	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2 —	614	4 3159	9
Coral Specials ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	109	8	87	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	8 87	54
Total ...	19306	12 189105	91	2151	16	13168	82	14539	15 109847	83	2235	19	5842	58	14184	4	118965	16	21091	5	126318	15	12998	2	62210	44	247	1	1356	51	4063	0 27361	47	11871	10	80419	54	5070	1	9318	44	387	13	940	61	947	17	7656	85	6944	14	28255	10	158	14	346	4	62711	17	41315	80	422	4 —	518757	0 4752607	60

Table 15.—Miscellaneous Receipts, 1902.

Particulars.	Coast Line.	Main Line.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Kurunegala Line.	Jaffna Line.	Kelani Valley Line.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Coaching Miscellaneous.									
Platform rent	401 1	2,896 36	—	—	—	—	12 0	—	3,309 37
Refreshment car, &c., rent	164 0	4,690 68	3,134 42	—	—	—	—	—	7,989 10
Sleeping car	5 0	4,590 0	4,630 0	—	10 0	—	—	—	9,235 0
Sundries	391 34 0 75	1,169 10	213 67	64 49	31 54	18 92	24 6	28 20	1,942 7
Total ...	962 10	13,346 14	7,978 9	64 49	41 54	18 92	36 6	28 20	22,475 54
Goods Miscellaneous.									
Warehouse rent, wharfage, and demurrage... ...	606 3	4,527 42	1,015 98	455 8	255 33	215 0	6 0	180 10	7,260 94
Sundries	3 51	142 31	9 25	882 78	4 56	—	28 40	0 21	1,070 96
Total ...	609 54	4,669 73	1,025 23	1,337 86	259 83	215 0	34 40	180 31	8,331 90
General Miscellaneous.									
Rent of buildings	1,729 82	10,196 29	1,571 21	2,663 65	311 0	—	335 11	33 84	16,840 92
Sale of old rails	3,546 97	8,249 82	303 77	135 4	337 52	101 25	—	—	12,674 37
Sale of other materials	7,506 45	7,154 43	3,149 10	2,464 9	1,341 46	998 95	—	—	22,614 48
Found and unclaimed property	170 44	162 45	71 50	55 95	30 46	22 68	—	—	513 48
Sundries	3,079 2	2,934 62	1,291 71	1,010 73	550 24	409 76	—	—	9,276 8
Total ...	16,032 70	28,697 61	6,387 29	6,329 46	2,570 68	1,532 64	335 11	33 84	61,919 33
Grand Total ...	17,604 34	46,713 48	15,390 61	7,731 81	2,872 5	1,766 56	405 57	242 35	92,726 77

Table 16.—Abstract of Miscellaneous Receipts during 1902.

Month.	General.		Accountant's Department.		Traffic Department.									Ways and Works Department.					Locomotive Department.			Total.
	House Rent, &c.	Security forfeited.	Sale of Empty Ticket Cases, Cash Bags, Padlocks, &c.	Fines.	Warehouse Rent.	Sale of Unclaimed and Unserviceable Articles, Sweepings, &c.	Telegrams.	Registration Fees on Found Property.	Cancellation Fees.	Sleeping Car Tickets.	Cloak-room Charges.	Re-weighing Charges.	Fines.	Mileage Charges.	Sale of Old Rails.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	Tools lost.	Sale of Old Sleepers.	Fines.	Fines.	Hire of Engines.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	3450 77	—	—	—	598 62	218 73	51 95	1 50	10 50	750 0	38 75	—	—	—	70 32	17 0	14 91	—	0 75	4 16	—	352 50	5580 46
February ...	2478 85	10 0	2 0	—	688 76	218 9	58 85	2 0	7 75	790 0	32 15	—	8 55	—	368 16	320 0	23 17	11 56	—	19 4	10 0	1516 25	6565 18
March ...	2217 4	—	—	—	534 84	425 0	74 90	3 50	5 75	1207 50	56 15	—	3 25	—	246 30	—	1 25	42 50	—	14 4	—	—	4832 2
April ...	2249 94	—	2 0	—	556 4	215 68	45 25	3 0	6 75	1125 0	28 30	9 88	—	—	928 13	791 25	—	—	—	3 29	—	—	5964 51
May ...	2426 36	—	—	1 0	612 87	531 63	63 25	2 0	6 75	792 50	39 40	2 15	6 0	—	630 65	—	7 64	110 33	—	4 6	—	817 60	6054 19
June ...	2297 23	—	—	—	468 10	375 54	48 15	1 75	8 75	740 0	34 95	2 86	1 25	—	694 93	—	45 12	25 50	—	4 55	—	—	4748 68
July ...	2237 87	—	—	—	617 74	378 57	34 55	3 0	4 50	567 50	29 50	0 47	1 0	—	133 43	—	21 55	9 18	—	—	—	1609 58	5648 44
August ...	2916 50	—	4 0	1 50	449 93	373 66	54 0	1 50	4 25	725 0	41 35	—	1 0	—	309 81	64 66	—	12 75	—	26 8	—	6567 28	11553 27
September ...	2252 82	—	—	—	584 9	269 25	36 0	0 75	4 50	595 0	27 25	—	6 50	—	1519 34	402 40	107 11	38 25	—	3 58	—	6 0	5852 84
October ...	2263 7	—	—	—	650 50	197 65	48 95	1 75	5 30	710 0	42 65	—	3 65	—	33 76	20 0	7 62	68 68	—	36 2	—	1209 70	5299 30
November ...	2322 23	—	1 0	—	678 69	196 58	66 40	2 25	4 75	550 0	45 95	—	2 50	—	167 18	—	43 58	87 4	—	18 49	—	—	4186 64
December ...	3437 9	—	—	—	820 76	915 34	70 55	1 25	4 0	682 50	39 10	97 37	1 75	4167 39	7572 36	20 0	28 47	48 96	—	20 68	—	8513 67	26441 24
Total ...	30549 77	10 0	9 0	2 50	7260 94	4315 72	652 80	24 25	73 55	9235 0	455 50	112 73	35 45	4167 39	12674 37	1635 31	300 42	454 75	0 75	153 99	10 0	20592 58	92726 77

Table 17.—Statement of Work done for other Departments, 1902.

Month.	Ways and Works Department.								General Manager's	Locomotive Department.								Acct's. Dept.	Traffic Department.											Stores.	Total.
	Work done for sundry Persons.	Trollying, Cutting, and Loading Old Rails, &c.	Trollying Old Sleepers	Harbour Engineer.	Postmaster-General.	Railway Storekeeper.	Chief Resident Engineer, Kelani Valley Railway.	Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.	Chief Resident Engineer, Northern Railway.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Camp Commandant.	Railway Storekeeper.	Adjutant, Ceylon Volunteers.	Chief Resident Engineer, Kelani Valley Railway.	Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.	Imperial Government.	Factory Engineer.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Cooly Contractor for Conservancy.	Chief Resident Engineer, Kelani Valley Railway.	Director of Public Works.	Adjutant, Ceylon Volunteers.	The Resident Engineer, Harbour Works.	Chief Resident Engineer, Northern Railway.	Factory Engineer.	Camp Commandant.	Railway Stores.	Postmaster-General.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	39 20	13 0	85 84	—	—	160 25	—	—	—	101 0	—	3 37	—	825 42	5974 6	34 0	25 73	—	102 0	7 12	—	10 0	—	45 0	99 24	—	37 54	—	—	—	7562 77
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	3 24	—	161 79	—	—	3447 77	44 0	—	—	17 9	7 12	—	12 50	—	45 0	117 1	—	—	—	—	—	3880 77
March ...	30 42	1 60	17 92	—	—	—	—	—	1525 13	6 44	—	164 95	—	1368 37	28341 29	—	—	38 45	102 0	7 12	—	12 50	—	45 0	241 46	—	20 64	—	—	—	32012 33
April ...	—	—	—	—	12 32	—	41 97	—	—	2 44	—	237 74	—	5288 32	1412 60	206 3	—	—	48 0	7 12	—	12 50	—	45 0	232 48	—	—	137 68	—	—	7769 22
May ...	9 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 34	—	390 49	—	578 41	4671 86	—	—	2053 40	0 85	7 12	—	10 0	—	45 0	105 75	—	1 2	—	—	—	8328 6
June ...	—	3 80	—	—	—	1 0	33 50	207 38	—	101 0	—	212 83	—	812 16	19513 66	—	—	—	—	7 12	—	15 0	—	45 0	10605 56	—	—	—	—	—	31558 1
July ...	100 0	—	2 32	—	—	25 70	108 56	235 85	1022 77	8 60	—	146 31	—	735 75	1789 22	46 0	—	—	57 0	7 12	—	12 50	—	45 0	172 50	—	1 2	—	—	—	4516 22
August ...	—	1 60	8 0	—	—	—	452 75	239 28	—	14 30	201 91	712 21	—	937 55	2617 87	—	97 8	—	60 54	7 12	—	12 50	—	45 0	65 55	—	13 74	—	—	—	5487 0
September	—	—	4 0	—	8 50	—	242 36	1945 16	—	4 0	—	1759 76	—	2483 78	1151 33	—	147 58	203 62	61 10	7 12	—	10 0	—	45 0	31 72	43 12	—	—	—	—	8148 15
October ...	69 43	7 60	3 20	2304 80	—	9 71	674 65	—	—	9 0	—	283 16	4 0	1211 56	9145 82	—	—	—	161 1	7 12	96 81	12 50	18 0	45 0	454 69	—	17 2	—	—	—	14535 8
November	—	—	41 24	—	—	0 6	—	1478 52	—	41 50	201 89	2505 12	—	1457 9	2459 30	—	—	461 24	0 35	—	—	10 0	—	45 0	29 17	—	18 86	—	13 67	—	8761 59
December	—	—	46 48	—	—	—	911 91	156 84	—	6 67	—	1246 49	—	293 20	5011 58	—	—	2877 36	174 17	14 24	11697 12	20 0	119 68	45 0	2805 40	—	2 4	—	—	101 22	25529 40
Total ...	248 65	27 60	209 0	2304 80	20 82	207 30	2465 70	4880 56	2547 90	324 53	403 80	7824 22	4 0	15991 61	85534 36	330 3	270 39	5634 7	784 11	85 44	11793 98	150 0	137 68	540 0	14960 53	43 12	111 88	137 68	13 67	101 22	158088 60

Table 18.—Statement showing Receipts for each Month during 1902.

COACHING.

Month.	Passengers.								Total.		Season Tickets.				Total Passenger Receipts Amount.	Special Trains Amount.	Parcels and Mails.		Horses.		Carriages.		Bicycles.	
	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Coolies.		No. of Passengers.	Amount.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Amount.			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			No.	No.	No.											
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
January ...	9348	20937 46	24344	21041 90	388127	161247 87	5303	6379 95	427122	209607 18	30	605	2091	10145 66	219752 84	1600 0	49053	20180 41	236	1331 87	56	609 54	1128	658 85
February ...	9310	22621 29	21263	18870 82	348999	143183 49	4625	5204 34	384197	189879 94	14	320	1992	6661 81	196541 75	1614 50	42813	17703 38	280	1568 86	65	627 25	977	596 86
March ...	9704	25439 66	25191	24079 42	399313	172989 21	6137	9066 96	440345	231575 25	14	310	1988	6602 17	238177 42	2030 50	44339	18932 56	236	1563 4	59	625 2	1215	775 63
April ...	8175	20189 21	23468	22595 7	418369	174744 39	8918	12513 8	458930	230041 75	20	517	1859	7351 38	237393 13	2174 25	39055	17151 20	210	1257 19	39	555 40	1190	858 75
May ...	8521	18950 86	26239	23105 94	478749	198071 65	12279	12147 7	525788	252275 52	15	346	2007	6833 21	259108 73	449 75	39475	17698 71	260	1441 28	63	733 9	1040	682 39
June ...	7117	16762 66	22682	19764 90	411097	177542 65	10822	10773 58	451718	224843 79	16	333	2003	6786 94	231630 73	1550 0	36218	15767 89	170	1329 42	27	428 34	925	601 32
July ...	6790	12580 92	23450	19497 81	433332	182170 94	9933	8463 2	473505	222712 69	20	530	2195	8811 72	231524 41	1600 0	40122	17852 88	154	721 90	53	425 23	804	435 6
August ...	7812	16906 21	25846	22825 16	432411	184937 97	8229	6730 12	474298	231399 46	16	342	2009	6710 0	238109 46	1500 0	45072	18496 14	300	2028 88	54	517 22	995	597 83
September ...	7016	15364 61	24150	20737 76	401517	170143 83	8417	7244 71	441100	213490 91	14	354	2047	7234 44	220725 35	1500 0	48787	19103 85	165	637 77	38	404 22	911	526 8
October ...	7843	17322 65	23854	20623 93	429303	182097 21	7918	5762 56	468918	225806 35	19	595	2207	8939 87	234746 22	1600 0	63723	23086 40	228	1525 73	42	433 96	994	591 72
November ...	8028	18232 42	25473	20978 47	441881	176585 61	6244	5624 2	481626	221420 52	11	382	2168	7167 79	228588 31	1500 0	53507	21842 38	166	1056 81	31	397 23	947	492 12
December ...	9834	23517 7	29822	26797 33	476071	214943 94	6064	4289 49	521791	269547 83	17	348	2094	7233 98	276781 81	1550 0	55528	22750 0	243	1455 22	45	559 62	1205	752 17
Total ...	99498	228825 2	295782	260918 51	5059169	2138658 76	94889	94198 90	5549338	2722601 19	206	4982	24660	90478 97	2813080 16	18719 0	557692	230565 80	2648	15917 97	563	6316 12	12331	7568 78

Month.	COACHING.							GOODS AND LIVE STOCK.					Coaching Miscellaneous, Station.	Coaching Miscellaneous, Head Office.	Goods Miscellaneous, Station.	Goods Miscellaneous, Head Office.	Sundry other Receipts, Station.	Sundry other Receipts, Head Office.	Total Miscellaneous.	Gross Receipts.
	Dogs.		Other Small Animals.		Neat Cattle.		Total other Coaching Amount.	Total Coaching Nett Debit (excluding Miscellaneous Receipts) Amount.	Goods.		Live Stock.			Total Goods Nett Debit Amount.								
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			Quantity.	Nett Debit Amount.	Cattle.	Calves, Sheep, and other Small Animals.	Nett Debit Amount.									
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	444	310 65	27	22 94	7	72 76	24787 2	244539 86	42658 16	403788 8	739	2455	3529 0	407317 8	1150 74	679 25	677 16	—	4 75	3068 56	5580 46	657437 40
February ...	326	242 0	36	32 2	4	41 0	22425 87	218967 62	38500 17	358782 67	697	1362	2664 25	361446 92	1164 43	680 9	783 93	—	11 75	3924 98	6565 18	586979 72
March ...	467	399 58	45	41 1	6	90 79	24458 13	262635 55	39566 17	378217 70	661	1768	2846 0	381063 70	1636 48	694 34	632 78	—	33 75	1834 67	4832 2	648531 27
April ...	465	344 61	39	46 69	—	—	22388 9	259781 22	41734 16	388371 15	711	2548	3012 0	391383 15	1518 18	676 57	643 54	9 88	6 75	3109 59	5964 51	657128 88
May ...	469	347 97	27	30 51	—	—	21383 70	280492 43	46377 0	454093 17	710	1773	2730 25	456823 42	1063 68	822 18	715 53	2 15	26 75	3423 90	6054 19	743370 4
June ...	407	340 25	71	93 52	1	3 13	20113 87	251744 60	41854 0	387758 34	704	2186	2853 53	390611 87	1148 46	713 37	559 50	2 86	45 75	2278 74	4748 68	647105 15
July ...	402	261 99	31	31 12	2	17 75	21345 93	252870 34	48191 3	441193 12	683	2480	2920 0	444113 12	951 88	686 60	703 98	0 47	45 75	3259 76	5648 44	702631 90
August ...	554	461 37	18	21 10	16	179 7	23801 61	261911 7	43174 9	371258 79	688	2202	2767 0	374025 79	1142 15	687 17	565 56	—	45 75	9112 64	11553 27	647490 13
September ...	409	188 99	41	37 41	4	Cr. 44 42	22403 90	243129 25	43437 19	387800 80	657	1537	2407 50	390208 30	975 63	690 4	662 13	—	47 75	3477 29	5852 84	639190 39
October ...	404	289 29	122	92 50	1	Cr. 64 7	27555 53	262301 75	44684 4	394307 48	636	4675	3103 50	397410 98	1124 84	689 79	712 72	—	45 75	2726 20	5299 30	665012 3
November ...	441	301 94	184	134 21	15	173 74	25898 43	254486 74	42295 2	390040 86	563	1555	2227 0	392267 86	983 51	688 85	734 39	—	47 75	1732 14	4186 64	650941 24
December ...	426	308 3	47	43 63	12	144 75	27563 42	304345 23	46281 17	396995 44	393	2056	1906 25	398901 69	835 9	981 22	827 95	97 37	10 75	23688 86	26441 24	729688 16
Total ...	5214	3796 67	688	626 66	68	614 50	284125 50	3097205 66	518757 0	4752607 60	7842	26597	32966 28	4785573 88	13695 7	8689 47	8219 17	112 73	373 0	61637 33	92726 77	7975506 31

Table 19.—Statement showing Dates of Opening, Cost of Construction, Length, and Cost per Mile of the Ceylon Government Railways open for Traffic on 31st December, 1902.

Line.	Date of Commencement of Construction.			Date of Opening for Traffic.			Length of Line.		Original Cost.	Expended since on Additional Accommodation and Improvements to December, 1901.	Expended on Additional Accommodation and Improvements during 1902.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Mile to December, 1902.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Miles.	Chains.					
									Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo to Ambepussa	1863	February	2	1865	October	2	34	45	} 17,384,831 58	3,133,624 8	—	20,518,455 66	277,276 42
Ambepussa to Polgahawela	—	—	—	1866	November	1	10	69					
Polgahawela to Kandy	—	—	—	1867	August	1	29	11					
Colombo to Fort	—	—	—	1874	July	16	1	48	164,136 93	—	—	221,841 32	110,920 66
Fort Point to Breakwater Yard ...	1873	August	—	1874	July	16	—	45	57,704 39				
Mahara Quarry to Mahara Points ...	—	—	—	1874	July	16	1	35	75,163 0	34,878 21	—	139,938 8	69,969 4
Breakwater Yard to Wharf	1878	January	—	1878	May	27	—	53	29,896 87				
Two Engines and 2 Vans paid from Breakwater Funds and transferred to Railway in 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,221 0	—	81,221 0	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	66	17,711,732 77	3,249,723 29	—	20,961,456 6	—
Peradeniya to Gampola	1871	July	1	1873	January	15	7	60	} 2,674,626 58	233,247 22	—	2,907,873 80	171,051 40
Gampola to Nawalapitiya	—	—	—	1874	December	1	9	4					
Fort to Moratuwa	1878	August	9	1877	March	1	11	61					
Moratuwa to Panadure	—	—	—	1877	September	1	4	44	} 2,192,214 56				
Panadure to Kalutara North ...	—	—	—	1879	February	1	8	35					
Kalutara North to Kalutara South ...	—	—	—	1879	September	22	1	22					
Kalutara South to Alutgama	1888	October	15	1890	March	31	10	70	639,682 53	787,928 51	—	10,928,082 24	112,660 64
Alutgama to Ambalangoda	—	—	—	1893	February	14	14	41	} 4,170,571 61				
Ambalangoda to Galle	—	—	—	1894	May	7	18	79					
Galle to Matara	—	—	—	1895	December	17	26	49	3,137,685 3				
Polgahawela to Kurunegala	—	—	—	1894	February	14	13	14	769,580 24	9,267 52	—	778,847 76	59,911 36
Kandy to Matale	1878	May	27	1880	October	4	17	49	3,391,952 55	32,104 23	—	3,424,056 78	190,225 37
Nawalapitiya to Hatton	1880	May	20	1884	June	4	20	60					
Hatton to Talawakele	—	—	—	1884	November	20	7	67	} 10,953,450 81				
Talawakele to Nanu-oya	—	—	—	1885	May	20	12	59		567,708 32	—	18,969,765 94	256,348 19
Nanu-oya to Haputale	1888	December	17	1893	June	19	25	37	5,760,691 38				
Haputale to Bandarawela	—	—	—	1894	September	3	6	74	1,687,915 43				
Northern Extension, Kankesanturai to Chavakachcheri	—	—	—	1902	March	15	} 34	40	1,799,485 0*	—	—	1,799,485 0	52,159 0†
Northern Extension, Chavakachcheri to Pallai	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Kelani Valley Extension, Maradana to Avisawella	—	—	—	1902	September	15	36	66	3,667,144 0*	—	—	3,667,144 0	99,583 0†
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	368	37	58,556,732 49	4,879,979 9	—	63,436,711 58	—

* These figures represent the estimated mileage proportion of the outlay on the sections opened for traffic during the year. † Approximate.

Table 20.—Capital Outstanding on Railway Loans on January 1, 1902.

Sterling Loans.	£			
Matale Railway	243,600			
Nanu-oya Railway	893,300			
Haputale and Bentota Railways	450,000			
Matara Railway	176,108			
Kurunegala Railway	37,315			
Galle Railway	125,187			
Bandarawela Railway	21,330			
Haputale Railway	758			
Main Line, improvements to Colombo Station ...	29,644			
Total ...	1,977,242	@	1s. $4\frac{1}{32}$d. =	Rs. 29,600,815 86
Local Loans.	**Rs.**	**c.**		
Galle Railway	1,670,554	0		
Kurunegala Railway	99,088	0		
Bandarawela Railway...	696,914	0		
			Rs.	2,466,556 0
			Total ...	32,067,371 86

Table 21.—Statement of Payments on account of the Sinking Fund and Interest on Railway Loans for 1902.

	Sinking Fund.						Interest and Commission.						Total.			
	£	s.	d.	Rs.	c.		£	s.	d.	Rs.	c.		£	s.	d.	Rs. c.
Nanu-oya Railway ...	9,904	2	2	= 148,359	87	...	39,857	6	11	= 597,340	85	...	49,761	9	1	= 745,700 72
Matale Railway ...	2,703	2	4	= 40,507	54	...	10,830	14	1	= 162,306	95	...	13,533	16	5	= 202,814 49
Haputale Railway ...	4,500	0	0	= 67,500	26	...	13,516	17	6	= 202,753	39	...	18,016	17	6	= 270,253 65
(Ordinance No. 17 of 1893 3 per cent. Sterling Loan.)																
Matara Railway ...(Proportionate)				26,416	30	...(Proportionate)				79,355	66	...	—		...	105,771 96
Kurunegala Railway ...		„	...	5,597	27	...		„	...	16,814	44	...	—		...	22,411 71
Galle Railway ...		„	...	18,778	12	...		„	...	56,410	26	...	—		...	75,188 38
Bandarawela Railway ...		„	...	3,199	51	...		„	...	9,611	47	...	—		...	12,810 98
Main Line Railway ...		„	...	4,446	61	...		„	...	13,357	82	...	—		...	17,804 43
Haputale Railway ...		„	...	113	70	...		„	...	341	56	...	—		...	455 26
(Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1892 4 per cent. Local Loans.)																
Galle Railway ...		„	...	16,706	0	...		„	...	67,697	0	...	—		...	84,403 0
Kurunegala Railway ...		„	...	991	0	...		„	...	4,016	0	...	—		...	5,007 0
Bandarawela Railway ...		„	...	6,969	0	...		„	...	28,242	0	...	—		...	35,211 0
(Ordinance No. 14 of 1900, Loan of £ 1,400,000).																
Northern Railway Extension		„	...	—		...		„	...	167,367	89	}	—		...	167,367 89
Kelani Valley Extension		„	...	—		...		„	...	51,451	2	}	—		...	51,451 2
Uda Pussellawa Extension		„	...	—		...		„	...	17,856	65	}	—		...	17,856 65
Quarters for Railway Guards		„	...	—		...		„	...	18,159	29	}	—		...	18,159 29
Total ...				339,585	18					1,493,082	25					1,832,667 43
° Less half interest to be treated as part expense in connection with the raising of the loan, *vide* Auditor-General's letter No. 103 of May 13, 1903				—		...		„	...	127,417	42	...			...	127,417 42
				339,585	18					1,365,664	83					1,705,250 1

Table 22.—Statement of Debt on account of the Nawalapitiya–Nanuoya Line on December 31, 1902 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1878).

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	1,000,000	0	0	...	By Debentures redeemed, 1886–1901 ...	106,700	0	0
					Do. 1902 ...	8,400	0	0
					Amount to credit of Stock Sinking Fund in respect of Debentures converted into Stock...	106,580	13	2°
					Cash in Bank...	4,329	10	10
					Balance to be provided for	773,989	16	0
	1,000,000	0	0			1,000,000	0	0

Table 23.—Statement of Debt on account of the Matale Line on December 31, 1902 (Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877).

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	275,000	0	0	...	By Debentures redeemed, 1886–1901 ...	31,400	0	0
					Do. 1902 ...	2,400	0	0
					Amount to credit of Stock Sinking Fund in respect of Debentures converted into Stock...	26,156	17	3°
					Cash in Bank...	1,204	15	3
					Balance to be provided for	213,838	7	6
	275,000	0	0			275,000	0	0

° There being one sinking fund for the whole of the 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, this figure is merely approximate, and based on the assumption that the sinking fund investments earn 3 per cent.

Table 24.—Statement of Debt on Haputale and Bentota Lines.

	£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	450,000	0	0

NOTE.—No advice has been received regarding this debt as the loan is not repayable within fifty years of the date of issue of Stock (*vide* Auditor-General's letter No. 151 of July 20, 1901).

Table 25.—Statement showing the Revenue earned by the Railway from time of Opening to Date; also the Nett Amount which has been available for Colonial purposes after paying Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund.

Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses including New Works.	Profit on Working.	Interest paid.	Balance.	Sinking Fund.	Balance available for Colonial Purposes.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1862 ...	—	—	—	59,550 0	59,550 0*	—	59,550 0*
1863 ...	—	—	—	133,170 0	133,170 0*	—	133,170 0*
1864 ...	—	—	—	209,160 0	209,160 0*	—	209,160 0*
1865 ...	27,103 0	53,899 0	26,796 0*	221,430 0	248,226 0*	—	248,226 0*
1866 ...	240,105 0	262,952 0	22,847 0*	263,400 0	286,247 0*	—	286,247 0*
1867 ...	815,603 0	479,338 0	336,265 0	368,335 0	32,070 0*	1,310,448 94	1,342,518 94*
1868 ...	1,636,671 0	746,860 0	889,811 0	477,240 0	412,571 0	919,976 50	507,405 50*
1869 ...	1,809,650 0	725,003 0	1,084,647 0	420,900 0	663,747 0	1,115,202 79	451,455 79*
1870 ...	2,066,403 0	735,468 0	1,330,935 0	418,770 0	912,165 0	160,000 0	752,165 0
1871 ...	1,996,051 0	742,717 0	1,253,334 0	418,740 0	834,594 0	160,000 0	674,594 0
1872 ...	1,867,494 0	738,082 0	1,129,412 0	423,960 0	705,452 0	160,000 0	545,452 0
1873 ...	2,384,505 0	889,855 0	1,494,650 0	378,860 0	1,115,790 0	220,000 0	895,790 0
1874 ...	2,425,560 0	886,849 0	1,538,711 0	406,080 0	1,132,631 0	234,666 67	897,964 33
1875 ...	2,896,224 0	982,831 0	1,913,393 0	403,552 0	1,509,841 0	381,666 66†	1,128,174 34
1876 ...	2,992,728 0	1,010,566 0	1,982,162 0	398,186 0	1,583,976 0	387,666 66†	1,196,309 34
1877 ...	3,641,940 0	1,266,215 0	2,375,725 0	383,360 0	1,992,365 0	334,666 67†	1,657,698 33
1878 ...	3,450,465 0	1,354,021 0	2,096,444 0	382,720 0	1,713,724 0	234,666 66	1,479,057 34
1879 ...	3,349,509 0	1,424,461 0	1,925,048 0	145,888 0	1,779,160 0	474,666 66	1,304,493 34
1880 ...	3,012,391 0	1,367,597 0	1,644,794 0	419,136 0	1,225,658 0	444,000 0	781,658 0
1881 ...	2,882,705 0	1,357,893 0	1,524,812 0	589,296 0	935,516 0	444,000 0	491,516 0
1882 ...	2,632,628 0	1,361,115 0	1,271,513 0	771,633 24	499,879 76	—	499,879 76
1883 ...	2,476,380 0	1,276,800 0	1,199,580 0	667,937 33	531,642 67	—	531,642 67
1884 ...	2,544,585 0	1,359,102 0	1,185,483 0	624,434 28	561,048 72	—	561,048 72
1885 ...	2,605,658 0	1,467,699 0	1,137,959 0	652,966 86	484,992 14	84,413 80	400,578 34
1886 ...	2,687,875 0	1,451,716 0	1,236,159 0	715,334 42	520,824 58	178,909 93	341,914 65
1887 ...	2,947,628 0	1,466,002 0	1,481,626 0	704,348 59	777,277 41	175,998 92	601,278 49
1888 ...	3,387,658 0	1,505,680 0	1,881,978 0	742,473 91	1,139,504 9	186,072 31	953,431 78
1889 ...	3,549,135 0	1,670,044 0	1,879,091 0	737,432 35	1,141,658 65	186,520 37	955,138 28
1890 ...	3,862,313 0	1,722,755 0	2,139,558 0	702,645 25	1,436,912 75	163,293 43	1,273,619 32
1891 ...	4,429,243 0	1,951,456 0	2,477,787 0	773,305 66	1,704,481 34	179,512 44	1,524,968 90
1892 ...	4,695,774 12	2,287,274 87	2,408,499 25	992,821 28	1,415,677 97	201,632 45	1,214,045 52
1893 ...	4,985,848 12	2,865,433 61	2,120,414 51	§1,055,498 0	1,064,916 51	251,028 74	813,887 77
1894 ...	5,555,058 0	4,145,547 0	1,409,511 0	§1,244,856 0	164,655 0	304,833 0	140,178 0‡
1895 ...	6,233,709 0	3,440,705 0	2,793,004 0	§1,479,503 0	1,313,501 0	310,339 0	1,003,162 0
1896 ...	6,777,832 33	3,087,790 1	3,690,042 32	1,377,551 85	2,312,490 47	293,148 65	2,019,341 82
1897 ...	7,326,916 4	3,428,899 62	3,898,016 42	1,289,652 25	2,608,364 17	319,494 82	2,288,869 35
1898 ...	7,549,620 27	3,605,944 43	3,943,675 84	1,233,688 29	2,709,987 55	339 193 69	2,370,793 86
1899 ...	7,658,886 72	4,104,353 71	3,554,533 1	1,232,165 24	2,322,367 77	338,540 82	1,983,826 95
1900 ...	8,272,351 7	4,374,310 14	3,898,040 93	1,233,618 62	2,664,422 31	339,459 64	2,324,962 67
1901 ...	7,938,130 80	4,736,700 65	3,201,430 15	1,235,177 70	1,966,252 45	340,375 79	1,625,876 66
1902 ...	7,975,506 31	4,907,101 31	3,068,405 0	‖1,365,664 83	1,702,740 17	339,585 18	1,363,154 99
Total ...	143,587,842 78	71,241,036 35	72,346,806 43	27,754,441 95	44,592,364 48	11,513,981 19	33,078,383 29

* Loss.

† The repayment of the Rs. 400,000 raised on Debentures issued locally under Ordinance No. 2 of 1872 is included in these amounts, viz., 1875 Rs. 147,000; 1876, Rs. 153,000; and 1877, Rs. 100,000.

‡ Deficiency.

§ Amended as per Auditor-General's letter No. 105 of April 26, 1897.

‖ The total amount paid as interest was Rs. 1,493,082·25, but half the interest on the loan of £1,400,000 raised under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900, viz., Rs. 127,417·42, has been treated as part expense in connection with the raising of the loan (*vide* Auditor-General's letter No. 103 of May 13, 1903).

Table 26.—Statement showing the Number of Miles of Running Line opened per Annum from October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1902.

Date of Opening.	Between which Points opened.	For what Class of Traffic.	Kurunegala Line.	Main Line.	Coast Line.	Breakwater Line.	Wharf Line.	Nawalapitiya Line.	Matale Line.	Bandarawela Line.	Northern Railway.	Kelani Valley.	Total in One Year.
			M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Oct. 2, 1865	Colombo to Ambepussa ...	Coaching ...	—	34 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 45
Jan. 1, 1866	Do. ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nov. 1, 1866	Ambepussa to Polgahawela ...	Coaching & Goods	—	10 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 69
Aug. 1, 1867	Polgahawela to Kandy ...	Coaching ...	—	29 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 11
Sept. 6, 1867	Do. ...	Goods partially...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oct. 1, 1867	Do. ...	Goods wholly ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jan. 15, 1873	Peradeniya to Gampola ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	7 60	—	—	—	—	7 60
Feb. 1, 1873	Do. ...	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July 16, 1874	Colombo to Fort ...	Stone ...	—	—	1 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do.	Mahara Quarry to Mahara Junction ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	1 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do.	Fort Point to Breakwater Yard ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	0 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 52
Dec. 1, 1874	Gampola to Nawalapitiya	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	9 4	—	—	—	—	
Dec. 21, 1874	Do. ...	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mar. 1, 1877	Fort to Moratuwa ...	Do. ...	—	—	11 61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sept. 1, 1877	Moratuwa to Panadure ...	Do. ...	—	—	4 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 25
May 27, 1878	Breakwater Yard to Wharf	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	0 53	—	—	—	—	—	0 53
Feb. 1, 1879	Panadure to Kalutara North ...	Coaching ...	—	—	8 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sept. 22, 1879	Kalutara North to Kalutara South ...	Coaching & Goods	—	—	1 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 57
Oct. 4, 1880	Kandy to Matale ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 49	—	—	—	17 49
June 4, 1884	Nawalapitiya to Hatton ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 60	—	—	
Nov. 20, 1884	Hatton to Talawakele ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 67	—	—	28 47
May 20, 1885	Talawakele to Nanu-oya...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 59	—	—	12 59
Mar. 31, 1890	Kalutara South to Alutgama ...	Do. ...	—	—	10 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 70
Feb. 14, 1893	Alutgama to Ambalangoda	Do. ...	—	—	14 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 41
June 19, 1893	Nanu-oya to Haputale ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 37	—	—	
Sept. 3, 1894	Haputale to Bandarawela	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 74	—	—	32 31
May 7, 1894	Ambalangoda to Galle ...	Do. ...	—	—	18 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 79
Feb. 14, 1894	Polgahawela to Kurunegala	Do. ...	13 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 14
Dec. 17, 1895	Galle to Matara ...	Do. ...	—	—	26 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 49
Mar. 11, 1902	Kankesanturai to Chavakachcheri ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 57	—	
Sept. 15, 1902	Chavakachcheri to Pallai	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 64	—	71 27
Sept. 15, 1902	Maradana to Avisawella ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 66	
		Total ...	13 14	74 45	98 49	2 0	0 53	16 64	17 49	37 48	34 41	36 66	368 38

Table 27.—Showing the Number of Miles opened per Annum, and the Annual and Average Daily Mileage of Traffic Trains, from the commencement on October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1902.

Year.	Miles opened per Annum.	Total Miles opened on December 31.	Total Train Mileage.	Average Daily Mileage, including Sundays.
1865 ...	34½	34½	10,839	119
1866 ...	10⅞	45⅜	71,197	195
1867 ...	29⅛	74½	133,846	366
1868 ...	—	74½	242,804	663
1869 ...	—	74½	245,464	672
1870 ...	—	74½	252,305	691
1871 ...	—	74½	251,921	690
1872 ...	—	74½	237,997	650
1873 ...	7¾	82¼	310,261	850
1874 ...	12⅝	94⅞	320,021	876
1875 ...	—	94⅞	383,401	1,050
1876 ...	—	94⅞	421,445	1,151
1877 ...	16⅜	111¼	547,556	1,500
1878 ...	⅜	111⅝	585,406	1,603
1879 ...	9⅞	121⅝	602,087	1,649
1880 ...	17⅞	139¼	580,869	1,587
1881 ...	—	139¼	636,211	1,743
1882 ...	—	139¼	619,221	1,696
1883 ...	—	139¼	603,080	1,652
1884 ...	28⅝	167⅞	610,198	1,667
1885 ...	12¾	180⅝	626,447	1,722
1886 ...	—	180⅝	632,440	1,733
1887 ...	—	180⅝	640,946	1,756
			Traffic Train Miles.	
1887* ...	—	180⅝	569,730	1,561
1888 (Leap Year)	—	180⅝	572,609	1,565
1889 ...	—	180⅝	577,237	1,582
1890 ...	10⅞	191½	647,151	1,773
1891 ...	—	191½	690,070	1,891
1892 (Leap Year)	—	191½	769,128	2,102
1893 ...	39⅜	231⅜	896,990	2,458
1894 ...	39⅛	270½	1,040,255	2,850
1895 ...	26⅝	297⅛	1,142,587	3,130
1896 (Leap Year)	—	297⅛	1,146,736	3,142
1897 ...	—	297⅛	1,172,700	3,213
1898 ...	—	297⅛	1,206,348	3,305
1899 ...	—	297⅛	1,251,179	3,428
1900 ...	—	297⅛	1,328,074	3,639
1901 ...	—	297⅛	1,332,109	3,650
1902 ...	71⅜	368½	1,414,340	3,875

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only to compare with 1888.

Table 28.—Particulars of Sidings of all Lines not included in Running Lines.

Main Line.	Length of Crossing Sidings. M.	C.	L.	Length of Siding. M.	C.	L.	Cross-over Roads. M.	C.	L.	Total Length of Sidings. M.	C.	L.
Colombo ...		—		7	74	31	0	76	0	8	70	31
Maradana Junction ...	0	11	25	0	15	97	0	5	63	0	32	85
Kelaniya ...	0	22	0	0	14	50		—		0	36	50
Hunupitiya ...	0	11	76		—			—		0	11	76
Ragama ...	0	9	75	0	26	0		—		0	35	75
Henaratgoda ...	0	11	0	0	18	26		—		0	29	26
Veyangoda ...	0	16	43	0	14	16	0	2	13	0	32	72
Mirigama ...	0	25	78	0	7	9	0	2	81	0	35	68
Ambepussa ...	0	16	0	0	21	0		—		0	37	0
Alawwa ...	0	30	57	0	8	50	0	3	40	0	42	47
Polgahawela ...	0	16	0	0	49	97	0	30	92	1	16	89
Rambukkana ...	0	16	50	0	56	89	0	15	48	1	8	87
Alagalla ...	0	18	0	0	7	15	0	2	0	0	27	15
Kadugannawa ...	0	17	75	0	52	75	0	4	74	0	75	24
Peradeniya Junction ...	0	11	80	1	4	94	0	10	0	1	26	74
Peradeniya ...		—		0	5	24	0	11	32	0	16	56
Kandy ...	0	23	0	1	50	36	0	12	1	2	5	37
Gampola ...	0	14	50	0	34	40	0	8	0	0	56	90
Ulapane ...	0	22	50	0	10	25	0	2	38	0	35	13
Nawalapitiya ...	0	22	0	3	18	72	1	6	11	4	46	83
Galboda ...	0	13	61	0	15	56	0	3	0	0	32	17
Watawala ...	0	12	50	0	3	85		—		0	16	35
Rozelle ...	0	5	62	0	9	50		—		0	15	12
Hatton ...	0	10	18	0	62	87	0	6	55	0	79	60
Kotagala ...	0	9	34	0	20	6	0	1	69	0	31	9
Talawakele ...	0	12	0	0	31	62	0	5	67	0	49	29
Watagoda ...	0	9	0	0	22	65	0	2	0	0	33	65
Nanu-oya ...	0	11	35	0	60	19	0	4	58	0	76	12
Ambawela ...	0	21	80	0	29	63		—		0	51	43
Pattipola ...	0	31	55	0	26	67		—		0	58	22
Ohiya ...	0	12	92	0	12	87		—		0	25	79
Haputale ...	0	14	89	0	65	23	0	2	15	1	2	27
Diyatalawa ...	0	21	36	0	31	7	0	4	5	0	56	48
Bandarawela ...	0	11	72	0	55	99	0	5	32	0	73	3
Total ...	6	34	43	23	58	22	3	67	94	34	0	59

COAST LINE.	Length of Crossing Sidings. M.	C.	L.	Length of Siding. M.	C.	L.	Cross-over Roads. M.	C.	L.	Total Length of Sidings. M.	C.	L.
Pettah	0	13	41		—			—		0	13	41
Racquet Court		—		0	23	0		—		0	23	0
Fort	0	11	89		—			—		0	11	89
Slave Island	0	18	52		—			—		0	18	52
Kollupitiya		—			—			—			—	
Bambalapitiya	0	16	0		—			—		0	16	0
Wellawatta	0	16	0		—			—		0	16	0
Dehiwala		—			—			—			—	
Mount Lavinia	0	28	6		—			—		0	28	6
Angulana	0	9	10		—			—		0	9	10
Lunawa		—			—			—			—	
Moratuwa	0	48	55	0	27	18	0	5	33	1	1	6
Panadure	0	17	77	0	21	23		—		0	39	0
Wadduwa	0	10	87		—			—		0	10	87
Kalutara North	0	14	42		—			—		0	14	42
Kalutara South		—		0	42	37	0	5	85	0	48	22
Katukurunda		—			—			—			—	
Paiyagala North		—			—			—			—	
Paiyagala South	0	11	31	0	9	30	0	2	38	0	22	99
Maggona		—			—			—			—	
Beruwala	0	11	64	0	7	19	0	2	40	0	21	23
Alutgama	0	27	70	0	45	20	0	2	64	0	75	54
Kosgoda	0	15	19	0	21	10		—		0	36	29
Balapitiya	0	16	0	0	19	46		—		0	35	46
Ambalangoda	0	16	73	0	40	87		—		0	57	60
Hikkaduwa	0	15	69	0	20	32		—		0	36	1
Dodanduwa	0	16	64	0	18	44		—		0	35	8
Gintota	0	13	64	0	17	46		—		0	31	10
Galle	0	10	91	1	45	12	0	22	45	1	78	48
Talpe	0	10	83	0	12	9	0	12	65	0	35	57
Ahangama	0	9	80	0	12	15	0	12	36	0	34	31
Weligama	0	10	65	0	15	77	0	15	34	0	41	76
Kamburugamuwa	0	11	65	0	11	92	0	12	56	0	36	13
Matara	0	12	90	0	38	23	0	13	53	0	64	66
Total	5	15	87	6	48	40	1	27	49	13	11	76

MATALE LINE.												
Mahaiyawa	0	10	0		—			—		0	10	0
Katugastota	0	17	57	0	14	28	0	6	53	0	38	38
Wattegama	0	11	16	0	36	69	0	15	24	0	63	9
Ukuwela	0	12	0	0	10	26	0	3	76	0	26	2
Matale	0	17	92	0	56	8	0	7	8	1	1	8
Total	0	68	65	1	37	31	0	32	61	2	58	57

KURUNEGALA LINE.												
Potuhera		—		0	2	70	0	1	30	0	4	0
Kurunegala		—		0	43	69	0	4	6	0	47	75
Total		—		0	46	39	0	5	36	0	51	75
Breakwater Yard	0	35	45	0	39	0		—		0	74	45
Reclamation Ground		—		0	43	0		—		0	43	0
Total	0	35	45	1	2	0		—		1	37	45

KELANI VALLEY EXTENSION.												
Maradana Junction (Kelani Valley Yard)		—		1	18	37	0	7	0	1	25	37
Nugegoda	0	7	80		—			—		0	7	80
Pannipitiya	0	7	98		—			—		0	7	98
Padukka	0	8	0	0	11	39		—		0	19	39
Waga	0	7	36	0	11	81		—		0	19	17
Kosgama	0	7	42	0	12	13		—		0	19	55
Puwakpitiya		—		0	6	21		—		0	6	21
Avisawella	0	7	27	0	12	62		—		0	19	89
Total	0	45	83	1	72	53	0	7	0	2	45	36

	Length of Crossing Sidings.			Length of Siding			Cross-over Roads.			Total Length of Sidings.		
	M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.
NORTHERN EXTENSION.												
Kankesanturai ...	0	14	54	0	48	39	...	—		0	62	93
Chunnakam ...	...	—		0	10	65	...	—		0	10	65
Jaffna ...	0	16	75	0	48	37	...	—		0	65	12
Navatkuli ...	...	—		0	11	6	...	—		0	11	6
Chavakachcheri ...	0	10	60	0	17	45	...	—		0	28	5
Kodikamam ...	...	—		0	10	65	...	—		0	10	65
Pallai ...	0	10	60	0	14	13	...	—		0	24	73
Total ...	0	52	49	2	0	70		—		2	53	19

Table 29.—Statement of Work done and Expenditure each Station during 1902.

Figures in dollars represent Cents.

No.	Station.	Average Number of Miles Worked between Stations.	Total Expenditure. (For Details see Table 30.)	Passengers: Number Booked and Issued.	Passengers: Amount, including Excess.	Season Tickets, including Sleeping Deposits.	Special Trains.	Parcels, including Mails and Excess Luggage: Forwarded. No.	Forwarded. Weight.	Received. No.	Received. Weight.	Debit. Amount.	Horses: Forwarded.	Horses: Received.	Horses: Debit.	Cattle: Forwarded.	Cattle: Received.	Cattle: Debit.	Dogs: Forwarded.	Dogs: Received.	Dogs: Debit.	Other Sheep Animals: Forwarded.	Other Sheep Animals: Received.	Sheep.	Swine: Forwarded.	Swine: Received.	Swine: Debit.	Vehicles: Forwarded.	Vehicles: Received.	Vehicles: Debit.	Coaching Miscellaneous.	Total Coaching Debit.	Telegrams: Forwarded.	Telegrams: Received.	Telegrams: Terminal.	Goods: Forwarded. Weight.	Goods: Received. Weight.	Goods: Debit.	Live Stock: Forwarded. Cattle, Horses and Other Animals.	Live Stock: Forwarded. Sheep and Swine.	Live Stock: Received.	Live Stock: Debit.	Total Goods Miscellaneous.	Total Goods Debit.	Sundry Other Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	No. of Tickets.	No.
1	Caledon	10	83,482 76	117,375	104,617 40			31,591	4,676 17	49,951	10,076 5	18,603 98	272	110	2,912 60	406	257	9	276	56	36	6	278	50	2,140	0	162,564 54	164,704 54	27,227	2,941	164,675	144,235	6,896,501	14,000	29,007	6,896,515 44	29,007	6	6,896,515 44	796	1
2	Wood	11	1,437	1,437	1,437																				0 25		1,459 50	1,459 50															147,186 75		534,646	29,007	6
3	Mowbray Junction	18	9,047 81	17,161	21,421 41	2,359 42			596	105	2,420	452	5	6	1										0 41		22,999 36	22,999 36	998	456													52,767 79		77,717	1,133	4
4	Kelvin	12	6,980 11	5,501	6,980 11	1,040 42			551	60	1,189	212	1												0 25		8,192 36	8,192 36	1,374	1,374															15,173	1,040	5
5	Hemmingford	10	3,081 72	2,000	2,000			2,916	434 12	2,067	436 10	646 35													37 25		60,311 52	60,311 52	1,242	1,242		563 19	3,319 14	3,882 33	6	6	1	3,319 14	3,882 33	6	3,889 86		3,889 86	64,201	1,242	2
6	Magnan	10	3,889 86	2,000	2,000			2,916	434 12	2,067	436 10	646 35													37 25		60,311 52	60,311 52	1,242	1,242		563 19	3,319 14	3,882 33	6	6	1	3,319 14	3,882 33	6	3,889 86		3,889 86	64,201	1,242	2
7	Beauceville	11	5,610 48	10,543	10,543			1,458	217 6	1,033	218 5	323 17													0 12		30,155 76	30,155 76	621	621		281 10	1,659 17	1,941 27	3	3		1,659 17	1,941 27	3	1,944 30		1,944 30	32,100	621	1
8	Scotstown	11	5,610 48	10,543	10,543			1,458	217 6	1,033	218 5	323 17													0 12		30,155 76	30,155 76	621	621		281 10	1,659 17	1,941 27	3	3		1,659 17	1,941 27	3	1,944 30		1,944 30	32,100	621	1
9	Lake Megantic	12	10,543 48	10,543	10,543			1,458	217 6	1,033	218 5	323 17													0 12		30,155 76	30,155 76	621	621		281 10	1,659 17	1,941 27	3	3		1,659 17	1,941 27	3	1,944 30		1,944 30	32,100	621	1
10	Megantic	12	10,543 48	10,543	10,543			1,458	217 6	1,033	218 5	323 17													0 12		30,155 76	30,155 76	621	621		281 10	1,659 17	1,941 27	3	3		1,659 17	1,941 27	3	1,944 30		1,944 30	32,100	621	1
11	Frontier	12	2,538 12	2,538	2,538																																										
12	Marbleton	12	2,538 12	2,538	2,538																																									
13	Lingwick	12	2,538 12	2,538	2,538																																									
14	Chartierville	12	2,538 12	2,538	2,538																																									
15	Eaton	10	5,340 83	12,000	12,000			1,944	289 16	1,378	291	431													0 50		40,207 68	40,207 68	828	828		375	2,213	2,588	4	4		2,213	2,588	4	2,592		2,592	42,800	828	2
16	Sherbrooke	10	5,340 83	12,000	12,000			1,944	289 16	1,378	291	431													0 50		40,207 68	40,207 68	828	828		375	2,213	2,588	4	4		2,213	2,588	4	2,592		2,592	42,800	828	2
17	Lennoxville	10	6,140 59	12,000	12,000			1,944	289 16	1,378	291	431													0 50		40,207 68	40,207 68	828	828		375	2,213	2,588	4	4		2,213	2,588	4	2,592		2,592	42,800	828	2
18	Ascot Junction	10	6,140 59	12,000	12,000			1,944	289 16	1,378	291	431													0 50		40,207 68	40,207 68	828	828		375	2,213	2,588	4	4		2,213	2,588	4	2,592		2,592	42,800	828	2
19	Ballingers	9	1,254 11																																											
20	Lawrence	9	1,254 11																																										
21	Bulwer	9	1,885 92																																									
22	Scotstown Junction	20	8,716 86	5,241	325 2	7,446	385	4		693	25	18	110	60											62 43		69,569 52	69,632	2,772	2,772		1,155	9,222	13,149				9,222	13,149		13,149		13,149	82,969	2,772	29
23	Pennfield Junction	20	8,716 86	43,425	13,703 23	93 56			865	74 36	343	75 3	94												19 5		13,314 97	4,391	2,391	239		1,312 17	373 19	1,685 36				373 19	1,685 36		1,685 36		1,685 36	14,014	2,391	9
24	Hereford	12	2,538 12	2,538	2,538				2,139	894	2	1,303	403	2	28	31	423		30	2					0 25		13,314 97	13,314	2,391	239		1,312 17	373 19	1,685 36				373 19	1,685 36		1,685 36		1,685 36	14,014	2,391	9
25	Sandy	10	21,969 43	837,991	173,711 19	96 56			82,986	19,314	2 31	30,385	2,966	2 10	1,810	73	301	272	1,340	2	90	702	8	470	360 45	4	97	2	785	1,519	659 75	5	4	1	1,519	659 75	5	664 75		664 75	1,183	435	1,519	659 75	5

Table 30.—Detailed Statement of Staff Expenditure at Stations during 1902.

Stations.	Station Masters.		Goods Clerks.		Booking Clerks.		Warehousemen.		Sheriff and Kanakkapillo.		Shunters.		Head Porters.		Gatemen and Pointsmen.		Policemen and Sergeants.		Porters and Coolies.		Messengers.		Special Allowances.		Stationery.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Dept.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Colombo Coaching	1	5500 0	—	—	7	4002 15	—	—	9	2515 92	—	—	28	5721 27	21	4357 32	68	10888 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	279 80	135	36
Colombo Goods	1	2100 0	19	13419 60	—	—	2	3000 0	3	2458 16	—	—	23	10753 57	7	1255 98	8	1255 98	—	—	—	—	—	—	214 58	71	3917 3
Wharf	1	1274 97	—	—	1	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	593 51	2	355 54	2	323 75	1	159 64	1	73 96	345 6	—	154 49	15	3910 27
Kelaniya	1	900 0	—	—	1	550 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1215 75	7	1100 11	3	469 64	—	—	—	—	160 5	38	77 93	10	3691 73
Hunupitiya	1	1100 0	—	—	1	349 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	854 54	1	189 6	2	145 70	—	—	—	—	166 12	6	207 12	9	3289 26
Ragama	1	1000 0	—	—	1	567 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1355 46	5	855 54	2	359 69	—	—	—	—	107 2	27	359 69	11	3644 84
Henaratgoda	1	1100 0	—	—	1	484 53	—	—	—	—	1	231 74	3	519 6	1	173 22	4	539 14	—	—	—	—	99 24	21	230 52	10	4819 83
Veyangoda	1	1500 0	—	—	2	1556 66	—	—	1	236 83	2	339 93	1	163 70	3	482 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 52	28	162 57	10	3237 50
Mirigama	1	1100 0	—	—	1	374 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	718 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99 72	15	118 97	7	2568 12
Ambepussa	1	992 75	—	—	1	380 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	321 78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168 1	3	138 75	5	2213 11
Alawwa	1	1000 0	—	—	1	374 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	226 98	—	—	—	—	1	172 73	—	—	140 75	12	140 80	33	8509 63
Polgahawela	1	1349 98	1	360 66	3	1404 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2084 49	2	338 31	15	1966 42	—	—	—	—	243 14	27	79 19	7	2945 53
Potuhera	1	949 98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	451 80	1	176 78	2	329 55	—	—	—	—	28 23	4	498 29	13	6196 58
Kurunegala	1	1491 66	1	1133 36	2	1153 28	—	—	—	—	2	477 42	2	753 64	2	349 93	5	512 50	—	—	—	—	64 86	18	357 29	20	6701 38
Rambukkana	1	1500 0	1	576 63	2	1205 11	—	—	—	—	1	226 46	8	1411 16	2	331 11	5	775 29	—	—	—	—	133 37	26	82 5	5	2458 92
Kadigawawa	1	983 26	—	—	1	352 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	159 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 74	8	53 12	3	1426 62
Alagalla	1	1000 0	—	—	1	645 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	325 33	—	—	1	110 25	—	—	—	—	117 93	9	300 88	29	6176 78
Balani	1	720 0	—	—	1	347 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	150 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178 84	7	142 68	29	8756 86
Kadugannawa	1	1100 0	—	—	2	1409 49	—	—	1	228 0	1	228 0	4	1331 49	2	359 2	6	916 87	—	—	—	—	199 66	25	136 82	8	2570 58
Peradeniya June.	1	1090 12	—	—	5	1838 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2500 56	4	854 2	7	1917 3	—	—	—	—	150 67	9	1303 55	62	25968 46
Peradeniya	1	1100 0	—	—	1	359 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	324 81	1	179 0	3	393 51	—	—	—	—	31 97	4	66 47	4	1896 44
Kandy	1	2500 0	5	4115 78	9	5033 52	1	1100 0	2	1300 0	2	520 94	4	937 77	11	1811 86	12	2050 12	22	3974 30	—	—	167 45	17	71 5	8	2486 45
Mahaiyawa	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	180 0	1	170 65	1	148 33	—	—	66 71	3	25	12	3522 45
Katugastota	1	1066 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	870 0	—	—	—	—	2	290 42	—	—	108 94	3	182 27	12	3522 45
Wattegama	1	1100 0	—	—	1	418 38	—	—	—	—	1	240 0	4	660 96	2	353 1	3	298 13	—	—	—	—	109 95	14	119 73	4	1736 34
Ukuwela	1	1000 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	180 0	1	185 15	1	68 70	—	—	—	—	65 59	11	326 62	23	8811 12
Matale	1	2100 0	1	1000 0	1	713 31	—	—	—	—	1	239 3	3	532 67	3	419 77	3	459 13	—	—	—	—	51 25	22	70 31	8	2476 99
Gampola	1	2100 0	2	1306 68	2	1300 4	—	—	—	—	2	462 18	9	1527 7	2	361 50	5	799 94	—	—	—	—	99 74	4	83 82	7	1878 8
Ulapane	1	1000 0	—	—	1	411 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	349 21	—	—	—	—	2	307 7	—	—	120 94	15	67	12	8	2818 28
Nawalapitiya	2	2000 0	4	2809 47	4	2464 87	—	—	2	519 72	3	661 95	15	2689 91	5	882 87	12	1723 55	—	—	—	—	174 49	27	338 18	10	2983 45
Galboda	1	1016 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	538 7	—	—	2	314 97	—	—	—	—	267 28	12	50	19	12	7	2979 64
Watawala	1	1016 70	—	—	1	405 71	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	340 31	—	—	6	907 94	—	—	—	—	27 24	14	66	617	36	33	14253 21
Rosella	1	1000 0	—	—	1	414 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	329 62	—	—	4	586 16	—	—	—	—	169 57	14	72	115	92	12	5384 73
Hatton	1	2400 0	3	1943 40	4	2305 1	1	983 30	1	1141 70	—	—	5	1093 9	7	1315 21	3	511 30	8	1146 65	—	—	348 44	33	89	431	25	19	7349 29
Kotagala	1	1100 0	—	—	1	347 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	521 46	1	178 56	6	893 60	—	—	—	—	67 8	14	86	134	35	11	2981 79
Talawakele	1	1324 99	2	1591 44	2	1114 0	—	—	—	—	3	710 66	5	892 25	2	287 90	4	614 71	—	—	—	—	57 20	10	54	769	50	26	10668 29
Watagoda	1	949 98	—	—	1	347 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	495 75	—	—	2	328 23	—	—	—	—	123 31	3	78	71	—	5	1156 07
Nanu-oya	1	1682 10	2	1601 82	4	2482 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	478 67	5	916 72	5	682 45	7	1141 7	—	—	100 35	7	36	56	4	1211 79
Ambawela	1	1000 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	353 51	—	—	—	—	2	300 72	—	—	92 41	3	94	109	54	5	1790 39
Pattipola	1	551 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	344 22	—	—	2	127 14	—	—	—	—	85 67	4	94	77	8	12	4778 99
Ohiya	1	1033 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	305 77	—	—	2	320 48	—	—	—	—	136 56	3	95	265	14	11	4060 39
Haputale	1	1350 0	1	580 0	1	761 70	—	—	—	—	1	216 50	3	531 8	2	353 40	3	451 68	—	—	—	—	143 1	18	23	502	64	16	6356 41
Diyatalawa	1	1100 0	1	500 0	1	402 0	—	—	—	—	2	473 86	2	329 41	2	354 9	2	347 22	—	—	—	—	142 72	17	38	433	73	18	9947 81
Bandarawela	2	1333 40	2	1167 39	3	870	—	—	—	—	2	518 5	3	695 43	2	300 4	4	596 47	—	—	—	—	178 59	26	197	319	97	26	8351 37
Maradana June.	2	3116 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3005 8	—	—	5	879 7	6	940 98	—	—	600 37	12	33	319	97	24	7326 20
Pettah	1	1400 0	—	—	3	2486 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1283 76	5	885 54	9	1073 38	—	—	—	—	684 16	27	23	496	46	21	6795 52
Fort	1	1666 51	—	—	3	2583 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1283 76	5	885 54	9	1073 38	—	—	—	—	457 18	27	8	205	90	10	3369 60
Slave Island	1	1008 20	—	—	2	1643 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1266 0	3	487 45	7	994 31	—	—	—	—	663 47	22	15	206	31	11	4199 35
Kollupitiya	1	1100 0	—	—	1	646 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	102 3	3	518 25	4	657 40	—	—	—	—	28 75	14	64	211	89	11	4649 45
Bambalapitiya	1	1100 0	—	—	2	1581 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	340 56	2	357 53	4	702 62	—	—	—	—	68 24	17	86	213	18	13	5564 61
Wellawatta	1	1094 8	—	—	2	1545 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 0	3	456 61	4	620 16	—	—	—	—	48 98	14	25	85	18	4	1464 63
Dehiwala	1	1008 31	—	—	1	483 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	177 58	4	596 43	—	—	—	—	84 0	42	86	92	54	7	2460 18
Mount Lavinia	1	1009 0	—	—	2	1704 30	—	—	—	—	3	492 38	2	351 30	5	892 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 60	47	80	445	55	18	6731 95
Angulana	1	1000 0	—	—	1	390 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	234 66	1	177 3	2	236 90	—	—	—	—	49 71	20	96	361	73	17	5872 50
Lunawa	1	900 0	—	—	1	434 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	166 80	2	341 92	—	—	—	—	241 62	15	30	102	12	7	2558 32
Moratuwa	1	1500 0	—	—	2	1516 67	—	—	—	—	1	318 73	3	451 45	3	528 33	8	1064 18	—	—	—	—	78 24	48	33	118	49	7	2773 85
Panadure	1	1600 0	—	—	2	1395 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	536 10	2	355 27	6	957 3	—	—	—	—	63 59	42	99	345	41	19	6452 92
Waduwa	1	1100 0	—	—	1	435 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	345 56	1	180 0	3	527 30	—	—	—	—	26 8	14	87	88	19	6	1880 95
Kalutara North	1	1100 0	—	—	1	586 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 20	1	171 76	2	154 57	—	—	—	—	70 98	21	85	18	4	4	1464 63
Kalutara South	1	1509 0	—	—	2	1190 0	—	—	—	—	1	239 67	7	1237 99	2	358 5	6	919 70	—	—	—	—	54 11	60	70	158	25	9	2947 52
Katukurunda	1	1000 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	180 0	1	177 25	3	382 73	—	—	—	—	—	12	22	72	45	6	2109 81
Paiyagala North	1	900 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	169 90	2	227 25	—	—	—	—	3 75	5	70	150	48	3	2774 58
Paiyagala South	1	1100 0	—	—	1	416 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	493 88	1	159 56	3	344 28	—	—	—	—	26 72	24	38	347	19	18	6976 6
Maggona	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	157 41	1	176 76	3	344 68	—	—	—	—	—	15	82	142	15	8	2019 46
Beruwala	1	1100 0	—	—	1	387 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	382 19	2	349 50	2	291 80	—	—	—	—	28 23	18	30	133	12	8	2911 78
Aluigama	1	1509 0	—	—	2	1426 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1115 79	2	305 58	6	946 25	—	—	—	—	170 22	30	58	217	25	15	5528 54
Kosgoda	1	1140 82	—	—	1	509 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	356 28	1	177 6	3	449 0	—	—	—	—	84 32	10	14	160	35	8	2728 58
Balapitiya	1	1100 0	—	—	1	341 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	656 82	2	357 42	6	986 38	—	—	—	—	115 29	25	40	276	67	9	2726 67
Ambalangoda	1	1600 0	1	600 0	1	761 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	656 82	2	357 42	6	986 38	—	—	—	—	115 29	254	60	97	94	10	3895 42
Hikkaduwa	1	1000 0	—	—	1	356 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	337 38	2	332 91	2	342 60	—	—	—	—	63 20	13	44	688	67	31	10088 67
Dodanduwa	1	1100 0	—	—	1	364 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	326 76	2	357 90	2	357 90	—	—	—	—	77 21	14	46	88	30	5	1896 64
Ginthota	1	1100 0	—	—	1	439 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 58	1	179 58	3	393 62	—	—	—	—	67 92	12	84	85	7	6	2243 29
Galle	1	2100 0	2	2000 0	3	2953 77	—	—	—	—	1	318 72	2	460 28	8	1261 65	5	822 1	9	1246 87	—	—	185 26	245	81	157	77	8	2878 37
Talpé	1	1000 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	176 89	1	181 0	2	305 12	—	—	—	—	35 86	9	50	65	83	5	1811 63
Ahangama	1	1100 0	—	—	1	439 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 58	1	179 58	3	393 62	—	—	—	—	40 60	8	82	423	63	12	5696 66
Weligama	1	1200 0	—	—	1	376 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	176 22	2	357 95	3	446 99	—	—	—	—	17 74	14	47	208	93	5	639 88
Kamburugamuwa	1	988 89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	177 0	1	180 0	2	302 16	—	—	—	—	1 25	2	18	—	—	—	46 18
Matara	1	1558 29	1	875 0	1	839 66	—	—	—	—	1	238 22	2	476 0	2	357 83	4	697 63	—	—	—	—	49 71	24	68	819	75	9	1810 95
Pallai	—	225 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	56 94	1	34 68	1	35 65	—	—	—	—	15 25	5	5	345	77	5	867 78
Kodikkamam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	771	30	16	5095 48
Chavakacheri	1	714 98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	120 0	—	—	1	103 56	1	103 56	1	77 67	—	2	85	258	29	5	1436 77
Navatkuli	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	120 0	—	—	1	61 94	1	16 45	—	—	1 25	5	68	383	55	8	1736 58
Jaffna	1	1750 0	—	—	1	686 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	70 0	7	735 56	3	307 60	3	300 74	—	—	15 18	34					
Chunnakam	1	762 46	—	—	1	60 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50 64	1	105 81	1	84 47	—	—	—	—	35 50	7	63	370	85	25	2591 2
Kankesanturai	1	840 0	—	—	1	133 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	141 1	1	149 19	1	107 30	1	107 30	—	—	20 87	110	93	129	78	6	750 1
Maradana June. (Kelani Valley)	—	—	2	468 64	2	346 0	—	—	—	—	1	80 0	2	159 35	8	423 57	4	232 11	6	314 77	—	—	24 10	27	97	120	95	7	1047 82
Negombo	1	1266 64	—	—	2	1108 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	360 0	2	360 0	2	360 41	2	360 41	—	—	5 25	42	32	392	70	6	885 33
Panagittiya	1	266 64	—	—	1	108 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	109 0	1	60 0	2	91 37	—	—	—	—	94 25	3	90	197	20	6	884 97
Padukka	1	266 64	—	—	1	108 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	89 0	1	58 6	2	92 92	—	—	—	—	19 62	4	25	392	41	4	704 11
Waga	1	266 64	—	—	1	108 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	57 53	1	60 0	2	95 0	—	—	—	—	5 12	2	69	214	64	13	1911 20
Kosgama	1	266 64	—	—	1	108 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	60 0	1	60 0	2	84 74	—	—	—	—	59 48	2	25				
Puwakpitiya	1	240 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	60 0	1	55 92	1	22 92	—	—	—	—	7 61	2	22				
Aviyawella	1	352 5	1	300 0	1	290 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	80 0	3	172 22	2	116 56	4	216 26	—	—	150 97	6	97				
Total	93	108713 46	52	36747 11	112	80893 0	4	5083 30	6	4899 86	15	3955 30	68	20925 34	358	54889 4	181	29471 26	415	57092 83	1	73 96	10704 17	1386	485	33	1	1	1	1

Table 31.—Detailed Statement of Wages of Daily-paid Men, Ways and Works Department, 1902.

Description.	Number of Days.	Average Number of Men employed Daily.	Wages.		Average per Day per Man.
			Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Blacksmiths ...	4,963½	16	5,436 2		1 12
Boys ...	14,662½	49	4,030 68		0 27
Platelaying Boys	6,502½	22	2,165 88		0 33
Kanganies ...	43,743½	145	43,951 83		1 0
Carpenters ...	22,160½	74	24,411 51		1 10
Coolies ...	118,907½	396	53,767 41		0 45
Fitters ...	14,034½	47	15,242 6		1 8
Masons ...	25,209½	84	25,892 5		1 3
Painters ...	8,300	28	6,302 76		0 76
Patrols ...	13,053	44	6,367 54		0 49
Platelaying Coolies ...	300,047½	1,000	141,700 71		0 47
Strikers ...	9,484	32	5,906 44		0 62
Women ...	3,908½	13	1,432 75		0 29
Stationery Engineemen ...	119½	—	104 17		0 88
Assistant Building Foreman ...	508½	2	1,271 24		2 50
Total ...	585,581	1,953	337,685 5		0 58

Table 32.—Detailed Statement of Wages of Daily-paid Men, Locomotive Department, 1902.

Description.	Number of Days.	Average Number of Men employed Daily.	Wages.	Piecework.	Allowance.	Total.	Average per Day per Man.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Blacksmiths ...	13,911	46	12,225 86	3,568 26	1 50	15,795 62	1 14
Boiler washers ...	1,816	6	2,353 77	—	—	2,353 77	1 29
Carpenters ...	48,883	162	50,665 81	30 15	91 50	50,797 46	1 5
Do. head ...	906	3	2,742 7	—	—	2,742 7	3 3
Cleaners, carriage ...	6,589	21	3,917 99	—	—	3,917 99	0 59
Do. engine ...	45,502	152	22,097 29	—	123 75	22,221 4	0 55
Do. wagon ...	14,252	48	6,145 19	878 45	—	7,023 55	0 50
Coolies ...	65,727	219	31,173 86	427 60	132 50	31,733 96	0 48
Do. shore ...	500	2	227 16	—	—	227 16	0 45
Coppersmiths ...	997	3	1,156 50	—	—	1,156 50	1 20
Do. apprentices ...	517	2	219 36	17 24	—	236 60	0 46
Do. assistants ...	1751	6	1,671 72	—	—	1,671 72	1 7
Engine drivers, 3rd class ...	462	2	1,143 50	—	—	1,143 50	2 48
Do. lighters ...	4,314	14	4,490 91	—	0 75	4,491 66	1 4
Do. turners ...	2,815	9	3,788 12	—	—	3,788 12	1 34
Engineers, stationery ...	1,789	6	1,771 81	—	—	1,771 81	0 99
Examiners, carriage ...	881	3	2,553 14	—	—	2,553 14	2 89
Do. wagon ...	4,072	13	3,183 98	—	2 50	3,186 48	0 78
Firemen, native ...	60,093	200	54,267 75	—	2,278 75	56,546 50	0 94
Fitters ...	93,649	319	114,248 27	2,651 1	370 25	117,349 53	1 23
Do. apprentices ...	2,388	8	1,040 46	—	0 75	1,041 21	0 44
Do. assistants ...	2,235	8	856 22	—	—	856 22	0 39
Fuelmen ...	20,860	70	10,135 58	—	60 25	10,195 83	0 49
Greasers ...	7,874	26	3,927 31	—	1 50	3,928 81	0 50
Kanganies ...	6,113	20	7,382 80	48 53	7 75	7,439 8	1 22
Do. assistants ...	773	3	551 21	—	—	551 21	0 71
Labourers ...	6,193	22	3,068 25	—	2 0	3,070 25	0 50
Lifters ...	9,522	28	4,393 99	—	—	4,393 99	0 49
Machinists ...	22,640	75	13,384 2	6,511 34	—	19,895 36	0 81
Moulders ...	2,084	7	2,222 1	—	—	2,222 1	1 7
Painters ...	10,927	36	7,407 42	2,424 83	16 25	9,848 49	0 90
Pattern makers ...	333	1	517 99	—	—	517 99	1 56
Do. assistants ...	234	1	357 32	—	—	357 32	1 53
Pumpers ...	11,093	38	5,795 93	—	1 0	5,796 93	0 52
Sailors ...	346	1	284 0	—	—	284 0	0 82
Mileage checkers ...	506	2	608 83	—	—	608 83	1 20
Stokers ...	2,286	8	1,337 98	256 12	—	1,593 10	0 69
Strikers ...	14,224	47	7,270 38	1,841 46	0 25	9,112 9	0 64
Tinsmiths ...	2,187	7	1,981 41	44 40	—	2,025 81	0 93
Trimmers ...	2,610	9	2,518 24	—	—	2,518 24	0 96
Watchers ...	5,478	18	2,861 79	—	—	2,861 79	0 52
Timekeepers ...	452	1	743 41	—	—	743 41	1 64
Assistant Timekeepers ...	357	1	341 60	—	—	341 60	0 96
Storemen ...	145	1	277 9	—	—	277 9	1 91
Do. assistant ...	438	1	561 36	—	—	561 36	1 29
Total ...	592,885	1,675	404,611 81	16,684 36	3,091 25	424,387 42	—

Relief Staff.

	No.	Amount.	Allowances.	Total. No.	Total. Amount.	Average per Head.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Clerks ...	18	14354 70	6936 66	18	20291 36	1132 85
Pointsmen ...	13	1909 39	308 73	13	2289 12	169 33
Total ...	31	16255 9	6345 39	31	22600 48	—

Running Staff.

Stations.	Guards. No.	Guards. Amount.	Allowances.	Train Porters. No.	Train Porters. Amount.	Allowances.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ...	52	62907 35	25969 13	12	2630 14	370 75
Kurunegala ...	2	2717 64	896 96	—	—	—
Kadugannawa ...	3	1500 0	179 28	3	179 2	2 50
Kandy ...	14	14726 94	5577 62	1	295 21	14 25
Nawalapitiya ...	12	15542 46	3071 18	2	630 0	71 0
Nanu-oya ...	4	6213 36	1987 68	—	—	—
Bandarawela ...	2	2075 0	693 41	—	—	—
Moratuwa ...	3	3000 0	668 25	—	—	—
Galle ...	8	12819 31	6423 43	6	1188 5	127 75
Matara ...	1	1500 0	600 92	1	295 42	3 50
Kankesanturai ...	2	2128 26	375 63	2	79 36	—
Aviyawella ...	1	400 0	223 80	1	20 0	—
Total ...	104	125530 32	47567 23	28	5317 20	689 75
Average per head ...	—	1207 2	457 38	—	189 90	24 63

Ticket Inspectors, Gate Inspectors, &c.

	Ticket Inspectors. No.	Ticket Inspectors. Amount.	Ticket Inspectors. Allowance.	Ticket Examiners. No.	Ticket Examiners. Amount.	Ticket Examiners. Allowance.	Gate Inspectors. No.	Gate Inspectors. Amount.	Gate Inspectors. Allowance.	Patrolmen. No.	Patrolmen. Amount.	Patrolmen. Allowance.	Lamp Formen. No.	Lamp Formen. Amount.	Lamp Formen. Allowance.	Total. No.	Total. Amount.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
	1	240 0	—	8	555 11	—	5	1819 42	64 37	64	8245 91	38 53	2	600 0	1 25	80	11564 59
Total ...	1	240 0	—	8	555 11	—	5	1819 42	64 37	64	8245 91	38 53	2	600 0	1 25	80	11564 59
Average per head ...	—	240 0	—	—	69 39	—	—	363 88	12 87	—	128 84	0 60	—	300 0	0 62	—	144 56

Table 33.—Sectional Expenditure for 1902.

Particulars.		Coast Line.	Main Line, including Mahara Quarry and Wharf, Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Kurunegala.	Northern Extension.	Kelani Valley Extension.	All Lines.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Figures on which Calculations are based.	*Miles open* ...	98 3/20	94	41 9/20	32 3/4	17 1/2	13 1/2	20 1/2	10 3/4	328 3/4
	Train miles ...	476,205	568,601	173,349	73,662	49,748	19,362	28,593	24,820	1,414,340
	Receipts Rs.	1,569,814 0	4,706,159 50	1,029,210 94	292,590 84	164,482 12	113,199 4	30,095 53	69,954 34	7,975,506 31
	Expenditure Rs.	1,353,633 6	2,160,595 39	687,923 95	321,737 59	179,875 24	75,510 77	65,903 16	61,922 15	4,907,101 31
	Gross ton miles Tons	103,734,888	160,568,103	46,546,046	14,614,611	7,908,082	4,076,482	3,293,119	2,226,824	342,968,155
	Engine miles ...	564,196	789,011	321,997	103,500	59,360	22,779	30,413	28,592	1,919,848
	Vehicle miles ...	7,944,836	11,465,201	2,392,914	780,483	474,364	284,056	199,934	280,121	23,821,909
Maintenance of Ways and Works and Bridges	Rs.	247,159 87	337,494 69	167,066 26	91,992 25	57,060 68	20,931 89	11,744 30	12,207 44	945,657 38
Per mile of line open	Rs.	2,506 6	3,590 37	4,037 86	2,841 46	3,237 49	1,594 81	572 89	1,135 58	2,879 81
Per train mile	Rs.	0 52	0 59	0 96	1 25	1 15	1 8	0 41	0 49	0 67
Per cent. of earnings	...	15·75	7·17	16·23	31·44	34·69	18·49	39·02	17·45	11·86
Per cent. of expenditure	...	18·26	15·62	24·29	28·60	31·72	27·72	17·82	19·71	19·27
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	2 39	2 10	3 59	6 29	7 22	5 14	3 56	5 47	2 76
Locomotive Department, General Superintendence	Rs.	7,538 41	11,174 7	2,420 39	807 44	482 29	288 8	204 8	287 29	23,202 5
Per mile of line open	Rs.	76 44	118 87	58 50	24 94	27 36	21 95	9 95	26 72	70 65
Per train mile	Rs.	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 2
Per cent. of earnings	...	0·49	0·24	0·24	0·28	0·29	0·25	0·68	0·41	0·29
Per cent. of expenditure	...	0·56	0·52	0·35	0·25	0·27	0·38	0·31	0·46	0·47
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 7	0 7	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 6	0 13	0 7
Per engine mile	Rs.	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	—	0 1	—	0 1	0 1
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	0 95	0 98	1 1	1 3	1 2	1 1	1 2	1 3	0 97
Locomotive Powers	Rs.	338,084 5	869,117 22	300,503 20	97,859 83	58,783 66	17,871 35	23,125 47	15,818 89	1,721,163 67
Per mile of line open	Rs.	3,427 97	9,245 93	7,262 92	3,022 70	3,335 24	1,361 63	1,128 7	1,471 52	5,241 46
Per train mile	Rs.	0 72	1 53	1 73	1 33	1 18	0 92	0 81	0 64	1 21
Per cent. of earnings	...	21·55	18·47	29·20	33·45	35·74	15·79	76·84	22·61	21·58
Per cent. of expenditure	...	24·98	40·23	43·68	30·42	32·68	23·67	35·09	25·55	35·09
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	3 26	5 41	6 46	6 70	7 43	4 38	7 2	7 10	5 2
Per engine mile	Rs.	0 60	1 11	0 93	0 94	0 99	0 78	0 76	0 55	0 90
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	42 55	75 80	125 68	125 38	123 92	62 92	115 67	56 47	72 25
Carriages and Wagons	Rs.	86,107 76	130,371 13	25,707 11	8,786 61	5,113 4	3,214 96	2,288 21	4,947 0	266,535 82
Per mile of line open	Rs.	873 8	1,386 93	621 32	271 40	290 10	244 95	111 62	460 19	811 68
Per train mile	Rs.	0 18	0 23	0 15	0 12	0 11	0 17	0 8	0 19	0 19
Per cent. of earnings	...	5·49	2·77	2·50	3·00	3·11	2·84	7·60	7·07	3·34
Per cent. of expenditure	...	6·36	6·03	3·74	2·73	2·84	4·26	3 47	7·99	5·45
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 83	0 81	0 55	0 60	0 65	0 79	0 70	2 22	0 78
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	10 84	11 37	10 74	11 26	10 78	11 32	11 44	17 66	11 19
Plant and Machinery	Rs.	9,525 93	14,460 99	3,043 6	1,021 56	602 45	362 82	279 47	417 84	29,714 12
Per mile of line open	Rs.	96 59	153 84	73 55	31 56	34 18	27 64	13 63	38 87	90 49
Per train mile	Rs.	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 2
Per cent. of earnings	...	0·61	0·31	03·0	0·35	0·37	0·32	0·93	0·60	0·37
Per cent. of expenditure	...	0·70	0·67	0·44	0·32	0·33	0·48	0·42	0·68	0·60
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 9	0 9	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 19	0 8
Traffic, General Superintendence	Rs	19,350 19	19,970 52	8,330 39	6,419 8	3,642 11	2,819 5	1,088 80	3,258 94	64,879 8
Per mile of line open	Rs.	196 20	212 45	201 34	198 27	206 65	214 78	53 11	303 16	197 58
Per train mile	Rs.	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 9	0 7	0 14	0 4	0 13	0 4
Per cent. of earnings	...	1·17	0·42	0·81	2·19	2·21	2·50	3·62	4·66	0·81
Per cent. of expenditure	...	1.43	0·92	1·21	2·00	2·03	3·73	1·65	5·26	1·32
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 18	0 12	0 18	0 44	0 46	0 69	0 33	1 46	0 19
Traffic Charges	Rs.	148,978 83	264,382 56	55,512 0	24,665 43	19,159 63	10,271 74	14,107 81	12,300 49	549,378 49
Per mile of line open	Rs.	1,510 56	2,812 58	1,341 68	761 87	1,087 7	782 61	688 19	1,144 23	1,673 2
Per train mile	Rs.	0 31	0 46	0 32	0 33	0 39	0 53	0 49	0 49	0 39
Per cent. of earnings	...	9·49	5·62	5·39	8·43	11·65	9·07	46·88	17·58	6·89
Per cent. of expenditure	...	11·01	12·24	8·07	7·66	10·65	13·60	21·41	19·86	11·19
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	1 44	1 65	1 19	1 69	2 42	2 52	4 28	5 52	1 60
Running Staff	Rs.	63,867 52	76,718 89	23,172 11	9,907 31	6,650 35	3,908 70	4,631 42	6,183 38	195,039 68
Per mile of line open	Rs.	647 58	816 16	560 5	306 2	377 33	297 81	225 92	575 20	593 95
Per train mile	Rs.	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 21	0 16	0 25	0 14
Per cent. of earnings	...	4·07	1·63	2·25	3·38	4·05	3·45	15·38	8·84	2·45
Per cent. of expenditure	...	4·72	3·56	3·37	3·08	3·70	5·18	7·03	9·99	3·97
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 61	0 48	0 50	0 8	0 84	0 96	1 41	2 78	0 57
Telegraph Charges	Rs.	30,088 89	26,154 79	6,049 92	2,419 51	1,594 90	913 81	1,001 64	891 32	69,114 78
Per mile of line open	Rs.	305 8	278 24	146 22	74 73	90 49	69 62	48·86	82 91	210 48
Per train mile	Rs.	0 6	0 5	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 5
Per cent. of earnings	...	1·92	0·56	0·59	0·83	0·96	0·81	3·33	1·27	0·87
Per cent. of expenditure	...	2·22	1·21	0·88	0·75	0·89	1·21	1·52	1·44	1·40
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 29	0 16	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 22	0 31	0 40	0 20

Table 33.—Sectional Expenditure for 1902—*contd.*

Particulars.	Coast Line.	Main Line, including Mahara Quarry and Wharf, Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Kurunegala.	Northern Extension.	Kelani Valley Extension.	All Lines.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
General Charges Rs.	56,926 42	41,035 5	18,562 98	12,334 68	9,839 28	4,914 0	7,431 96	5,609 56	156,653 93
Per mile of line open Rs.	577 20	436 55	448 64	380 99	558 26	374 41	362 54	521 82	477 6
Per train mile Rs.	0 11	0 7	0 11	0 17	0 19	0 25	0 25	0 23	0 11
Per cent. of earnings ...	3·64	0·87	1·81	4·21	5·98	4·34	24·69	8·02	1·96
Per cent. of expenditure ...	4·20	1·89	2·70	3·83	5·47	6·51	11·28	9·06	3·19
Per 1,000 gross ton miles Rs.	0 55	0 25	0 40	0 84	1 25	1 21	2 25	2 52	0 46
Railway stores stocking account Rs.	46,663 8	44,306 36	19,325 9	15,554 35	8,012 84	6,127 46	—	—	139,989 18
Per mile of line open Rs.	473 14	471 35	467 7	480 44	454 63	466 85	—	—	426 31
Per train mile Rs.	0 10	0 8	0 11	0 21	0 16	0 31	—	—	0 10
Per cent. of earnings ...	2·97	0·94	1·87	5·32	4·75	5·42	—	—	1·76
Per cent. of expenditure ...	3·45	2·05	2·81	4·83	4·45	8·11	—	—	2·85
Per 1,000 gross ton miles Rs.	0 45	0 28	0 41	1 6	1 1	1 50	—	—	0 41
New Works Rs.	299,342 11	325,409 12	58,231 44	49,969 54	8,934 1	3,886 91	—	—	745,773 13
Per mile of line open Rs.	3,035 15	3,461 79	1,407 41	1,543 46	506 89	296 14	—	—	2,271 10
Per train mile Rs.	0 63	0 57	0 34	0 68	0 18	0 20	—	—	0 53
Per cent. of earnings ...	19·07	6·91	5·65	17·08	5·43	3·43	—	—	9·35
Per cent. of expenditure ...	22·11	15·06	8·46	15·53	4·97	5·15	—	—	15·20
Per 1,000 gross ton miles Rs.	2 88	2 3	1 25	3 42	1 13	0 95	—	—	2 17
Total Working Expenses Rs.	1,353,633 6	2,160,595 39	687,923 95	321,737 59	179,875 24	75,510 77	65,903 16	61,922 15	4,907,101 31
Per mile of line open Rs.	13,725 5	22,985 6	16,626 56	9,937 84	10,205 69	5,953 20	3,214 78	5,760 20	14,943 59
Per train mile Rs.	2 84	3 79	3 96	4 36	3 61	3 90	2 30	2 49	3 47
Per cent. of earnings ...	86·22	45·91	66·84	109·96	109·35	66·71	218·97	88·51	61·53
Per cent. of expenditure ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Per 1,000 gross ton miles Rs.	13 4	13 45	14 78	22 1	22 75	18 52	20 1	27·79	14 31

Table 34.—Sectional Earnings for 1902.

Particulars.	Coast Line.	Main Line, Colombo to Nawalapitiya, including Wharf & Quarry Branches and Kandy.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Kurunegala Line.	Jaffna Line.	Kelani Valley Line.	All Lines.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Figures on which Calculations are based.									
Original cost ... Rs.	10,304,291	20,222,223 0	10,953,451 0	7,448,607 0	3,391,952 0	769,580 0	1,799,485 0	3,667,144	58,556,733
Railway debt on lines opened for traffic Rs.	6,902,986	443,793 0	12,032,029 0	8,383,965 0	3,646,877 0	657,722 0	—	—	32,067,372
Miles open (average) ...	98⅝	94	41⅜	32⅜	17⅝	13½	20½	10⅜	328⅝
Traffic train miles ...	476,205	568,601	173,349	73,662	49,748	19,362	28,593	24,820	1,414,340
Gross ton miles ...	103,734,888	160,568,103	46,546,046	14,614,611	7,908,082	4,076,482	3,293,119	2,226,824	342,968,155
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Earnings from coaching traffic ...	1,190,795 28	1,280,342 23	307,164 52	90,939 48	100,204 49	55,533 50	26,510 25	45,715 91	3,097,205 66
Per mile open ...	12,073 97	13,620 66	7,423 92	2,808 94	5,685 36	4,231 12	1,293 18	4,252 64	9,431 92
Per train mile ...	2 50	2 25	1 77	1 23	2 1	2 87	0 93	1 84	2 19
Per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	11 48	7 97	6 60	6 22	12 67	13 62	8 5	20 53	9 3
Earnings from goods traffic... ...	358,826 72	3,359,758 16	700,059 83	189,964 41	61,060 89	55,761 80	3,179 71	23,996 8	4,752,607 60
Per mile open ...	3,638 29	35,742 11	16,919 88	5,867 63	3,464 45	4,248 52	155 11	2,232 19	14,473 11
Per train mile ...	0 75	5 91	4 4	2 58	1 23	2 88	0 11	0 97	3 36
Per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	3 46	20 93	15 4	13 0	7 72	13 68	0 97	10 77	13 86
Earnings from live stock	2,587 66	19,345 63	6,595 98	3,955 14	344 69	137 18	—	—	32,966 28
Per mile open	26 24	205 80	159 42	122 16	19 56	10 45	—	—	100 39
Per train mile	0 1	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 1	0 1	—	—	0 2
Per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	0 2	0 12	0 14	0 27	0 5	0 4	—	—	0 9
Miscellaneous earnings	17,604 34	46,713 48	15,390 61	7,731 81	2,872 5	1,766 56	405 57	242 35	92,726 77
Per mile open	178 50	496 95	371 97	238 82	162 95	134 60	19 78	22 55	282 38
Per train mile	0 4	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 6	0 9	0 1	0 1	0 7
Per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	0 17	0 29	0 33	0 53	0 36	0 43	0 12	0 11	0 27
Total earnings	1,569,814 0	4,706,159 50	1,029,210 94	292,590 84	164,482 12	113,199 4	30,095 53	69,954 34	7,975,506 31
Per mile open	15,917 0	50,065 52	24,875 19	9,037 55	9,332 32	8,624 69	1,468 7	6,507 38	24,287 80
Per train mile	3 30	8 28	5 94	3 97	3 31	5 85	1 5	2 82	5 64
Per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	15 13	29 31	22 11	20 2	20 80	27 77	9 14	31 41	23 25
Expenditure, including new works ...	1,353,633 6	2,160,595 39	687,923 95	321,737 59	179,875 24	75,510 77	65,903 16	61,922 15	4,907,101 31
Profit on working	216,180 94	2,545,564 11	341,286 99	loss 29,146 75	loss 15,393 12	37,688 27	loss 35,807 63	8,032 19	3,068,405 0
Do. per cent. on original cost ...	2·10	12·59	3·12	loss	loss	4·90	loss	0 22	5 24
Do. per cent. on capital outstanding on December 31 ...	3·13	573·59	2·83	loss	loss	5 73	—	—	9 57
Do. per mile open ...	2,191 95	27,080 47	8,248 63	loss	loss	2,871 48	loss	747 18	9,344 21
Do. per train mile ...	0 45	4 48	1 97	loss	loss	1 94	loss	0 32	2 17
Do. per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	2 8	15 85	7 33	loss	loss	9 25	loss	3 61	8 94

NOTE.—In cases where the railway debt is shown to be excess of the original cost, the difference is due to loss in conversion of sterling loans into local currency at the rate of exchange now ruling.

No. 35.—Statement of Details of Working Expenses from 1865 to 1902.—ALL LINES.

Year.	Average Miles Open for Traffic	Train Mileage.	LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT. General Superintendence. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Locomotive Power. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Repairs of Carriages and Wagons. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Plant and Machinery. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Total Expenditure, Locomotive Department. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	WAYS AND WORKS DEPT. Maintenance of Ways and Works and Buildings. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	NEW WORKS. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.
1865	341	10839	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69230	1903	0·97	26·3	29·8	—	5664	156	0·08	2·1	2·3	—	10433	302	0·94	15·3	30·1	—	27800	806	2·56	51·6	102·6	—	1109625	30114	1·04	41·7	43·6	—
1866§	366	71197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169611	2956	1·27	35·4	39·8	—	14356	249	0·10	2·9	3·2	—	74894	2059	1·05	28·4	31·1	—	109625	3014	1·04	41·7	43·6	—	1780913	31113	1·04	37·8	41·9	—
1867	374	133846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289607	3887	1·19	38·8	47·7	—	19915	416	0·13	4·2	1·9	—	184267	3505	1·67	38·2	57·4	—	349045	3343	1·03	33·3	15·7	—	2196025	36748	1·13	37·9	45·1	—
1868	741	342801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243183	3264	1·00	33·5	43·6	—	33101	712	0·22	7·3	2·9	—	320622	4303	1·32	43·0	18·6	—	349045	3343	1·03	33·3	15·7	—	2669654	35809	1·10	36·0	14·4	—
1869	741	362305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268270	3467	1·02	35·1	42·1	—	35795	749	0·22	7·6	3·0	—	314963	4216	1·24	42·7	16·2	—	295777	3300	1·03	33·1	13·9	—	2609654	34989	1·06	36·0	14·4	—
1870	741	351921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292753	3527	1·04	35·4	42·2	—	40495	812	0·24	8·2	3·0	—	323280	4339	1·28	43·6	16·2	—	295777	3300	1·03	33·1	13·9	—	2609654	34989	1·06	36·0	14·4	—
1871	741	387997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277604	3726	1·16	37·6	48·8	—	40934	858	0·21	8·7	2·7	—	326640	4384	1·37	44·3	17·5	—	351772	3379	1·06	34·1	13·5	—	2611723	35178	1·10	35·5	14·0	—
1872	82	312651	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333625	4094	1·08	37·7	14·0	—	25332	921	0·25	8·5	3·0	—	411157	5015	1·33	46·2	17·0	—	397069	3622	0·96	32·4	13·5	—	2894026	35316	0·93	31·6	13·1	—
1873	841	320021	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331566	3969	1·04	37·4	13·7	—	28898	1014	0·27	9·5	3·0	—	410284	4903	1·28	46·3	16·9	—	389408	3416	0·90	32·6	13·4	—	2894026	34596	0·90	32·6	13·4	—
1874	95	388401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	390568	4111	1·02	39·7	13·5	—	27804	883	0·21	8·1	2·7	—	469872	4946	1·23	47·8	16·2	—	387394	3031	0·75	29·3	9·9	—	3057259	32186	0·80	29·6	10·0	—
1875	95	421445	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	401672	4228	0·95	39·8	13·3	—	27625	1027	0·23	9·7	3·2	—	499297	5255	1·18	49·5	16·5	—	378929	3986	0·89	37·6	9·8	—	3058929	32199	0·72	30·4	9·9	—
1877	109	547356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	488181	4594	0·90	38·4	13·1	—	42373	1189	0·23	10·0	3·3	—	614506	5783	1·13	48·3	16·5	—	363987	3359	0·65	28·0	9·9	—	3859259	35619	0·70	29·7	10·1	—
1878	111	583408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500393	4469	0·86	38·6	13·4	—	44966	1048	0·20	9·0	3·0	—	617855	5531	1·05	47·5	15·9	—	412448	3685	0·70	30·5	11·0	—	4172448	37285	0·70	30·5	11·0	—
1879	119	602087	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532369	4468	0·92	38·8	16·2	—	42434	1015	0·20	8·3	2·6	—	673898	5621	1·12	47·2	20·5	—	403474	3341	0·66	28·1	12·2	—	4403474	36481	0·72	30·8	13·4	—
1880	126	583809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	498044	3952	0·86	36·4	16·5	—	40678	1115	0·24	10·3	4·7	—	638620	5067	1·10	46·7	22·8	—	412875	3276	0·71	30·2	13·8	—	4412875	35007	0·76	32·3	15·1	—
1881	130	636211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	499200	3595	0·78	35·9	15·4	—	44996	1019	0·22	10·4	4·7	—	644196	4604	1·00	46·3	20·0	—	433525	3339	0·72	33·1	13·7	—	4433525	34134	0·74	33·1	13·7	—
1882	139	619221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	477496	3429	0·77	35·1	19·1	—	44783	1061	0·24	10·9	4·8	—	625329	4490	1·01	46·0	25·0	—	468663	3366	0·76	34·5	18·7	—	4468663	32092	0·72	32·9	17·9	—
1883	139	669089	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454383	3263	0·75	35·6	18·2	—	43200	942	0·21	10·3	4·3	—	585583	4205	0·96	45·9	23·6	—	371128	2665	0·61	29·0	14·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884	143	610128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	509723	3289	0·82	37·5	19·7	—	43802	918	0·23	9·8	4·2	—	618720	4064	1·03	45·5	24·8	—	387707	2501	0·63	28·5	15·3	—	4387707	30567	0·77	32·3	17·3	—
1885	173	626447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	554613	3158	0·91	37·9	21·4	—	43932	818	0·23	8·8	4·5	—	700025	3986	1·12	47·7	26·9	—	409425	2331	0·65	27·9	15·7	—	576	3	—	—	—	—
1886	180	683440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	587145	3250	0·99	40·1	21·9	—	41956	659	0·19	8·2	4·4	—	706201	3909	1·12	48·6	26·3	—	373696	2069	0·59	25·8	14·0	—	3651	20	—	2	0·1	—
1887	180	840946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	581958	3222	0·91	39·7	19·7	—	39942	605	0·17	7·5	3·7	—	691840	3832	1·08	47·2	23·4	—	367709	2036	0·65	25·1	12·5	—	13729	76	0·02	0·9	0·4	—
1888	180	869739	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	587834	3257	0·91	39·7	19·7	—	39942	605	0·17	7·5	3·7	—	691260	3827	1·07	47·2	23·4	—	367709	2036	0·65	25·1	12·5	—	13729	76	0·02	0·9	0·4	—
1888§	180	872608	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	589376	3268	1·03	39·2	17·4	—	42997	736	0·23	8·8	3·9	—	722273	3994	1·26	47·9	21·3	—	342368	1897	0·60	22·7	10·1	—	28433	146	0·05	1·8	0·8	—
1888†	180	872608	13383	74	0·02	0·9	0·4	0·12	572252	3168	1·00	38·6	16·9	0·20	27004	704	0·22	8·4	3·7	1·15	9543	53	0·02	0·6	0·4	0·09	722273	3999	1·26	47·9	21·3	—														
1889	180	877237	14153	78	0·02	0·9	0·4	0·12	622936	3445	1·09	39·7	18·3	0·21	31741	650	0·20	7·9	3·3	1·03	12713	70	0·02	0·8	0·4	0·11	766848	4243	1·33	49·9	22·6	0·64	371007	2057	0·64	32·2	10·8	3·23	110477	612	0·19	6·6	3·1	0·96
1890	188	646793	14800	78	0·02	0·9	0·4	0·12	669928	3534	1·03	38·7	17·3	0·20	31748	624	0·18	6·8	3·0	0·92	15013	83	0·03	0·9	0·4	0·12	851190	4319	1·26	47·3	21·4	0·64	370918	1965	0·57	21·5	9·6	2·93	80710	428	0·13	4·7	2·1	0·64
1891	191	690050	14926	78	0·02	0·7	0·3	0·10	757935	3957	1·10	38·8	17·4	0·21	45729	761	0·21	7·5	3·3	1·00	14464	74	0·02	0·7	0·3	0·10	932644	4870	1·35	47·7	21·0	0·61	413370	2159	0·60	21·2	9·3	2·84	113457	592	0·17	5·8	2·6	0·78
1892	191½	769428	15714	82	0·02	0·8	0·3	0·10	803816	4208	1·05	35·2	17·2	0·21	46833	855	0·21	7·2	3·5	1·04	12069	63	0·01	0·5	0·3	0·08	1092217	5709	1·42	47·8	23·4	0·68	430382	2249	0·62	17·8	8·8	2·59	240918	1259	0·34	10·1	4·7	1·37
1893	254	1040255	19437	75	0·02	0·8	0·3	0·09	1054594	4088	1·02	35·7	19·0	0·25	64598	1726	0·43	15·1	8·9	2·12	21371	82	0·02	0·7	0·4	0·10	1540300	5971	1·49	52·1	27·7	7·33	651913	2527	0·63	22·0	11·7	3·10	1190562	4615	—	—	—	—
1893	271½	1142587	21353	79	0·02	0·7	0·3	0·09	1216292	4478	1·06	41·8	19·3	0·18	26849	756	0·18	7·1	3·3	0·87	13213	78	0·02	0·7	0·4	0·09	1464227	5391	1·28	50·3	25·4	6·73	625644	2302	0·55	21·0	10·1	2·86	5286041	19461	—	—	—	—
1896	294½	1146736	21078	71	0·02	0·7	0·3	0·08	1235421	4225	1·09	42·9	18·3	0·21	37219	731	0·22	7·2	3·3	0·85	13466	46	0·02	0·5	0·2	0·05	1311035	5115	1·32	51·1	22·8	5·94	536384	2007	0·53	18·7	8·3	2·37	511097	1886	—	—	—	—
1897	297	1172700	22220	77	0·02	0·7	0·3	0·09	1432633	4822	1·22	41·8	19·6	0·24	52977	750	0·19	6·5	3·0	0·85	18691	58	0·01	0·5	0·2	0·06	1695241	5705	1·44	49·5	23·1	6·40	664424	2236	0·56	19·4	9·1	2·62	146169	492	0·13	4·2	2·0	0·55
1898	297	1206348	20926	78	0·02	0·6	0·3	0·08	1318928	4439	1·09	39·6	17·4	0·23	52631	762	0·19	6·3	3·0	0·83	17376	58	0·01	0·5	0·2	0·06	1585661	5337	1·31	44·0	21·0	5·82	656063	2210	0·54	18·2	8·7	2·42	463707	1560	0·38	12·8	6·1	1·71
1899	297	1251126	22911	77	0·02	0·6	0·3	0·08	1499818	5046	1·20	39·6	19·6	0·23	58701	1123	0·27	8·1	4·3	1·14	21944	74	0·02	0·5	0·3	0·09	1787574	6230	1·50	47·7	24·7	6·57	742836	2500	0·60	19·1	9·7	2·63	588943	1982	0·47	15·1	7·5	2·01
1900	297	1328074	23860	77	0·02	0·6	0·3	0·08	1532271	5155	1·16	39·5	17·8	0·23	53128	788	0·17	5·9	2·9	0·79	20680	69	0·02	0·5	0·3	0·09	1807239	6083	1·36	46·3	23·9	5·45	1037928	3493	0·78	23·7	12·5	3·14	600457	2021	0·45	13·7	7·3	1·81
1901	297½	1332109	24327	82	0·02	0·5	0·3	0·07	1644515	5535	1·23	34·7	20·7	0·24	57676	901	0·20	6·1	3·6	0·86	23763	80	0·02	0·5	0·3	0·07	1980281	6756	1·48	41·4	24·7	5·90	1216851	4106	0·94	25·3	15·7	3·80	552305	1859	0·41	11·7	7·0	1·68
1902	328½	1443840	23202	71	0·02	0·5	0·3	0·07	1721164	5241	1·23	35·1	21·6	0·23	56536	812	0·19	5·4	3·1	0·78	29714	90	0·02	0·6	0·4	0·08	2046016	6214	1·44	41·8	25·8	5·98	945657	2880	0·67	19·3	11·9	2·76	745773	2271	0·53	15·2	9·3	2·17

Year.	TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. General Superintendence. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Traffic and Police Charges. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Running Staff. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Telegraph Charges. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Total Traffic Expenditure. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	GENERAL CHARGES. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	HEAVY REPAIRS AND RENEWALS. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	RECEIPTS. Coaching.	Goods.	Live Stock.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Nett Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12244	357/14	22·9	45·5	—	—	3322	97	0·31	5·2	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55899	1562	4·97	100	Loss	—	25632	—	—	1471	27103	—28796
1866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60704	1609/6	25·1	23·2	—	—	17739	487	0·25	6·8	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163240	4485	1·42	7·40	2·26	—	160105	—	22847	182952
1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	86170	1499	0·64	18·0	10·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91781	1596/28	19·2	11·2	—	—	24827	423	0·19	5·7	2·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371694	6463	2·77	100	Loss	—	215238	5478	769	10567	231952	315052
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	122232	1642	0·50	16·1	7·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134339	1804/25	19·3	11·6	—	—	33634	451	0·14	4·4	2·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	718680	10025	3·07	100	Loss	—	371694	12517	2018	11185	16356/71	889511
1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	132279	1641	0·50	16·9	6·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132976	1785/24	18·4	7·4	—	—	35127	472	0·14	4·9	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	725003	9732	2·98	100	Loss	—	718680	10025	3·07	100	4·00	—	367575	14148/14	3062	24139	18096/50	1044647
1870	—	—	—	—	—	—	120530	1417	0·48	16·4	5·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139447	1750/32	17·7	6·3	—	—	31414	422	0·12	4·3	1·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	736402	9872	2·97	100	Loss	—	725003	9732	2·98	100	4·00	—	413461	15656/99	4431	20980	19690/51	1053934
1871	—	—	—	—	—	—	129360	1637	0·51	16·5	6·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139091	1760/25	17·9	7·1	—	—	32937	417	0·13	4·2	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	736402	9872	2·97	100	Loss	—	736402	9872	2·97	100	4·00	—	440345	14365/86	4799	21874	18674/49	1129412
1872	—	—	—	—	—	—	120006	1637	0·51	16·5	6·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140387	1914/24	18·2	7·1	—	—	32307	441	0·14	4·4	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	736402	9872	2·97	100	Loss	—	736402	9872	2·97	100	4·00	—	574288	17794/76	5861	24880	23845/05	1494050
1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	130569	1702	0·44	15·7	6·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149122	1823/47	16·8	6·5	—	—	32207	393	0·10	3·6	1·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	889355	10852	2·86	100	3·73	—	736402	9872	2·97	100	4·00	—	889355	17794/76	5861	24880	23845/05	1494050
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	148856	1756	0·46	16·8	6·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156251	1799/50	17·6	6·4	—	—	28641	330	0·09	3·2	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	889355	10454	2·77	100	3·676	—	889355	10852	2·86	100	3·73	—	889355	19454	6340	31524	24235/60	1358711
1875	—	—	—	—	—	—	174471	1836	0·49	16·3	7·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187513	1972/39	19·1	6·5	—	—	32523	395	0·09	3·2	1·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1016566	10637	2·86	100	3·35	—	889355	10454	2·77	100	3·676	—	892831	20345	6340	31524	24235/60	1358711
1876	—	—	—	—	—	—	183857	1936	0·41	18·4	6·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198995	2098/44	19·7	6·7	—	—	33045	348	0·08	3·2	1·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1016566	10637	2·86	100	3·35	—	892831	20345	6340	31524	24235/60	1358711
1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	237814	2238	0·43	18·8	6·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251118	2363/45	19·8	6·9	—	—	43810	412	0·08	3·5	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1260623	11915	2·91	100	3·46	—	1016566	10637	2·86	100	3·35	—	1016566	21982	6340	31524	24235/60	1358711
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	261350	2454	0·43	18·8	6·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276705	2598/18	19·8	6·9	—	—	46613	437	0·08	3·3	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1384287	12998	2·91	100	3·46	—	1260623	11915	2·91	100	3·46	—	1260623	23577	6340	31524	24235/60	1358711
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	287272	2396	0·48	20·2	8·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304137	2538/20	21·4	8·9	—	—	46047	385	0·08	3·2	1·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1424461	11883	2·86	100	4·25	—	1260623	11915	2·91	100	3·46	—	1424461	23223	9514	21850	33495/09	1925048
1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	349866	1893	0·43	19·3	7·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369610	2000/32	19·7	7·7	—	—	46492	369	0·08	3·4	1·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1867597	10104	2·86	100	4·25	—	1384287	12998	2·91	100	3·46	—	1867597	30461	9514	21850	33495/09	1925048
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	354220	1826	0·41	18·6	7·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	378945	1954/26	19·9	8·2	—	—	48645	378	0·08	3·4	1·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1424461	11883	2·86	100	4·25	—	1424461	23223	9514	21850	33495/09	1925048
1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	374368	1765	0·43	19·3	9·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	394464	1860/46	20·4	9·9	—	—	50078	359	0·08	3·7	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1867597	10104	2·86	100	4·25	—	1867597	30461	9514	21850	33495/09	1925048
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	360704	1712	0·42	19·2	10·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374852	1780/04	20·0	10·7	—	—	47815	344	0·08	3·7	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1861115	9775	2·70	100	5·17	—	1861115	9775	2·70	100	5·17	—	1276800	9169	2·11	100	5·17	—	879456	15686/92	6222	22007	24763/80	1199380
1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	360704	1712	0·42	19·2	10·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374852	1780/04	20·0	10·7	—	—	47815	344	0·08	3·7	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1861115	9775	2·70	100	5·17	—	1861115	9775	2·70	100	5·17	—	1335702	9592	2·20	100	5·17	—	918878	16406/60	6507	22994	25644/85	1254183
1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	274877	1772	0·42	19·2	10·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	288867	1863/47	20·4	10·7	—	—	48436	312	0·08	3·4	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1424461	11883	2·86	100	4·25	—	1424461	23223	9514	21850	33495/09	1925048	1276800	9169	2·11	100	5·17	—	879456	15686/92	6222	22007	24763/80	1199380
1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	301397	1772	0·43	20·6	10·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317167	1865/69	21·7	10·9	—	—	53233	313	0·09	3·6	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1335702	9592	2·20	100	5·17	—	1335702	9592	2·20	100	5·17	—	1335702	9592	2·20	100	5·17	—	918878	16406/92	6507	22994	25644/85	1254183
1887*	—	—	—	—	—	—	301397	1673	0·43	20·6	10·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317167	1760/69	21·7	10·9	—	—	53233	296	0·09	3·6	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1335702	9592	2·20	100	5·17	—	1335702	9592	2·20	100	5·17	—	1335702	9592	2·20	100	5·17	—	969697	17453/11	5538	24008	26476/28	1487636
1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	336090	1871	0·46	23·0	10·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	354329	1973/26	24·3	10·8	—	—	57057	317	0·12	4·4	2·0	0·61	—	—	—	—	—	—	1392680	8336	2·69	100	4·45	13·66	1037982	2302970	5727	40979	3387358	1881978
1889	22232	123/94	74	0·16	0·06	0·19	288716	1599	0·50	17·3	8·1	0·21	—	—	—	—	—	—	373721	2067/06	22·4	10·5	0·32	0·93	73815	406	0·13	4·4	2·1	0·61	—	—	—	—	—	—	1670043	9246	2·89	100	4·71	14·56	1087648	2402744	6489	52253	3349134	1870894
1889†	22232	123/94	74	0·16	0·06	0·19	288716	1599	0·50	17·3	8·1	0·21	—	—	—	—	—	—	373721	2067/06	22·4	10·5	0·32	0·93	73815	406	0·13	4·4	2·1	0·61	—	—	—	—	—	—	1670043	9246	2·89	100	4·71	14·56	1087648	2402744	6489	52253	3349134	1870894
1890	23379	134/04	75	0·17	0·07	0·20	244530	1296	0·43	16·2	7·6	0·18	—	—	—	—	—	—	430052	2288/07	24·2	11·3	0·36	1·00	78329	420	0·12	4·0	2·0	0·63	—	—	—	—	—	—	1723853	9127	2·66	100	4·46	13·63	1223369	2549851	6854	50239	3802313	2130558
1891	23805	136/04	75	0·17	0·07	0·20	257044	1342	0·37	13·2	5·8	0·17	51489	284	0·07	2·8	1·2	0·34	411355	2148/59	21·2	9·3	0·29	0·80	80020	421	0·12	4·1	1·8	0·53	—	—	—	—	—	—	1351456

Table M.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Main Line from 1863 to 1902 (including Earnings and Expenses of the Breakwater and Wharf Lines from 1864 and of Kawakapitpa Line from 1896)

| Year | Miles Open. | Train Miles. | Earnings. | | Working Expenses. | | |

Table 39.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Seaside Line from 1877 to 1902.

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	EARNINGS. Amount.	Per Mile Open.	Per Train Mile.	MAINTENANCE. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT. General Superintendence. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Locomotive Power. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Carriages and Wagons. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Plant and Machinery. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, WORKING EXPENSES. General Superintendence. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Traffic Charges. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Running Staff. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Telegraph. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	GENERAL. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	HEAVY REPAIRS AND RENEWALS. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	NEW WORKS. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	TOTAL. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1877	12½	63460	144877 54	11703 0	2 28	31368 0		2768 0	0 54	—	—	—	—	12698 0	—	1016 0	0 48	6383 60	—	511 0	0 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6360 60	—	508 0	0 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4100 0		331 0	0 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103409 87		8276 0	1 63
1878	17½	—	184890 93	10718 0	2 0	35875 10	19·4	2080 0	0 39	—	—	—	—	4148 83	2·2	239 0	0 04	2429 0	0·45	140 0	0 02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8339 0	4·5	483 0	0 09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3305 0	1·8	191 0	0 03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103409 87	55·9	5990 0	1 08
1879[a]	27½	136351	278010 64	—	2 4	62274 73	18·8	—	0 38	—	—	—	—	8051 41	2·9	—	0 49	860 0	0·31	—	0 06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9033 39	17·7	—	0 36	12329 80	4·4	—	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6713 33	2·6	389 0	0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130585 85	70·6	7570 0	1 41
1880	27½	151692	301791 90	10875 38	1 99	76591 78	25·4	—	0 51	—	—	—	—	19668 40	6·5	728 0	0 46	12742 40	4·2	—	0 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8368 70	2·8	—	0 55	7702 27	2·6	—	0 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8401 2	2·8	311 0	0 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197158 19	70·9	—	1 44
1881	27½	152510	273484 33	9935 22	1 80	46229 72	17·0	1668 48	0 30	—	—	—	—	9549 50	3·5	347 0	0 22	28866 9	9·8	968 15	0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8368 70	3·0	302 0	0 5	8368 70	3·0	302 0	0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13682 7	4·5	496 0	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232230 90	77·6	—	1 53
1882	27½	150669	274513 26	9892 37	1 82	47196 15	17·2	1700 76	0 31	—	—	—	—	10751 24	3·9	387 0	0 25	2514 15	0·9	90 0	0 02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4462 11	1·6	160 80	0 3	13248 20	4·8	477 41	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4462 11	1·6	160 80	0 3	13248 20	4·8	477 41	0 9	—	—	—	—	99157 32	110·9	5512 46	1 84
1883[b]	27½	152962	301944 15	10783 74	1 90	80519 99	28·5	2875 71	0 51	—	—	—	—	19747 8	6·5	705 0	0 46	36523 54	12·1	1304 41	0 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5292 94	1·7	189 0	0 3	11768 72	3·9	420 0	0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5292 94	1·7	189 0	0 3	11768 72	3·9	420 0	0 7	—	—	—	—	217919 55	72·1	7852 96	1 43
1884	27½	152796	282661 68	10186 1	1 85	59281 51	17·8	1811 95	0 33	—	—	—	—	67230 24	23·8	2422 71	0 44	33660 12	11·9	1212 98	0 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5076 48	1·8	182 97	0 3	13091 41	4·6	471 93	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5076 48	1·8	182 97	0 3	13091 41	4·6	471 93	0 9	—	—	—	—	256641 33	89·3	9088 74	1 60
1885†	27½	151163	292174 76	9006 24	1 92	69570 45	23·8	2356 8	0 50	—	—	—	—	8139 87	2·8	301 0	0 20	2353 24	0·8	87 0	0 06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4899 78	1·9	174 99	0 4	8163 12	2·8	291 0	0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4899 78	1·9	174 99	0 4	8163 12	2·8	291 0	0 6	—	—	—	—	219183 91	77·0	7898 51	1 68
1886	27	117446	251803 72	8992 99	2 14	53238 12	25·1	2258 50	0 54	—	—	—	—	14519 38	5·8	538 0	0 26	4519 26	1·8	167 0	0 08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5106 84	2·0	189 0	0 4	8510 64	3·4	315 0	0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5106 84	2·0	189 0	0 4	8510 64	3·4	315 0	0 7	—	—	—	—	201167 80	80·0	7784 54	1 66
1887	27	119996	254745 69	9221 56	2 12	79534 87	31·2	2879 9	0 66	—	—	—	—	20111 89	7·9	728 0	0 46	25539 86	10·0	924 52	0 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5666 64	2·2	205 12	0 5	8841 83	3·5	320 0	0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5666 64	2·2	205 12	0 5	8841 83	3·5	320 0	0 7	—	—	—	—	197891 13	78·5	7167 54	1 68
1888	27	120920	297573 88	10771 99	2 46	70905 92	23·8	2566 77	0 59	2360 57	0·8	85 45	0 2	29228 82	7·7	831 81	0 19	1670 39	0·6	60 47	0 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5752 12	1·9	208 29	0 5	10255 79	3·5	371 22	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5752 12	1·9	208 29	0 5	10255 79	3·5	371 22	0 9	148 3	0·1	5 36	—	227839 42	89·5	8247 58	1 89
1889	27	113312	318777 34	11539 45	2 67	79589 16	25·0	2881 6	0 67	2461 53	0·8	89 10	0 2	65427 26	20·5	2368 41	0 54	21973 35	6·9	795 41	0 18	2213 3	0·7	80 11	0 2	3655 1	1·1	132 31	0 3	6593 68	17·8	2048 64	0 48	Included in Traffic Charges.		

Table 46.—Receipts from all Sources from 1865 to 1902.

Year.	Average Length of Line Open.	Length of Line on December 31.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Season Ticket Holders.	Tonnage of Goods.	Earnings from Coaching Traffic.	Earnings from Goods Traffic.	Earnings from Live Stock Traffic.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Earnings.	Working Expenses, including New Works.	Earnings per Mile of Line Open.	Working Expenses per Mile of Line Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings per Train Mile.	Working Expenses per Train Mile.	Percentage of Expenses to Gross Receipts.	Nett Earnings.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs.
1865 ...	34½	34½	19,253	—	—	25,632	—	—	1,471	27,103	53,899	786	1,562	10,839	2 50	4 97	Loss	— 26,796
1866 ...	36⅝	45⅜	132,431	—	12,789	165,240	66,943	442	7,480	240,105	262,952	6,601	7,229	71,197	3 37	3 69	Loss	— 22,847
1867 ...	57½	74½	167,360	—	54,850	257,256	547,009	769	10,569	815,603	479,338	14,167	8,336	133,846	6 9	3 58	58·7	336,265
1868 ...	74½	74½	196,722	—	116,176	371,694	1,251,779	2,013	11,185	1,636,671	746,860	21,969	10,025	242,804	6 74	3 7	45·6	889,811
1869 ...	74½	74½	201,258	—	134,369	367,575	1,414,814	3,062	24,199	1,809,650	725,003	24,291	9,732	245,464	7 37	2 96	40·0	1,084,647
1870 ...	74½	74½	223,121	—	156,205	413,765	1,626,193	4,072	22,373	2,066,403	735,468	27,737	9,872	252,305	8 19	2 91	35·5	1,330,935
1871 ...	74½	74½	234,978	—	149,033	414,041	1,556,599	4,431	20,980	1,996,051	742,717	26,793	9,969	251,921	7 92	2 95	37·2	1,253,334
1872 ...	74½	74½	358,651	—	138,429	405,735	1,435,086	4,799	21,874	1,867,494	738,082	25,067	9,907	237,997	7 84	3 10	39·5	1,129,412
1873 ...	82	82¼	644,374	—	171,193	574,288	1,779,476	5,861	24,880	2,384,505	889,855	29,079	10,852	310,261	7 68	2 86	37·3	1,494,650
1874 ...	84¾	95	708,376	—	167,975	633,491	1,754,205	6,340	31,524	2,425,560	886,849	28,620	10,464	320,021	7 58	2 77	36·6	1,538,711
1875 ...	95	95	858,094	—	212,229	739,345	2,107,071	9,095	40,713	2,896,224	982,831	30,487	10,346	383,401	7 55	2 56	33·9	1,913,393
1876 ...	95	95	879,308	—	258,984	807,714	2,140,293	11,071	33,650	2,992,728	1,010,566	31,502	10,637	421,445	7 10	2 39	33·7	1,982,162
1877 ...	106¼	111½	1,562,244	—	298,856	972,628	2,598,453	14,279	56,580	3,641,940	1,266,215	34,299	11,945	547,556	6 65	2 31	34·8	2,375,725
1878 ...	111⅝	111¾	2,053,816	—	282,930	980,288	2,424,379	14,128	31,670	3,450,465	1,354,021	30,911	12,130	585,406	5 89	2 31	39·2	2,096,444
1879 ...	119⅛	121⅝	2,230,522	508	253,427	1,026,895	2,291,450	9,314	21,850	3,349,509	1,424,461	27,942	11,883	602,087	5 56	2 36	42·5	1,925,048
1880 ...	126	139¼	2,231,226	835	264,463	985,287	1,940,390	7,281	79,433	3,012,391	1,367,597	23,908	10,854	580,869	5 18	2 35	45·4	1,644,794
1881 ...	139¼	139¼	2,166,930	1,393	317,490	956,589	1,885,798	7,175	33,143	2,882,705	1,357,893	20,702	9,751	636,211	4 53	2 13	47·1	1,524,812
1882 ...	139¼	139¼	2,129,621	1,913	292,599	925,157	1,670,023	6,314	31,134	2,632,628	1,361,115	18,904	9,775	619,221	4 25	2 20	51·7	1,271,513
1883 ...	139¼	139¼	2,091,484	2,201	237,652	879,456	1,568,692	6,225	22,007	2,476,380	1,276,800	17,784	9,169	603,080	4 11	2 11	51·5	1,199,580
1884 ...	152¼	167⅞	2,111,334	2,474	187,360	916,878	1,592,496	5,222	29,989	2,544,585	1,359,102	16,713	8,927	610,198	4 17	2 22	53·4	1,185,483
1885 ...	175⅝	180⅝	1,846,427	2,586	160,316	873,025	1,695,646	4,707	32,280	2,605,658	1,467,699	14,426	8,358	626,447	4 16	2 34	56·3	1,137,959
1886 ...	180⅝	180⅝	1,818,509	2,748	156,434	869,463	1,790,121	4,863	23,428	2,687,875	1,451,716	14,881	8,037	632,440	4 25	2 29	54·0	1,236,159
1887 ...	180⅝	180⅝	1,966,280	3,154	162,295	962,751	1,955,311	5,558	24,008	2,947,628	1,466,002	16,319	8,116	640,946	4 60	2 29	49·7	1,481,626
1887* ...	180⅝	180⅝	1,966,280	3,154	162,295	962,751	1,955,311	5,558	24,008	2,947,628	1,466,002	16,319	8,116	569,730	5 17	2 57	49·7	1,481,626
1888 ...	180⅝	180⅝	2,182,298	3,231	193,182	1,037,982	2,302,970	5,727	40,979	3,387,658	1,505,680	18,755	8,336	572,608	5 92	2 63	44·5	1,881,978
1889 ...	180⅝	180⅝	2,285,208	3,556	210,248	1,087,648	2,402,744	6,489	52,278	3,549,135	1,670,044	19,649	9,246	577,237	6 15	2 89	47·0	1,879,091
1890 ...	188⅔	191½	2,708,719	3,358	228,998	1,225,369	2,569,851	6,854	60,239	3,862,313	1,722,755	20,462	9,127	647,151	5 97	2 66	44·6	2,139,558
1891 ...	191½	191½	3,076,828	3,670	281,499	1,384,450	2,986,587	8,237	49,969	4,429,243	1,951,456	23,129	10,190	690,070	6 42	2 83	44·06	2,477,787
1892 ...	191½	191½	3,484,394	3,960	267,193	1,536,556	3,089,436	8,100	61,682	4,695,774	2,287,275	24,521	11,944	769,128	6 10	2 97	48·71	2,408,499
1893 ...	218	231½	3,709,324	4,423	294,283	1,671,932	3,258,305	7,771	47,840	4,985,848	2,865,434	22,871	13,144	896,990	5 56	3 20	57·47	2,120,414
1894 ...	258	270½	4,215,994	5,355	314,461	1,908,977	3,585,703	9,808	50,570	5,555,058	4,145,547	21,531	16,068	1,040,255	5 34	3 98	74·62	1,409,511
1895 ...	271⅝	297⅛	4,821,867	5,500	411,915	2,174,256	3,984,276	11,793	63,384	6,233,709	3,440,705	22,950	12,667	1,142,587	5 46	3 1	55·19	2,793,004
1896 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,683,957	5,643	421,129	2,552,516	4,149,954	12,863	62,499	6,777,832	3,087,790	22,811	10,392	1,146,736	5 91	2 69	45·55	3,690,042
1897 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,025,275	5,252	471,975	2,762,254	4,485,244	11,638	67,780	7,326,916	3,428,900	24,659	11,540	1,172,700	6 25	2 92	46·80	3,898,016
1898 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,141,355	10,977	481,664	2,798,851	4,656,697	10,639	83,433	7,549,620	3,605,944	25,409	12,136	1,206,348	6 26	2 99	47·76	3,943,676
1899 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,351,967	22,512	499,717	2,904,662	4,677,278	12,480	64,467	7,658,887	4,104,354	25,777	13,814	1,251,179	6 12	3 28	53·60	3,554,533
1900 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,783,607	26,237	505,750	3,225,976	4,942,508	23,866	80,001	8,272,351	4,374,310	27,841	14,722	1,328,074	6 23	3 29	52·88	3,898,041
1901 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,503,228	29,155	520,547	3,068,683	4,731,841	40,706	96,901	7,938,131	4,736,701	26,716	15,942	1,332,109	5 96	3 56	59·67	3,201,430
1902 ...	328⅔	368½	5,549,338	29,848	518,757	3,097,206	4,752,607	32,966	92,727	7,975,506	4,907,101	24,288	14,944	1,414,340	5 64	3 47	61·53	3,068,405

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only, to compare with 1888

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF WAYS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1902.

THE length of open line has been increased during the year from 297 miles 11 chains in 1901 to 368 miles 57 chains by the opening of the Kelani Valley Line to Avisawella and the Northern Railway from Kankesanturai to Pallai.

The gross amount of working expenses of this Department (which includes maintenance of permanent way and works, all stations, and other Railway buildings) was for this year Rs. 945,657·38, as compared with Rs. 1,246,850·91 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 301,193·53.

The expenditure on the Sea Coast Line, the Main Line, and Nanu-oya shows a decrease of Rs. 121,651·06, Rs. 193,745·16, and Rs. 49,869·74, respectively, as against that in the previous year.

The expenditure on the Bandarawela Line, Matale Line, and Kurunegala Line shows an increase of Rs. 17,517·91, Rs. 19,084·93, and Rs. 3,517·85, respectively, as compared with that of the previous year. This increase is owing, chiefly, to the subsidence at 154 miles 40 chains on the Bandarawela Line and 13 miles 40 chains on the Matale Line, and to the washaway between Potuhera and Kurunegala during the year.

The expenditure on the Kelani Valley Railway Extension (from Maradana to Avisawella), the Northern Extension (from Kankesanturai to Chavakachcheri), and from Chavakachcheri to Pallai amounts to Rs. 12,207·44, Rs. 7,046·69, and Rs. 4,697·61, respectively, during the year.

The permanent way and works were maintained in efficient order during the year.

The renewals of steel rails and sleepers were :—

		1902.		1901.
Steel rails	Tons	883	...	2,623
Sleepers	No.	58,419	...	71,598

I annex lists of the obstructions which have taken place, rails broken, and new works carried out during the year.

NEW LINES.

The following sections of Railway which were under construction were opened for traffic on the under-mentioned dates :—

Section between Maradana Junction and Avisawella of 36 miles 66 chains on the 15th September, and from Kankesanturai to Pallai 34 miles 60 chains on the same date.

The maintenance of the Kelani Valley portion has from the date of opening been handed over to this Department.

The upkeep of the section between Kankesanturai and Pallai is still, however, being supervised by the Construction Department.

The opening of the Kelani Valley Railway on the narrow gauge (2 ft. 6 in.) marks a new epoch in the history of railway construction in the Colony, seeing it is the first break of gauge introduced since the opening of the broad gauge line to Kandy in 1867.

NEW WORKS.

The new works sanctioned for this year were all undertaken departmentally, with the exception of the interlocking of Veyangoda and Angulana stations, which was done on contract by Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Ltd.

Of the new works completed during the year, the most important was the new platform and over-bridge at Slave Island station.

This additional accommodation has considerably relieved the congestion of traffic on this portion of the Coast Line, but, in order to deal satisfactorily with the large increase in the suburban passenger traffic, the question of doubling the line to Mount Lavinia or Moratuwa will have to be faced at an early date.

SLIPS, &c.

For the first nine months of the year the line was comparatively free from landslips and washaways, but during the last three months, owing to the exceptionally heavy rainfall (practically the heaviest on record for the last thirty-two years), several serious washaways took place, notably at 13 miles 40 chains on the Matale Branch, where 80,000 cubic yards of embankment were washed away, and also at 154 miles 40 chains on the Haputale section, where a serious subsidence of over 20,000 cubic yards occurred.

The effects of this abnormal rainfall were also severely felt on the portion of line between Kadugannawa and Nawalapitiya, several of the culvert floors being scoured out and many portions of embankments being washed away.

I may here mention that during the interruptions caused to traffic through the above washaways every means were adopted to clear the line for the resumption of traffic as early as possible, and that, notwithstanding the trying nature of the work, owing to the discomfort of exposure to incessant rain, every one worked most willingly night and day.

In this connection I regret to have to record the death of Foreman Platelayer Carter from pneumonia contracted whilst working at the slip at 154 miles 40 chains.

A. PATON GRAY,
Engineer of Ways and Works.

Table 1.—Total Expenditure on Maintenance under several Heads of Service during 1902.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure during 1902. Rs. c.	Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.
General superintendence ...	105,370 41	320 89	0 8
Wages of permanent way ...	243,236 79	740 73	0 17
Materials of permanent way ...	493,115 53	1,501 68	0 35
Repairs to bridges and tunnels ...	30,687 81	93 45	0 2
Repairs to stations and buildings...	59,167 47	180 18	0 4
Sundry charges	13,265 56	40 40	0 1
Exchange compensation ...	673 94	2 5	—
Wattegama subsidence ...	139 87	0 43	—
Total ...	945,657 38	2,879 81	0 67

Table 2.—List of Slips and Washaways during the Year 1902.

Date.	Description.	Mileage. M. c.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1902.	*Section No. 1.*			
Aug. 9	Washaway ...	3 60	—	No detention to trains.
Oct. 10	Do. ...	35 2	—	Trains delayed 2 minutes.
„ 10	Do. ...	47 20	—	No detention to trains.
„ 10	Do. ...	48 0	—	
	Section No. 2.			
March 19	Rock slip ...	63 75	12 tons	Trains delayed 1 hour and 30 minutes.
„ 19	Do. ...	64 0	10 to 15 tons	No. 10 Up delayed about 1 hour.
„ 21	Do. ...	64 0	—	
April 4	Subsidence ...	69 45	—	
„ 6	Rock slip ...	77 40	—	No detention to trains.
„ 6	Do. ...	78 20	—	
„ 7	Do. ...	60 73	—	
May 8	Washaway ...	83 35	—	No. 4 Down detained 8 minutes.
„ 12	Do ...	3 49	—	
July 1	Earth slip ...	49 45	—	
„ 1	Do. ...	53 75	—	No detention to trains.
„ 1	Do. ...	61 55	2 tons	
Sept. 3	Do. ...	62 67	—	
„ 9	Do. ...	56 39	—	No. 11 Down detained 12 minutes.
„ 29	Rock slip ...	60 48	—	No. 15 Down detained 4 minutes.
„ 29	Do. ...	61 20	5 to 6 cwt.	Trains delayed 4 minutes.
Oct. 4	Earth slip ...	69 60	—	
„ 4	Washaway ...	69 40	—	
„ 10	Do. ...	67 0	—	
„ 10	Do. ...	68 60	—	No detention to trains.
„ 10	Do. ...	81 0	—	
„ 10	Do. ...	82 0	—	
„ 17	Rock slip ...	56 40	—	No. 14 Down detained 4 minutes.
„ 23	Earth slip ...	61 65	—	Up Mail train detained at 3.5 A.M.
Nov. 5	Washaway ...	28 40	—	No. 16 Down detained at Mirigama.
„ 9	Earth slip ...	59 45	—	No detention to trains.
„ 10	Do. ...	66 20	—	No. 17 Down detained about 30 minutes.
„ 11	Washaway ...	61 20	—	No detention to trains.
„ 21	Do. ...	52 11	—	No. 3 Up detained at Rambukkana.
„ 21	Do. ...	28 0	—	Traffic blocked for 2 hours.
„ 22	Do. ...	28 40	—	No detention to trains.
Dec. 3	Do. ...	24 0	—	No. 18 Down left Veyangoda at 10.11 P.M.
„ 4	Do. ...	24 60	—	
„ 10	Earth slip ...	72 60	—	
„ 10	Do. ...	73 40	—	No detention to trains.
„ 10	Do. ...	76 20	—	
„ 11	Do. ...	55 63	—	
„ 12	Do. ...	61 60	—	No. 19 Down detained 20 minutes.
	Section No. 4.			
Jan. 16	Washaway ...	152 50	800 cubic yards	No detention to trains.
Nov. 11	Subsidence ...	151 70	—	
„ 21	Do. ...	154 40	20,000 cubic yards	Line blocked, and traffic interrupted from November 21 till December 5, when wagons were hand-shunted across deviation Through traffic resumed on December 24, 1902.
	Section No 5.			
Oct. 4	Washaway ...	12 70	—	No detention to trains.
„ 4	Do. ...	14 35	—	
Nov. 12	Do. ...	13 40	80,000 cubic yards	Line blocked, and traffic interrupted from November 12 to 24.
	Section No. 6.			
Oct. 23	Washaway ...	53 20	—	Ballast washed away.
„ 23	Do. ...	53 60	—	No. 3 Up delayed till 5.30 P.M. on 24th instant.
„ 23	Do. ...	54 60	—	
„ 23	Do. ...	55 20	—	Ballast washed away for a length of 4 rails.
	Section No. 7.			
Nov. 28	Washway ...	5 70	—	Trains delayed 1 hour and 15 minutes.
„ 28	Do. ...	6 0	—	

Table 3.—Particulars of Culverts and Flood Openings repaired during 1902.

Description.	Mileage.	Remarks.
	M. C.	
Section No. 1.		
Girder bridge	0 60	Replacing longitudinal timber
Square culvert	3 59	Abutments repaired
Girder bridge	3 63	Scraped and tarred
Do.	6 59	Scraped and painted
Do.	11 41	do.
Do.	17 22	Girders renewed, &c.
Do.	19 73	do.
Do.	26 64	Scraped and tarred
Do.	33 43	Abutments repaired
Culvert	35 22	Bed timbers and sleepers put in
Do.	35 25	do.
Do.	35 60	do.
Do.	35 76	do.
Open culvert	35 77	do.
Girder bridge	36 46	Abutments repaired
Do.	36 73	do.
Culvert	37 25	do.
Girder bridge	38 57	Scraped and painted
Do.	38 65	do.
Do.	40 78	do.
Do.	49 78	do.
Do.	50 33	do.
Do.	50 40	Renewed longitudinal timber
Do.	53 32	Scraped and tarred
Do.	60 0	New longitudinal timbers put in
Do.	63 62	do.
Do.	68 11	do.
Do.	68 16	do.
Do.	68 26	Scraped and tarred
Do.	68 37	New longitudinal timbers put in
Do.	69 66	do.
Do.	69 69	do.
Do.	75 11	Scraped and painted
Do.	86 6	do.
Do.	86 7	New longitudinal timbers put in
Open culvert	87 36	Pointed, &c.
Section No. 2.		
Girder bridge	0 76	Scraped and tarred
Do.	2 58	Scraped and painted
Do.	3 0	New bed timbers put in
Do.	3 38	Scraped and tarred
Do.	4 23	do.
Do.	4 37	do.
Do.	5 50	Scraped and painted
Do.	6 57	Scraped and tarred
Do.	6 62	Scraped and painted
Do.	7 20	do.
Do.	7 32	do.
Do.	8 57	do.
Do.	12 37	do.
Do.	13 46	Scraped and tarred
Do.	13 73	do.
Do.	14 17	Scraped and painted
Do.	14 46	do.
Do.	15 47	do.
Culvert	15 60	Pointed, &c.
Do.	16 34	do.
Girder bridge	16 48	Scraped and painted
Culvert	17 3	Pointed, &c.
Girder bridge	17 31	Scraped and tarred
Culvert	17 33	Pointed, &c.
Girder bridge	18 18	Span increased, new girders put on
Do.	18 46	Scraped and tarred
Do.	19 37	do.
Do.	19 59	Abutments repaired, &c.
Culvert	20 5	Pointed, &c.
Do.	21 8	do.
Do.	21 23	do.
Girder bridge	21 60	Abutments repaired
Do.	22 9	do.
Culvert	22 45	Pointed, &c.
Do.	45 70	do.
Open culvert	46 16	do.
Girder bridge	46 28	Scraped and tarred
Covered culvert	46 40	Pointed, &c.
Open culvert	46 53	do.
Covered culvert	46 57	do.
Do.	47 3	do.
Do.	47 27	do.
Do.	47 32	do.
Do.	47 39	do.
Open culvert	47 43	do.
Do.	47 49	do.
Covered culvert	47 65	do.

Table 3—*contd.*

Description.	Mileage.	Remarks.
Section No. 2—contd.	M. C.	
Covered culvert	47 70	Pointed, &c.
Do.	48 1	do.
Do.	48 16	do.
Do.	48 40	do.
Do.	48 56	do.
Do.	48 67	do.
Do.	48 74	do.
Open culvert	49 12	do.
Do.	49 20	do.
Covered culvert	49 37	do.
Do.	49 49	do.
Do.	49 62	do.
Do.	49 76	do.
Do.	50 19	do.
Open culvert	50 34	do.
Covered culvert	50 53	do.
Girder bridge	50 69	Scraped and tarred
Covered culvert	51 6	Pointed, &c.
Do.	51 21	do.
Open culvert	51 42	do.
Covered culvert	51 52	do.
Do.	52 6	do.
Do.	52 22	do.
Do.	52 39	do.
Open culvert	52 78	do.
Covered culvert	53 7	do.
Do.	53 27	do.
Do.	53 37	do.
Do.	53 45	do.
Do.	53 49	do.
Open culvert	53 58	do.
Covered culvert	53 69	do.
Open culvert	53 77	do.
Covered culvert	54 2	do.
Do.	54 15	do.
Do.	54 20	do.
Open culvert	54 24	do.
Covered culvert	54 44	do.
Do.	54 52	do.
Do.	54 58	do.
Do.	54 65	do.
Do.	55 6	do.
Do.	55 9	do.
Do.	55 43	do.
Do.	55 47	do.
Do.	55 55	do.
Open culvert	55 60	do.
Covered culvert	55 64	do.
Do.	55 74	do.
Open culvert	55 77	do.
Covered culvert	56 2	do.
Do.	56 6	do.
Do.	56 10	do.
Do.	56 15	do.
Do.	56 24	do.
Do.	56 30	do.
Open culvert	56 38	do.
Do.	56 44	do.
Do.	56 48	do.
Covered culvert	56 57	do.
Do.	56 64	do.
Do.	56 68	do.
Open culvert	56 79	do.
Do.	57 7	New bed plates put in
Do.	57 12	Pointed, &c.
Do.	57 20	do.
Do.	57 27	do.
Covered culvert	57 36	do.
Do.	57 39	do.
Do.	57 42	do.
Do.	57 45	do.
Do.	57 48	do.
Do.	57 56	do.
Open culvert	57 59	do.
Do.	57 64	do.
Do.	57 74	do.
Covered culvert	58 3	do.
Do.	58 8	do.
Open culvert	58 11	do.
Covered culvert	58 15	do.
Do.	58 21	do.
Open culvert	58 32	do.
Do.	58 35	do.
Covered culvert	58 39	do.

Table 3—*contd.*

Description.	Mileage.	Remarks.
Section No. 2—*contd.*	M. C.	
Open culvert	58 44	Pointed, &c.
Do.	58 49	do.
Covered culvert	58 62	do.
Do.	58 64	do.
Open culvert	58 68	do.
Do.	58 74	do.
Covered culvert	58 79	do.
Open culvert	59 4	do.
Do.	59 9	do.
Do.	59 13	do.
Covered culvert	59 22	do.
Open culvert	59 33	do.
Covered culvert	59 40	do.
Open culvert	59 46	do.
Covered culvert	59 51	do.
Do.	59 53	do.
Do.	59 58	do.
Do.	59 59	do.
Open culvert	59 65	do.
Do.	59 70	do.
Do.	59 73	do.
Do.	59 78	do.
Do.	60 5	do.
Do.	60 12	do.
Do.	60 19	do.
Do.	60 22	do.
Covered culvert	60 28	do.
Open culvert	60 41	do.
Do.	60 49	do.
Covered culvert	60 65	do.
Open culvert	60 72	do.
Covered culvert	61 0	do.
Open culvert	61 4	do.
Covered culvert	61 14	do.
Open culvert	61 15	do.
Do.	61 18	do.
Do.	61 20	do.
Do.	61 22	do.
Do.	61 30	do.
Covered culvert	61 35	do.
Do.	61 41	do.
Do.	61 59	do.
Open culvert	61 64	do.
Do.	61 67	do.
Covered culvert	61 69	do.
Open culvert	61 71	do.
Do.	61 74	do.
Do.	62 2	do.
Covered culvert	62 8	do.
Open culvert	62 16	do.
Covered culvert	62 22	do.
Open culvert	62 23	do.
Covered culvert	62 26	do.
Do.	62 36	do.
Do.	62 51	do.
Do.	62 58	do.
Open culvert	62 63	do.
Do.	62 79	do.
Do.	63 2	do.
Covered culvert	63 6	do.
Do	63 13	do.
Do.	63 17	do.
Open culvert	63 24	do.
Covered culvert	63 26	do.
Open culvert	63 28	do.
Covered culvert ...	63 40	do.
Open culvert	63 44	do.
Do.	63 46	do.
Covered culvert	63 51	do.
Do.	63 54	do.
Open culvert	63 61	do.
Do.	63 73	do.
Do.	63 76	do.
Covered culvert	64 1	do.
Do.	64 10	do.
Open culvert	64 19	do.
Covered culvert	64 24	do.
Open culvert	64 25	do.
Do.	64 27	do.
Covered culvert	64 31	do.
Do.	64 39	do.
Open culvert	64 43	do.
Covered culvert	64 50	do.

Table No. 3—*contd.*

Description.	Mileage.		Remarks.
	M.	C.	
Section No. 2.—contd.			
Covered culvert	64	56	Pointed, &c.
Do.	64	78	do.
Do.	64	79	do.
Girder bridge	66	60	Two new bed timbers put in
Do.	66	70	Scraped and painted
Do.	68	16	New longitudinal timbers put in
Do.	68	37	do.
Do.	73	55	Scraped and painted
Do.	73	60	do.
Do.	78	35	do.
Do.	81	10	do.
Section No. 3.			
Girder bridge	89	10	Scraped and tarred
Do.	90	60	do.
Do.	93	2	do.
Do.	93	3	do.
Do.	93	45	do.
Do.	93	60	do.
Do.	95	15	do.
Section No. 4.			
Culvert	155	0	Pointed, &c.
Do.	158	0	do.

Table 4.—Particulars of Sidings laid during 1902.

At	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.	Remarks.
Section No. 1.			
Angulana Station ...	1,072 ...	72-lb. steel rails ...	Passing siding
Alutgama Station ...	250 ...	60-lb. do. ...	Goods shed siding
Section No. 2.			
Polgahawela Station ...	588 ...	72-lb. do. ...	Oil tank siding
Peradeniya New Station ...	156 ...	72-lb. do. ...	do.
Gampola Station ...	555 ...	72-lb. do. ...	do.
Section No. 4.			
Ohiya Station ...	91 ...	72-lb. do. ...	Catch point siding
Section No. 7.			
Maradana Station ...	284 ...	72-lb. do. ...	Platform siding

Table 5.—Particulars of Sidings relaid during 1902.

At	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.	Remarks.
Section No. 1.			
Bambalapitiya Station ...	588 ...	60-lb. steel rails ...	Passing siding
Wellawatta Station ...	732 ...	60-lb. do. ...	do.
Paiyagala Station ...	24 ...	60-lb. do. ...	Goods shed siding
Section No. 3.			
Talawakele Station ...	88 ...	72-lb. do. ...	Siding for placing wag
Watagoda Station ...	12 ...	72-lb. do. ...	do.

Table 6.—Particulars of Permanent Way relaid during 1902.

Section.	Mileage, From M. C.	To M. C.	Length in Lineal Yards relaid.	Class of Rails used.	Remarks.
No. 1	1 29	1 46	374	72-lb. steel rails	Both sides
Do.	1 49	1 57	176	do.	High side only
Do.	1 57	1 57¾	16	do.	Both sides
Do.	1 57¾	1 60½	60	do.	do.
Do.	7 47	8 13	1,012	do.	do.
Do.	10 63½	11 2	407	do.	do.
Do.	11 2	11 25½	517	do.	do.
Do.	11 25½	11 40¼	324	do.	do.
Do.	13 41	13 48½	165	do.	do.
Do.	16 33	16 53½	451	do.	do.
Do.	19 60	19 73	286	do.	do.
Do.	26 36	26 56	440	do.	do.
Do.	26 57	26 66	198	do.	do.
No. 2	12 30	12 55	550	88-lb. steel rails	do.
Do.	17 6½	17 16½	220	do.	do.
Do.	17 16½	17 19½	66	do.	do.
Do.	48 1	48 9	176	do.	do.
Do.	55 69	55 79	220	do.	Check railed
Do.	56 21	56 31	220	do.	do.
Do.	56 32	56 38	132	do.	do.
Do.	58 9	58 20	242	do.	do.
Do.	62 1	62 13	264	do.	Both sides
Do.	60 46	60 56	220	do.	Check railed
Do.	60 58	60 66	176	do.	do.
Do.	61 16	61 26	220	do.	do.
Do.	61 22	61 26	88	do.	do.
Do.	62 13	62 24	242	do.	Both sides
Do.	63 14	63 19	110	do.	Check railed
Do.	63 14	63 21	154	do.	Both sides
Do.	63 41	63 50	198	do.	Check railed
Do.	63 42	63 50	176	do.	do.
Do.	63 64	63 75	242	72-lb. steel rails	High side only
Do.	67 60	67 73	286	88-lb. steel rails	Both sides
No. 3	91 63	91 67	88	do.	do.
Do.	92 2	92 9	154	do.	do.
Do.	93 40	93 47½	165	do.	do.
No. 4	136 30	136 40	220	72-lb. steel rails	High side only
Do.	144 51	144 62	242	do.	do.
Do.	144 71	144 74	66	do.	do.
Do.	150 10	145 17	154	do.	do.
Do.	146 56	146 62	132	do.	do.
Do.	146 64	146 70	132	do.	do.
No. 5	6 15¼	6 35¼	440	do.	Both sides
Do.	6 71¼	6 78¾	165	do.	do.
Do.	7 8½	7 13	99	do.	do.
Do.	9 6½	9 11	99	do.	do.
Do.	10 21	10 29¾	192	do.	One side only
Do.	10 53½	10 59	121	do.	do.
Do.	10 62¾	10 67¼	99	do.	do.
Do.	13 14	13 18½	99	do.	Both sides
Do.	13 27¾	13 33½	126	do.	do.

Table 7.—Particulars of Sleepers used for Renewals during 1902.

Section No.	Class of Sleepers.	No.
1	Creosoted sleepers	2,350
1	Jarrah sleepers	13,902
2	Satinwood sleepers	30
2	Creosoted sleepers	2,800
2	Jarrah sleepers	19,422
3	Do.	8,368
4	Do.	3,850
5	Jarrah sleepers	5,066
6	Do.	1,500
7	Do.	1,131
		58,419

Table 8.—Particulars of Ballast used during 1902.

Section No.	Class of Ballast.	Number of Cubic Yards.	Remarks.
1	Quartz ballast	210	By day labour
	Stone ballast	880	Purchased from the Harbour Dept.
	Do.	21	By day labour
	Ashes	84	do.
	Quarry chips	307	do.
	Gravel	2,625	do.
	Do.	201	do.
2	Quartz ballast	2,906	Purchased from contractor
	Do.	1,261	By day labour
	Stone	513	do.
	Gravel	963	do.
	Sand	12	do.
	Ashes	2,018	do.
3	Ashes	746	By day labour
4	Stone	405	By day labour
	Quartz	932½	do.
	Ashes	1,490	do.
5	Stone	30	By day labour
	Quartz	232½	do.
	Ashes	1,460	do.
6	Quartz	1,120	By day labour
7	Quartz	420	By day labour

Table 9.—Particulars of Rails found broken during 1902.

Section No.	Between Stations.	Number of Rails, Steel.
1	Maradana Junction to Matara	10
2	Colombo Terminus to Kandy and Nawalapitiya, Wharf, and Mahara Quarry Branches	46
3	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya	20
4	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela	1
5	Kandy to Matale	11
6	Polgahawela to Kurunegala	1

Table 10.—List of Machinery in Permanent Way Workshop on December 31, 1902.

Description.	Station and Workshop.	Remarks.
Two portable engines	Colombo Workshop	In good order
One circular saw	Do.	do.
Two drilling machines	Do.	do.
Two turning lathes	Do.	do.
One bolt and nut screw-cutting machine	Do.	do.
One wood-cutting machine	Do.	do.
Two planing machines	Do.	do.
Two saws (bond)	Do.	do.
One Root's blower	Do.	do.
One slotting machine	Do.	do.
One rail bending machine	Do.	do.
One stationary engine	Do.	do.

Table 11.—Number of Men engaged per Mile of Single Line in Maintenance of the Permanent Way during 1902.

Section No.	Extent.	Men per Mile.
1	Maradana to Matara	3
2	Colombo Terminus to Kandyand Nawalapitiya, Wharf, and Quarry Branches	3
3	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya	3
4	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela	3
5	Kandy to Matale	3
6	Polgahawela to Kurunegala	3
7	Maradana Junction to Avisawella	3

Table 12.—Estimated Works executed during the Year under the head New Works, 1902.

Estimate No.	Particulars.	Expended in 1902. Rs. c.
859	Carriage shop extension, Colombo	4,245 92
889	Improvements to latrines, roadside stations	860 87
895	Repairs to Panadure bridge	42 67
900	Bungalows at Hatton	5,950 6
911	Lines for Locomotive staff, Bandarawela	797 13
932	Improvements at Ulapane	2,000 0
903	Do. to Gampola station	100 0
968	Do. to Slave Island station	128,727 49
937	Retaining wall, Nawalapitiya	4,366 91
—	Machinery, Ways and Works	3,999 12
1,031	New goods shed, Ukuwela	2,693 51
1,057	Legthening platform, New Peradeniya	1,477 69
1,078	Extension of goods shed, Hatton	13,108 19
1,037	Staff lines at Alagalla	809 5
1,053	Do. Ahangama	457 94
1,053	Lamp room, &c., Hunupitiya	871 74
1,035	New bungalows, Nawalapitiya	16,609 19
1,043	Quarters for Goods Clerk, Talawakele	2,248 82
1,056	Improved accommodation, Nanu-oya	29,978 27
955	Repairs to stations and goods shed, Galle	2,693 2
1,132	Do. Colombo Terminus station	4,878 56
1,018	Water supply for engines, Galle	2,389 59
961	Passing siding at Angulana	3,952 96
1,054	Filling in swamp at Kosgoda	742 9
1,026	Room for drivers, Colombo	990 17
1,013	Reconstruction of Getambe viaduct	21,555 50
1,046	Lines for patrols, Kadugannawa Incline	3,370 13
1,047	Do. coolies, Ways and Works Kadugannawa Incline	4,884 37
1,190	Foreman Platelayer's bungalow, Hatton	1,437 29
1,124	Station Master's bungalow, Wellawatta	708 87
1,123	Gatehouse at Galle	649 76
1,140	Tank and well at Mount Lavinia	1,602 79
1,165	Well at Alawwa	55 75
1,196	Drain at Kadugannawa	213 89
1,179	Temporary platform, Pettah	406 16
1,148	Concreting verandahs, Kosgoda	125 86
1,149	Do. Balapitiya	108 88
1,150	Do. Dodanduwa	120 61
1,151	Do. Gintota	120 85
1,152	Do. Talpe	118 29
1,153	Do. Ahangama	111 61
1,154	Do. Weligama	153 57
1,155	Do. Kamburugamuwa	111 86
1,156	Do. Matara	308 78
1,157	Do. Ambalangoda	266 70
1,220	Erecting sleeper fence, Gampola	81 42
1,116	Converting lavatory into lamp room, Mount Lavinia	253 80
1,222	Water supply, Rambukkana	279 54
1,168	Converting urinals into parcel room, Hatton	138 43
1,189	Well at New Peradeniya (half cost)	187 59
964	Telegraph Master's bungalow, Pattipola	7,303 8
—	Laying gas pipes, Pettah station	146 50
—	Lightning conductor, General Manager's office	525 69
—	Shifting wire fence, Moratuwa	75 82
—	Sunshades, Traffic office	42 41
—	Electric light, General Manager's bungalow	976 0
—	Telegraph wire at Polgahawela	270 0
—	Telephone current, Nawalapitiya	350 0
1302	Re-metalling goods yards, Colombo	607 93
—	Verandahs at Haputale	42 62
1,319	Water supply, Kollupitiya	200 0
1,320	Do. Wellawatta	450 0
1,321	Do. Bambalapitiya	350 0
1,112	Water closets to ladies' waiting rooms, Mount Lavinia, &c.	1,081 21
1,120	First and second class closets, &c., Mount Lavinia	2,399 52
1.135	Corrugated spiked fence Moratuwa	240 65
1,141	First and second class closets, &c., Kollupitiya	1,533 90
1.214	Do. Nawalapitiya	276 32
1,218	Third class closets, &c., Panadure	927 62
1,219	Do. Beruwala	966 4
1,143	First and second class closets, Hatton	1,296 56
1,202	Third class closets, Peradeniya Junction	996 67
1,226	Closets for drivers, &c., Rambukkana	1,653 76
1,228	Converting third class latrine into approved type, Rambukkana	1,295 48
1,231	Waiting room and lavatory, Beruwala	894 4
1,208	Interlocking Veyangoda station	5,998 49
—	Do. Angulana station	3,933 54
—	Do. Panadure station	6,961 15
—	Signalling, repairs	150 0
1,114	Double-arm signal, Fort station	746 64
1.317	Latrine accommodation, Railway store	735 95
1,081	Dead end siding, Alutgama	1,139 99
1,237	Ladies' waiting room, Maradana Junction	204 20
1,238	Telegraph office, Maradana Junction	170 50
—	Booking clerks' bungalows, Peradeniya Junction	4,787 69
—	Lines for uniform staff. Peradeniya Junction	216 0
—	Bungalows at Bandarawela	3,374 19
—	Land at Mount Lavinia	155 37
	Total	326,338 79

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER FOR 1902.

I HAVE the honour to report that the whole of the rolling stock, plant, and machinery were kept in efficient working order during the year.

Owing to the increased mileage and the opening of the Northern Extension and the Kelani Valley Lines, the necessity for increased shop accommodation has become acute. This has been provided for to some extent in the Carriage Department, but not as yet in the Locomotive Department, and consequently the limit of output in the latter department has been nearly reached.

On representation to Government a sum has been provided in the Supply Bill for 1903 for alteration and extension of the machine shop, which is a step in the right direction, and will have a good effect in improving the efficiency and output of the department.

The engine mileage worked, including service, wayside, and yard shunting, was 1,947,529 miles and 20 chains, showing an increase of 113,835 miles and 60 chains.

The train mileage, including service mileage, shows an increase of 85,471 miles compared with 1901, the total being 1,441,492 miles and 20 chains.

The vehicle mileage has increased by 975,928 miles and 6 chains as compared with 1901, the total being 24,268,999 miles and 75 chains.

The fuel consumption shows a decrease of 1·74 lb. per engine mile and a decrease of 2·41 lb. per train mile, or a saving of about 1,512 tons.

	Rs.	c.
Contract price for coal, 1901	15	25
Do. do. 1902	14	75

The working expenditure for the year 1902 was Re. 1·047 per engine mile, showing a decrease of Re. 0·009, or a saving of 1 cent per mile, or Rs. 19,475, compared with 1901 :—

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Total expenditure	—		2,177,849	80
Less work done for other Departments	137,076	48		
Less surcharges	157	66		
			137,234	14
Total Working Expenses ...			2,040,615	66

Repairs to Engines.

1901.	Work done.	1902.
18 ...	Thorough repairs	32
10 ...	Light repairs	20
13 ...	Erected	6
16 ...	Painted	22

Two new engines and tenders for Main Line were erected and added to stock, and four engines for the Uda Pussellawa Line were also erected.

The following engines were fitted with the vacuum brake :—

1901.		1902.
5 ...	Engines and tenders	8
5 ...	Do. do. train pipes only ...	3
— ...	Do. with train pipe	1
— ...	Tender with complete vacuum brake ...	1

Work done on special authorities :—Sixteen covered goods wagons were erected and rivetted for Kelani Valley Line.

General Repairs to Carriages and Wagons.

1901.		1902.
121 ...	Bogie carriages	87
104 ...	Four-wheeled carriages	109
10 ...	Bogie covered goods	19
386 ...	Four-wheeled covered goods	361

Special Repairs.

1901.		1902.
61 ...	Bogie carriages were fitted with new roof canvas ...	54
2 ...	Bogie carriages were fitted with new steel underframes	5
55 ...	Four-wheeled carriages were fitted with new roof canvas	73
5 ...	Bogie covered goods were fitted with new roof canvas	16
59 ...	Four-wheeled covered goods	67
6 ...	Four-wheeled covered goods were fitted with galvanized covered iron roof	17
26 ...	Covered goods had the wheel base shortened to standard	7
5 ...	Engine cabs were fitted with new roof canvas ...	25

Coaching Stock fitted with Vacuum Brake.

1901.		1902.
— ...	Bogie carriages new stock	8
9 ...	Bogie carriages existing stock	2
5 ...	Four-wheeled carriages existing stock ...	4
36 ...	Train pipes fitted on to four-wheeled coaches ...	—

The following vehicles were rebuilt :—

1901.		1902.
3 ...	Four-wheeled covered goods	6
2 ...	Do. high-sided wagons	5
4 ...	Do. low-sided wagons	1
— ...	Do. ballast wagons	8
— ...	Do. gunpowder van	1
1 ...	Do. first class coach	1
2 ...	Do. iron high-sided wagons ...	—

Five bogie covered goods and five bogie low-side underframes were erected and lent to the Kelani Valley Line for ballast wagons.

One bogie covered goods underframe was erected and converted into a ballast wagon for the Uda Pussellawa Line.

The following vehicles were added to the Open Line Stock in 1902 :—

4 bogie thirds	5 cattle wagons
2 bogie brake and thirds	6 bogie iron low-sided wagons
2 bogie 1st, 2nd, and brakes	6 iron covered goods
40 covered goods	

Additional stock built for Northern Extension :—

2 heavy goods brakes	3 carriage trucks
4 horse-boxes	16 covered goods

Stock taken to pieces and re-erected at Jaffna for Northern Extension :—

14 four-wheeled third class	2 passenger brake vans
2 four-wheeled first class	20 covered goods
2 four-wheeled second class	

Stock under construction :—

4 bogie third class	1 bogie tri-composite
2 bogie brakes and thirds	1 bogie first and second
4 bogie second and thirds	20 sets of covered goods timber prepared

Stock erected for the Kelani Valley Line and put into traffic :—

5 bogie first and second composites	5 bogie high-sided wagons
10 bogie third class	1 bogie gunpowder van
5 bogie brake and thirds	1 bogie oil tank wagon
35 bogie covered goods wagons	1 crane
3 bogie low-sided wagons	1 crocodile wagon

The following painting and varnishing was done :—

1901.			1902.
16	...	Engines painted and varnished	22
159	...	Carriages painted and varnished ...	145
138	...	Wagons painted	218
271	...	Roofs of all classes painted	308
—	...	Underframes painted	20
—	...	Kelani Valley engines painted (special authority)	3
—	...	Bogie first, second, and brakes do. ...	2
—	...	Northern Extension carriages (Jaffna) do. ...	20
—	...	Do. horse-boxes do. ...	4
—	...	Do. carriage trucks do. ...	3
—	...	Kelani Valley carriages do. ...	20
—	...	Covered goods (open lines) do. ...	40
—	...	Northern Extension heavy goods brakes do. ...	4
—	...	Do. ballast wagons do. ...	6
—	...	Do. covered goods do. ...	16
—	...	Do. covered goods (Jaffna) do. ...	17
—	...	Kelani Valley goods stock do. ...	47

It will be seen from the above figures that the repairs in the carriage and wagon departments are about normal. The cause of the number of bogie carriages repaired being less this year than last is due to the condition of the stock, which has necessitated very heavy repairs in many cases, and a considerable excess of time and new materials.

The number of vehicles rebuilt and vehicles repainted shows a distinct improvement.

Steps should be taken at once to provide more accommodation for painting the stock. It is quite impossible to deal with it satisfactorily now, and consequently some of the engines have been put into traffic unpainted, whilst the carriage and wagon stock cannot be properly dealt with. A considerable amount of work is done in the open for want of cover; hence in wet weather it has to be abandoned, with the result that work gets spoiled, takes a longer time, and costs more than it should.

The Locomotive Department shows a great improvement in the output of work. In the year 1900 the total wages expended in the Locomotive and Carriage Department was Rs. 237,527.

The output in engine repairs for that year was—

10 thorough repairs	12 painted
7 light repairs	

In the year 1901 the total wages amounted to Rs. 254,451, or an excess of Rs. 16,845 over 1900, the output being—

18 thorough repairs	16 painted
10 light repairs	

Last year the total wages amounted to Rs. 237,988, or practically the same as 1900, but the output has been—

32 thorough repairs	22 painted
20 light repairs	

In other words, the carriage and wagon repairs being about normal, the output of engine repairs has increased some 200 per cent., and in addition over Rs. 100,000 worth of new materials has been worked into the engines for the same expenditure in wages as compared with 1900. This result speaks for itself.

Comparative Statement.

Engine Mileage.

1901. M. C.		1902. M. C.		Increase. M. C.		Decrease. M. C.
1,332,108 40	Traffic with trains	1,414,340 0		82,231 40		—
23,912 60	Service	27,152 20		3,239 40		—
203,526 40	Assisting and piloting	199,185 0		—		4,341 40
49,581 60	Light, including service	60,855 0		11,273 20		—
224,564 0	Shunting, inclusive of wayside stations	245,997 0		21,433 0		—
1,833,693 40	Total	1,947,529 20		118,177 20		4,341 40

Train Mileage.

1,332,108 40	Traffic	1,414,340 0		82,231 40		—
23,912 60	Service	27,152 20		3,239 40		—
1,356,021 20	Total	1,441,492 20		85,471 0		—

Vehicle Mileage.

10,255,610 69	Passenger	11,108,312 62		852,701 73		—
9,116,849 59	Goods	9,218,899 9		102,049 30		—
190,770 10	Horse-boxes	167,357 31		—		23,412 59
47,656 29	Carriage trucks	43,482 55		—		4,173 54
107,054 63	Cattle trucks	56,345 76		—		50,708 67
50 69	Tea trucks	—		—		50 69
376,523 77	Fish trucks	387,928 17		11,404 20		—
404,143 77	Stone	275,919 40		—		128,224 37
—	Service and materials	77,630 73		77,630 73		—
201,476 38	Firewood	184,800 76		—		16,675 42
151,347 29	Ballast	133,375 30		—		17,971 79
30,354 58	Petroleum	26,660 71		—		3,693 67
13,651 21	Gunpowder wagons	12,736 52		—		914 49
46,719 63	Post Office vans	44,906 57		—		1,813 6
168 16	Prison vans	1,085 25		917 9		—
2,350,693 31	Brake vans*	2,529,557 41		178,864 10		—
23,293,071 69	Total	24,268,999 75		1,223,567 55		247,639 49

* Passenger, 1,940,367·35; goods, 530,363·62; stone, 14,100·60; ballast, 14,820·49; firewood, 22,474·40; service materials, 7,430·35.

Consumption of Fuel.

1901. Tons cwt. lb.	*Coal.*	1902. Tons cwt. lb.	Increase. Tons cwt. lb.	Decrease.
29,121 4 0	Total used	31,663 6 3	2,542 2 3	—
35·57 lb.	Per engine mile	36·41 lb.	0·84 lb.	—
48·10 lb.	Per train mile	49·20 lb.	1·10 lb.	—
	Wood.			
166,524¾ yds.	Total used	149,872½ yds.	16,652¼ yds.	—
·090 yds.	Per engine mile	·077 yds.	·013 yd.	—
·122 yds.	Per train mile	·103 yds.	·019 yd.	—
	Coal and Wood (reduced to Coal equivalent).			
Tons cwt. lb.		Tons cwt. lb.	Tons cwt. lb.	
42,998 5 28	Total used	44,152 13 59	1,154 8 31	—
52·52 lb.	Per engine mile	50·78 lb.	—	1·74 lb.
71·02 lb.	Per train mile	68·61 lb.	—	2·41 lb.

Stores and Materials.

1901. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	*Locomotive Department.*	1902. No.	Amount. Rs. c.
4	52,733 4	Boilers	5	97,490 79
230	26,930 0	Tyres: Engine, bogie, and tender	202	23,080 0
—	—	Axles, crank	2	2,575 3
2	446 0	„ bogie	4	760 0
—	—	„ tender	1	160 0
48	2,976 0	„ wagon	35	2,756 0
16	1,879 55	„ boxes	—	—
3	4,897 72	Inside cylinders	1	1,762 67
—	—	Outside cylinders	prs. 1	1,355 28
—	—	Springs: Engine, bogie, tender	49	2,049 50
Tons cwt. qr. lb.			Tons cwt. qr. lb.	
4 8 0 0	8,331 0	Babbits metal	5 9 0 0	9,340 0
—	—	Block tin	2 1 0 0	3,670 0
970 14 3 0	15,993 38	Coal	28 7 2 0	466 77
472 12 0 0	13,955 0	Coke	634 12 0 7	18,209 58
—	10,014 23	Castings	60 13 3 13	11,956 82½
			gallons.	
—	—	Liquid fuel	128,362	16,257 44
—	62,901 74	Other stores and materials	—	63,488 85½
	201,057 66			255,378 74

1901. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	*Carriage and Wagon Department.*	1902. No.	Amount. Rs. c.
651	39,060 0	Tyres : Wagon	440	34,800 0
c. ft. 9,800 3 1	21,949 87	Teak	c. ft. 6,069 4 7½	13,426 48½
c. ft. 233 9 2	626 49	Halmilla	c. ft. 352 6 9	1,125 97
—	—	Satinwood	planks 1	5 0
c. ft. 117 9 11	141 39	Mango	—	—
—	—	Bogie underframe	5	10,837 77
192	6,480 0	Carriage and wagon bearing springs	268	9,620 0
60	4,200 0	Carriage and wagon buffer springs	19	1,330 0
—	—	Goods, brake, and horse-box bearing springs	20	700 0
40	3,720 0	Elliptical bearing springs	24	2,880 0
132	319 44	Carriage and wagon buffer shoes	120	288 0
—	—	Carriage and wagon buffer rods and shoes	36	1,577 0
60	180 0	Carriage and wagon bearing spring shoes	—	—
126	3,030 0	Axle boxes	150	2,961 30
24	121 44	Axle guards	—	—
Cwt. qr. lb. 3 3 14	44 47	Steel and iron	Tons cwt. qr. lb. 1 4 2 1	279 66½
6	132 0	Screw couplings	—	—
—	4,674 0	Roof canvas	—	4,028 80
Sets 20	1,460 0	Corrugated iron roofs	sets 17	1,260 0
—	15,681 30	Cast iron brake blocks, &c.	—	12,889 1
—	2,914 86	Wooden brake blocks	6,000	1,920 0
—	22,904 42	Paint and small stores	—	28,916 59
—	—	Liquid fuel	gals. 22,440	2,752 32
—	32,411 82	Other stores and materials	—	31,811 59
	160,051 50			163,409 50

Locomotive Engineer's Office,
Colombo, April 23, 1903.

H. G. UNSWORTH,
Locomotive Engineer.

Annexures.

No. 1.—List of Machinery in Workshops.

No. of Machine.	Description of Machine.	Condition.
	Machinery in Machine Shop.	
—	One double-cylindered horizontal steam engine, cylinder 12 in. diameter and 18 in. stroke, for driving machine shop	Good
—	Two old locomotive boilers for supplying steam to above	do.
1	Wheel lathe, chucks 5 ft. 6 in. diameter	do.
2	Do. 4 ft. 6 in. diameter	do.
3	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11 in. centre, 16 ft. bed	do.
4	Screw-cutting lathe, 10 in. centre, 18 ft. bed	do.
5	Do. 7 in. centre, 12 ft. bed	do.
6	Hand lathe (sent to Kandy)	do.
7	Planing machine to take 16 ft. by 4 ft. by 3 ft.	Fair order; but no use for heavy work
8	Planing machine to take 8 ft. by 3 ft. by 3 ft.	Fair order; but no use for heavy work
9	Drilling machine	Good
10	Do.	do.
11	Shaping machine, 17 in. stroke, 7 ft. bed	do.
12	Given to Technical College	—
13	Screwing and tapping machine	Fair order for very light work
14	Slotting machine, 18 in. stroke	Old type
15	Shears and punching machine	Good
16	Screw-cutting lathe, 24 in. centre, 23 ft. bed	do.
17	Screw-cutting lathe, 6 in. centre, 8 ft. 9 in. bed	do.
18	Shaping machine, 14 in. stroke, 5 ft. 6. in. bed	do.
19	Screw-cutting lathe, 9 in. centre, 16 ft. 6 in. bed	do.
20	Wheel lathe, chucks 6 ft. 6 in. diameter	do.
21	Given to Technical College	—
22	Small bench drilling machine	do.
23	Screw-cutting lathe, 6 in. centre, 9 ft. 6 in. bed	do.
24	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11½ in. centre, 15 ft. bed	do.
25	Hand lathe, 6 in. centre, 5 ft. 6 in. bed	Fair
26	Do. 6 in. centre, 5 ft. 6 in. bed	do.
27	Lapping lathe, 6 in. centre, 5 ft. 6 in. bed	Good
28	Facing and boring lathe, chucks 3 ft. 6 in. diameter	do.
29	Drilling machine	do.
30	Wheel lathe, chucks 4 ft. 6 in. diameter	do.
31	Facing and boring lathe, chucks 3 ft. 6 in. diameter	do.
32	Shaping machine, 18 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed	do.

No. of Machine.	Description of Machine.	Condition.
33	Radial arm drilling machine	Good
34	Shaping machine, 18 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed ...	do.
35	Screw-cutting lathe, 6½ in. centres, 9 ft. 9 in. bed ...	do.
36	Tyre drilling machine for wheels	do.
37	Wheel lathe, chucks 4 ft. 6 in.	do.
38	Screwing machine, ½ in. to 2 in. diameter ...	do.
39	Thorne's portable drill	do.
40	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 18 in. centre, 12 ft. bed ...	do.
41	Do. do. ...	do.
42	Double ended bolt lathe, 6 in. centre	do.
43	Do. do.	do.
44	Emery grinder for twist drills	do.
45	Facing and boring lathe, chuck 3 ft. 4 in. ...	do.
46	Drilling machine	do.
47	Do.	do.
48	Keyway and slot drilling machine	do.
49	Piston rod grinder	do.
50	Brass finisher's lathe, 8½ in. centre, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
51	Do. do. ...	do.
52	Sensitive drilling machine	do.
53	Slotting machine, 12 in. stroke	do.
54	Slide bar grinder	Fair
55	Wheel lathe, chucks 6 ft.	Good
56	Do. 4 ft.	do.
57	Do. 4 ft.	do.
58	Screwing machine, ½ in. to 2 in. diameter ...	do.
59	Side planing machine, 40 in. stroke	do.
60	Tyre drilling machine for wheels	do.
61	Lathe (non screw-cutting), 15 in. centre, 20 ft. bed ...	do.
62	Shaping machine, 10 in. stroke, 4 ft. bed ...	do.
63	Do. do.	do.
64	Hollow mandrel lathe, 9 in. centre, 10 ft. bed ...	do.
65	Do. capstan lathe, 6 in. centre, 6 ft. bed ...	do.
66	Do. do. ...	do.
67	Sensitive drilling machine	do.
68	Do.	do.
69	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 12 in. centre, 12 ft. bed ...	do.
70	Do. do. ...	do.
71	Do. do. ...	do.
72	Do. do. ...	do.
73	Do. do. ...	do.
74	Universal lapping and grinding machine ...	do.
75	Drilling machine	do.
76	Do.	do.
77	Double ended bolt lathe, 7½ in. centre	do.
78	Do. do.	do.
79	Drilling machine	do.
80	Wheel lathe, chuck 4 ft. 6 in.	do.
81	Lathe for weigh-bar shafts	do.
82	Do.	do.
83	Wheel lathe, chuck 4 ft. 6 in.	do.
84	Do. do.	do.
85	Tyre boring lathe, chuck 6 ft.	do.
86	Tyre boring lathe, chuck 3 ft. 10 in.	do.
—	One double cylinder, horizontal, cylinder 10 in. by 18 in.	do.
—	One set plate rollers	do.
—	One hydraulic wheel press	do.
—	Three wooden troughs for grindstones	Fair
—	One emery grinding machine	Good
	Machinery in Blacksmiths' Shop.	
—	Portable engine for driving circular saw, cylinder 7¾ in. by 12 in.	Fair
—	Tangye's horizontal single cylinder engine, cylinder 12 in. by 18 in., for driving fan	Good
—	Two 10-cwt. steam hammers	do.
—	Two 5-cwt. steam hammers	do.
—	One old locomotive boiler for supplying steam to above	do.
—	Circular saw, 2 ft. 8 in. largest diameter of saw ...	do.
—	Tangye's patent noiseless fan	do.
	Machinery in Colombo Running Shed.	
—	Sheer legs	Good
—	Coal crane	do.
	Machinery in Kadugannawa Running Shed.	
—	Screw-cutting lathe	Good
—	Hand drilling machine	do.
—	Travelling crane and wagon	do.
—	Coal crane	Bad; should be renewed
	Machinery in Nawalapitiya Running Shed.	
—	Hand drilling machine	Good
—	Coal crane	do.
—	Hand lathe	Fair
—	Sheer legs	Good
	Machinery in Kandy Running Shed.	
—	Hand lathe	Good
—	Hand drilling machine	do.
—	Travelling crane and wagon	do.
—	Coal crane	do.

No. of Machine.	Description of Machine.	Condition.
	Machinery in Carriage Shop.	
1	Sewing machine	... Good
1	Saw sharpening machine ...	... do.
1	Morticing machine	... do.
1	Drilling machine	... do.
1	Wood boring machine	... do.
1	Planing machine	... do.
1	Moulding machine	... do.
1	Grooving machine	... do.
1	Band saw machine	... do.
3	Circular saw benches	... do.
1	Radial arm saw bench	... do.
1	Tenoning machine	... do.
1	Sand papering machine... ...	... do.
1	Emery grinding machine ...	... do.
1	Fox's mitring machine	... do.
1	Planing and moulding machine ...	... do.
1	Morticing and boring machine ...	... do.
1	Tube screwing machine ...	... do.
1	Weighing machine	... Out of order
1	Weighing counter machine ...	... Good
1	Engine, horizontal machine ...	... do.
1	Saw frame vertical machine ...	... do.
2	Stationary boilers	... do.
1	Wood-turner's lathé machine ...	... do.

Table 2.—List of Engines, Pumps, &c., for supplying Water.

No.	Place.	Description.	Condition.
1	Matara	Pump and tank. ...	Good order
1	Ahangama	do. ...	do.
1	Galle	Pulsometer and boiler ...	do.
1	Dodanduwa	Hand pump and tank ...	do.
1	Ambalangoda	do. ...	do.
2	Alutgama	Hand pump, water tank, and columns ...	do.
1	Moratuwa	Steam pump, boiler, water tank, and column ...	do.
1	Mount Lavinia	Two hand pumps and two water tanks ...	do.
1	Colombo	Tank ; water supply, Labugama...	do.
2	Veyangoda	Engine and pump, tank, and water column ...	do.
1	Polgahawela	Hand pump ...	do.
1	Kurunegala	do. ...	do.
1	Rambukkana	Engine and two pumps ...	Fair order
2	Kadugannawa	Tank, water ...	Good order
1	Kandy	do. ...	do.
1	Matale	do. ...	do.
1	Nawalapitiya	Tank ...	do.
1	Galboda	Tank, water, and arm supply by gravitation ...	do.
1	Watawala	do. ...	do.
1	Hatton	Hand pump, tank, and arm supply by gravitation ...	do.
1	Watagoda	Hand pump and tank ...	do.
1	Nanu-oya	do. ...	do.
1	Ohiya	Tank and water column ...	Fair order
1	Haputale	do. ...	Good order
1	Bandarawela	do. ...	do.
	Kelani Valley.		
2	Colombo	Water tank	Good order
1	Nugegoda	Water tank, water crane, and pump	do.
1	Padukka	do. ...	do.
1	Waga	do. ...	do.
1	Avisawella	do. ...	do.

Table 3.—List and Condition of Locomotive Engines and Tenders on December 31, 1902.

Stock No.	Maker's Name.	Maker's No.	Class.	Description.	Cylinders.			No. of Wheels on Engine.	Coupled or Single Wheels.	Diameter of Wheels.			Commenced to run.	Condition.
					Position.	Diameter.	Length of Stroke.			Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.		
						in.	in.			ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
1	R Stephenson & Co. ...	1,263	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tenders	Inside	16	22	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1864	—
2	Do. ...	1,264	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	—
3	Do. ...	1,265	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1865	—
4	Do. ...	1,266	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1886	Good
5	Do. ...	1,267	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
6	Beyer & Peacock ...	460	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Fair
7	Do. ...	461	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Good
8	Kitson & Co. ...	1,377	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1867	do.
9	Do. ...	1,378	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
10	Do. ...	1,379	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	October, 1867	Good
11	Do. ...	1,380	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1867	do.
12	Do. ...	1,381	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
13	Do. ...	1,382	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	August, 1867	do.
14	Do. ...	1,383	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
15	Do. ...	1,384	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
16	John Fowler & Co. ...	855	Incline work	6 W. C. engine with tender	Outside	17	26	6	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1868	do.
17	Do. ...	856	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	do.
18	Do. ...	857	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	October, 1868	—
19	Do. ...	858	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	Fair
20	Beyer & Peacock ...	830	Passenger trains	Bogie engine with tenders	Inside	16	22	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1869	do.
21	Do. ...	831	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.	Good
22	Do. ...	832	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	June, 1869	do.
23	Do. ...	833	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	May, 1869	do.
24	Kitson & Co. ...	1,848	Mixed trains		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1873	do.
25	Do. ...	1,849	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1873	do.
26	Do. ...	1,850	Passenger trains		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July, 1873	Fair
27	Do. ...	1,851	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1873	Good
28	Do. ...	2,000	Mixed trains		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1875	do.
29	Do. ...	2,000	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
30	Built locally ...	—	Local or passenger		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	January, 1900	do.
31	Do. ...	—	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
32	R. Stephenson & Co. ...	2,281	Local trains	Tank engine	do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1877	do.
33	Do ...	2,282	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
34	Do. ...	2,283	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
35	Kitson & Co. ...	2,176	do.	Bogie tank engine	do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	November, 1878	do.
36	Do. ...	2,177	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	December, 1878	do.
37	Do. ...	2,178	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	—
38	Do. ...	2,179	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	January, 1879	Good
39	Do. ...	2,200	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	do.
40	Do. ...	2,199	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1878	do
41	John Fowler & Co. ...	3,422	Incline work	6 W. C. engine with tender	Outside	17	22	6	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	February, 1879	do.
42	Do. ...	3,423	do.		do.	17	22	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1879	do.

Table 3.—List and Condition of Locomotive Engines, &c.—*continued.*

Stock No.	Maker's Name.	Maker's No.	Class.	Description.	Cylinders. Position.	Cylinders. Diameter.	Cylinders. Length of Stroke.	No. of Wheels on Engine.	Coupled or Single Wheels.	Diameter of Wheels. Leading.	Diameter of Wheels. Driving.	Diameter of Wheels. Trailing.	Commenced to run.	Condition.
						in.	in.			ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
43	Beyer & Peacock ...	1,906	Mixed trains		Inside	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1880	Fair
44	Do. ...	1,907	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1880	do.
45	Do. ...	1,908	do.		do.	16	22	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1880	—
46	Do. ...	1,904	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	November, 1880	Under repairs
47	Do. ...	1,905	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1880	Good
48	Kitson & Co. ...	2,356	Local trains		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1881	do.
49	Do. ...	2,494	Incline work		Outside	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1883	Under repairs
50	Do. ...	2,495	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	November, 1884	Good
51	Do. ...	2,496	do.	6 W. C. Bogie engine with tender	do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January, 1885	do.
52	Do. ...	2,497	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	do.	do.
53	Do. ...	2,498	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	July, 1884	do.
54	Do. ...	2,499	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June, 1884	Under repairs
55	Do. ...	2,500	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	do.	Fair
56	Do. ...	2,501	do.		do.	17	26	10	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	October, 1884	Good
57	Do. ...	2,502	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1884	Fair
58	Do. ...	2,503	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	April, 1884	Good
59	Vulcan Foundry Co., Ld.	1,294	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	March 25, 1891	do.
60	Do. ...	1,295	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May 15, 1891	Fair
61	Do. ...	1,296	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 3, 1891	Under repairs
62	Do. ...	1,297	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	October 15, 1891	Good
63	Dubs & Co. ...	2,912	Passenger trains		Inside	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	November, 1892	do.
64	Do. ...	2,913	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	October, 1892	Fair
65	Do. ...	2,914	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	December, 1892	—
66	Do. ...	3,036	do.		do.	17	24	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 6	6 0	6 0	July 28, 1893	Good
67	Do ...	3,037	do.	Four-wheel coupled bogie	do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July 27, 1893	do.
68	Do. ...	3,038	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1893	—
69	Do. ...	3,039	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.	Fair
70	Do. ...	3,040	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	Sept. 21, 1893	Good
71	Do ...	3,041	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	Sept. 6, 1893	do.
72	Nielson & Co. ...	4,627	Incline work		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 27, 1893	do.
73	Do. ...	4,628	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 30, 1893	do.
74	Do. ...	4,629	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January 27, 1894	do.
75	Do. ...	4,630	do.	Bogie engine with tender	do.	18½	26	10	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	January 26, 1894	do.
76	Do. ...	4,686	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May 29, 1894	Under repairs
77	Do. ...	4,687	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June 6, 1894	Good
78	Do. ...	4,688	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June 21, 1894	do.
79	Vulcan Foundry Co., Ld.	1,420	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 1, 1894	do.
80	Do. ...	1,420	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 8, 1894	do.
81	Hawthorne, Leslie & Co.	2,297	Mixed trains		Outside	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1895	do.
82	Do. ...	2,298	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1895	Under repairs
83	Do. ...	2,299	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1895	Good
84	Do. ...	2,300	do.	do.	do.	19	26	10	do.	5 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1895	—
85	Do. ...	2,301	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Good
86	Do. ...	2,302	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
87	Do. ...	2,303	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1895	Fair
88	Do. ...	2,304	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	December, 1895	Good

89	Dubs & Co.	...	3,249	Passenger trains	Four-wheel coupled bogie	Inside	17	24	8	Four-wheel coupled	3	6	6	0	6	0	August, 1895	Good	
90	Do.	...	3,250	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	6	0	6	0	do.	do.	
91	Do.	...	3,251	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	6	0	6	0	September, 1895	do.	
92	Do.	...	3,252	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	6	0	6	0	do.	—	
93	Do.	...	3,579	Shunting	6 W. C. tank engine	Outside	17	22	6	Six-wheel coupled	4	0	4	0	4	0	May, 1898	Good	
94	Do.	...	3,580	do.		do.	17	22	6		4	0	4	0	4	0	do.	do.	
95	Do.	...	3,836	Main Line	Four-wheel coupled bogie engine	Inside	17	24	8	Four-wheel coupled	3	6	5	0	5	0	April, 1900	do.	
96	Do.	...	3,837	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	5	0	5	0	do.	do.	
97	Do.	...	3,838	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	5	0	5	0	do.	do.	
98	Do.	...	3,839	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	5	0	5	0	do.	do.	
99	Do.	...	3,840	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	5	0	5	0	do.	do.	
100	Do.	...	3,841	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	5	0	5	0	do.	do.	
101	Do.	...	3,897	Shunting	6 W.C. tank engine	Outside	17	22	6	6 W. C.	4	0	4	0	4	0	June, 1900	do.	
102	Hunslot Engine Co.	...	723	Mixed trains	Four-wheel coupled bogie tank engine	do.	11½	18	8	4 W. C.	2	0	3	0	3	0	Erected in 1900	do	
103	Do.	...	724	do.		do.	11½	18	8		2	0	3	0	3	0			
104	Do.	...	725	do.		do.	11½	18	8		2	0	3	0	3	0			
105	Do.	...	726	do.		do.	11½	18	8		2	0	3	0	3	0			
106	Do.	...	727	do.		do.	11½	18	8		2	0	3	0	3	0	Erected in 1901	do.	
107	Do.	...	728	do.		do.	11½	18	8		2	0	3	0	3	0			
108	Do.	..	729	do.		do.	11½	18	8		2	0	3	0	3	0			
109	Dubs & Co.	...	4,012	do.	6 W. C. bogie engine with tender	do.	13	18	10	6 W. C.	3	6	3	6	3	6	February, 1901	do.	
110	Do.	...	4,013	do.		do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6	do.	do.	
111	Do.	...	4,014	do.		do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6	March, 1901	do.	
112	Do	...	4,015	do.		do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6	do.	do.	
113	Do.	...	4,016	do.		do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6	Erected in Jaffna between August 13, 1901, and December, 1901.	do.	
114	Do.	...	4,017	do.		do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6			
115	Do.	...	4,018	do.		do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6			
116	Do.	...	4,019	do.		do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6			
117	Do.	...	4,020	do.		do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6			
118	Do.	...	4,021	do.		do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6			
119	Do.	...	4,022	do.		do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6			
120	Sharp Stewart & Co.	...	4,822	do.	Four-wheel coupled radical bogie tank engine	do.	11½	14	6	4 W. C.	2	2	2	2	1	6	Erected at Colombo between October and December, 1902.	For Uda Pussellawa section. (Not yet put into traffic as line is not yet opened.)	
121	Do.	...	4,823	do.		do.	11½	14	6		2	2	2	2	1	6			
122	Do.	...	4,824	do.		do.	11½	14	6		2	2	2	2	1	6			
123	Do.	...	4,825	do.		do.	11½	14	6		2	2	2	2	1	6			
124	Dubs & Co.	...	4,173	Main Line	Four-wheel coupled bogie	do.	17	24	8	Four-coupled	3	6	5	0	5	0	Erected at Colombo between October and November, 1902	—	
125	Do.	...	4,174	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	5	0	5	0			

Table 4.—Weight of Locomotive Engines and Tenders, Empty and Loaded, on December 31, 1902.

Engines.	No. of Engines of the same Weight.	ENGINES.										TENDERS.								Approximate Weight of Engine and Tender.
		Empty.					In Steam.					Empty.				Full.				
		Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total.	Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total.	Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	
Nos.		Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.
1 to 7 ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 0	9 17	34 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	21 15	55 19
8 to 15 ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 13	10 9	35 11	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 14
16 to 19 and 41 to 42	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 8	10 15	11 5	32 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 0
20 to 23 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	57 1
24 and 25 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 13	10 9	35 9	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 12
26 and 27 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 8	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 1
28 and 29 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 12	10 9	35 10	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 13
30 and 31 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 10	—	11 14	10 10	35 14	—	—	—	—	7 2	7 2	7 2	57 0	57 0
32 to 38 and 48	8	9 14	—	10 1	9 5	29 0	9 15	—	12 9	10 17	33 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 1
39 and 40 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 10
43 to 47 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 10
49 to 58 ...	10	9 12	9 9	10 14	9 9	39 4	10 0	11 7	12 12	11 7	45 6	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	69 16
59 to 62 ...	4	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	43 0	13 2	12 9	12 13	12 9	50 13	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	74 13
63 to 65 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 7	11 18	39 15	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	60 18
66 to 71 ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 9	12 0	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4	7 4	7 4	21 12	61 11
72 to 75 ...	4	11 0	10 10	11 15	11 15	45 0	12 13	13 0	13 6	13 9	52 8	—	—	—	—	8 5	8 5	8 10	25 0	77 8
76 to 80 ...	5	11 3	10 17	11 16	11 14	45 10	11 15	12 1	13 3	13 0	49 19	3 18	3 18	3 18	11 14	9 2	9 2	9 6	27 10	77 9
81 to 88 ...	8	11 5	10 8	11 4	11 5	44 2	12 12	11 9	13 0	12 15	49 16	5 14	5 8	4 10	15 12	11 8	10 8	8 7	30 3	81 9
89 to 92 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 9	12 0	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4	7 4	7 4	21 12	61 11
93 to 94 ...	2	—	10 15	10 16½	9 4	30 15½	—	12 17½	12 19½	12 4	38 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1
95 to 100 ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	15 6½	—	12 15	11 18	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4½	7 4	7 13	22 1½	62 1
101 ...	1	—	10 15½	10 17	9 8	31 0½	—	12 18	13 0	12 8	38 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 6
102 to 108 ...	7	6 14	—	5 10	5 2	17 6	8 10	—	7 9	7 8	23 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 7
109 to 119 ...	11	7 0	5 18	6 9	6 0½	25 15½	7 15½	6 13½	7 4	6 16	28 10	3 18	3 9	3 9	10 16	6 6	6 15	6 15	19 16	48 6
120 to 123 ...	4	2 9½	—	5 18½	5 18½	14 7	3 13	—	7 13	7 14	19 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 0
124 to 125 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	15 6½	—	12 15	11 18	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4½	7 4	7 13	22 1½	62 1

Table 5.—Return of Rolling Stock on December 31, 1902.

Locomotives (Broad Gauge.)		
Six-wheel coupled bogie engines		31
Six-wheel coupled engines		17
Four-wheel coupled six-feet wheel engines		19
Do. five-feet wheel engines		36
Do. tank engines		8
Shunting engines		3
Total		114
Coaching Four-wheeled Stock.		
Saloons		5
First class		11
First and second class composites		9
Second class		16
Third class		93
Prison van		1
Guards' vans		23
Horse-boxes, Main Line		2
Do. Nanu-oya Line		24
Carriage trucks, Main Line		3
Do. Nanu-oya Line		17
Fish trucks		12
Post Office vans		2
Total		218
Coaching Bogie Stock.		
Governor's saloon		1
State saloon		1
Inspection saloon		1
Refreshment cars		4
Do. Brake cars		3
First and second class composites (including four old sleeping saloons)		23
Tri-composites		3
Third class (including cooly carriages)		66
Brake thirds		35
First class		3
Second class		9
Sleeping		3
Brake tri-composites		2
First and second class and brakes		4
Total		158
Goods Stock, Four-wheeled.		
Covered goods wagons	Main Line, wood	615
	Nanu-oya Line, wood	
Do.	Iron	26
High-sided open wagons	Main Line	177
	Nanu-oya Line	
Do.	Iron	20
Low-sided open wagons (including 70 ballast wagons)	Main Line	83
	Nanu-oya Line	
Cattle trucks	Main Line	18
	Nanu-oya Line	
Gunpowder vans	Main Line	9
	Nanu-oya Line	
Lime and oil wagons	Main Line	26
	Nanu-oya Line	
Tea leaf truck		1
Timber trucks		8
Goods brake vans		32
Petroleum oil tank wagons		4
Total		1,019
Bogie Goods Stock.		
Covered goods wagons		21
Low-sided ,,		4
Do. ,, iron		18
Goods and brake van composites (including breakdown van)		7
Total		50
Service Stock.		
Travelling cranes		5
Crane wagons		3
Total		8
KELANI VALLEY SECTION—NARROW GAUGE.		
Locomotives.		
Four-wheel coupled three-feet tank engines		7
Coaching Bogie Stock.		
First and second class composites		5
Third class		10
Third class carriages and brakes		5
Iron high-side wagons		5
Iron low-side wagons		3
Iron covered goods wagons		35
Gunpowder van		1
Petroleum oil tank wagon		1
Crane wagon		1
Crocodile wagon		1
Total		67

Table 6.—Average Weight of Rolling Stock, &c., on December 31, 1902.

Particulars of Stock.	No. of each Class.	Average Weight. Tons	cwt.	qr.	Number fitted with Vacuum Brake.
Carriage Stock.					
Governor's saloon, eight-wheeled bogie	1	20	10	0	1
State saloon, eight-wheeled bogie	1	15	10	0	1
Saloon carriages (including inspection car), eight-wheeled bogie	4	19	9	0	4
Second class, eight-wheeled bogie	9	20	0	0	9
Refreshment cars, eight-wheeled bogie	4	21	12	0	4
Refreshment cars and brakes	3	17	16	0	3
Sleeping cars	3	22	2	2	3
First and second class composites, eight-wheeled bogie	19	20	9	0	19
First and second composites (sleeping cars), eight-wheeled bogie	4	22	2	2	4
First, second, third, and brake, eight-wheeled bogie	2	19	15	0	—
First, second, and brake composites	4		—		3
Third class and brake composites, eight-wheeled bogie including one cooly carriage	35	17	16	0	34
Third class (including cooly carriages) eight-wheeled bogie	66	18	3	2	55
First, second, and third class tri-composites, eight-wheeled bogie	3	20	1	0	3
Saloon carriages, four-wheeled	5	8	10	0	4
First class, four-wheeled	11	7	16	0	7
First and second class composites, four-wheeled	9	7	10	0	2
Second class, four-wheeled	16	7	14	0	11
Third class, four-wheeled	93	7	4	0	47
Passenger brake vans, four-wheeled	23	7	10	0	20
Post Office vans, four-wheeled	2	7	10	0	—
Horse-boxes, four-wheeled	26	7	10	0	21
Carriage trucks, four-wheeled	20	5	16	0	13
Fish trucks, four-wheeled	12	5	10	0	7
Prison van	1	6	4	0	—

Table 6.—Average Weight of Rolling Stock, &c., on December 31, 1902—*continued.*

Particulars of Stock.	No. of each Class.	Average Weight. Tons cwt. qr.	Number fitted with Vacuum Brake.
Wagon Stock.			
Covered goods, eight-wheeled	21	12 18 0	—
Covered goods and vans, eight-wheeled	7	14 2 0	—
Low-sided, eight-wheeled	4	12 1 0	—
Low-sided bogie, iron, eight-wheeled	18	12 3 0	8
Covered goods, four-wheeled { to carry 12 tons / to carry 6¾ tons }	615	{ 6 11 0 / 5 17 0 }	153
Covered goods, iron, four-wheeled	26	7 2 0	6
Goods brake vans, four-wheeled	32	11 10 0	—
High-sided, four-wheeled { to carry 12 tons / to carry 6 tons 16 cwt. }	177	{ 6 0 0 / 5 4 0 }	30
High-sided, iron, four-wheeled	20	6 9 0	—
Ballast wagons, four-wheeled	83	{ 4 15 0 / 4 11 0 }	—
Low-sided trucks, four-wheeled			
Gunpowder vans, four-wheeled	9	6 13 0	1
Cattle trucks, four-wheeled	18	5 15 0	1
Timber trucks, four-wheeled	8	4 13 0	—
Lime and oil wagons, four-wheeled	26	5 8 0	2
Tea leaf truck, four-wheeled	1	5 13 0	—
Petroleum oil tank wagons	4	9 6 2	1
KELANI VALLEY SECTION.			
Carriage Stock.			
First and second class bogies	5	10 15 1	—
Third class bogies	10	9 4 2	—
Third class bogie and brakes	5	9 3 3	—
Wagon Stock.			
Iron covered good wagons	35	7 10 0	—
Iron high-sided wagons	5	6 13 2	—
Iron low-sided wagons	3	6 12 2	—
Gunpowder van	1	8 15 3	—
Petroleum oil tank wagon	1	10 9 1	—
Crane wagon	1	25 2 1	—
Crocodile wagon	1	20 12 0	—

Table 7.—Detailed Mileage (inclusive of Shunting) of each Engine.

No. of Engine.	Class of Engine.	Miles run to December 31, 1901. M. C.	Miles run in 1902, inclusive of Shunting. M. C.	Total Miles run to December 31, 1902. M. C.
1	For mixed trains	373,114 69	—	373,114 69
2	Do.	343,869 20	—	343,869 20
3	Do.	424,681 50	12,080 33	436,762 3
4	Do.	373,949 54	11,431 40	385,381 14
5	Do.	451,154 64	13,390 78	464,545 62
6	Do.	487,140 52	18,960 63	506,101 35
7	Do.	444,280 73	8,722 33	453,003 26
8	Do.	507,862 38	27,614 35	535,476 73
9	Do.	487,922 67	22,617 71	510,540 58
10	Do.	566,908 39	14,082 76	580,991 35
11	Do.	466,029 69	26,267 16	492,297 5
12	Do.	456,863 74	16,954 77	473,818 71
13	Do.	510,105 66	18,766 39	528,872 25
14	Do.	493,523 18	29,389 56	522,912 74
15	Do.	454,093 31	24,212 17	478,305 48
16	For incline work	254,585 54	15,342 17	269,927 71
17	Do.	286,758 6	16,138 12	302,896 18
18	Do.	236,659 19	8,504 67	245,164 6
19	Do.	282,306 54	15,689 18	297,995 72
20	For passenger trains	574,399 61	20,457 16	594,856 77
21	Do.	607,912 29	17,744 5	625,656 34
22	Do.	631,144 42	9,847 45	640,992 7
23	Do.	635,783 63	28,337 50	664,121 33
24	For mixed trains	446,229 16	24,281 0	470,510 16
25	Do.	466,511 67	18,133 77	484,645 64
26	For passenger trains	558,171 29	9,279 61	567,451 10
27	Do.	559,107 63	5,824 76	564,932 59
28	For mixed trains	374,928 70	29,960 32	404,889 22
29	Do.	333,701 25	20,545 45	354,246 70
30	Do.	101,398 53	23,911 43	125,310 16
31	Do.	52,713 26	28,165 3	80,878 29
32	For local trains	379,754 4	11,687 38	391,441 42
33	Do.	404,383 37	5,753 66	410,137 23
34	Do.	390,743 12	8,317 0	399,060 12
35	Do.	402,958 54	5,854 27	408,813 1
36	Do.	349,018 48	4,678 45	353,697 13
37	Do.	383,514 9	6,201 71	389,716 0
38	Do.	378,763 19	8,134 66	386,898 5

Table 7.—Detailed Mileage—*contd.*

No. of Engine.	Class of Engine.	Miles run to December 31, 1901. M.	C.	Miles run in 1902, inclusive of Shunting. M.	C.	Total Miles run to December 31, 1902. M.	C.
39	For mixed trains	399,511	18	17,364	39	416,875	57
40	Do.	375,666	21	14,593	22	390,259	43
41	For incline work	206,910	57	15,199	60	222,110	37
42	Do.	219,625	30	8,961	20	228,586	50
43	For mixed trains	380,665	63	34,103	27	414,769	10
44	Do.	357,546	52	24,240	62	381,787	34
45	Do.	389,547	76	19,729	16	409,277	12
46	Do.	336,148	65	24,424	9	360,572	74
47	Do.	375,937	46	13,145	56	389,083	22
48	For local work	345,652	8	11,710	76	357,363	4
49	For incline work	250,752	60	20,741	55	271,494	35
50	Do.	188,947	27	7,416	12	196,363	39
51	Do.	211,696	75	11,529	38	223,226	33
52	Do.	287,301	46	23,322	30	310,623	76
53	Do.	208,069	55	20,782	24	228,851	79
54	Do.	250,546	63	17,368	44	267,915	27
55	Do.	256,467	47	18,342	45	274,810	12
56	Do.	190,019	28	14,155	66	204,175	14
57	Do.	262,201	12	25,690	66	287,891	78
58	Do.	202,411	68	22,124	1	224,535	69
59	Do.	198,373	49	16,791	11	215,164	60
60	Do.	181,394	26	24,445	38	205,839	64
61	Do.	187,234	53	21,150	41	208,385	14
62	Do.	190,875	20	8,491	41	199,366	61
63	Do.	237,384	78	35,624	76	273,009	74
64	Do.	212,252	6	29,769	70	242,021	76
65	Do.	221,812	70	27,304	65	249,117	55
66	Do.	214,150	4	18,932	22	233,082	26
67	Do.	174,347	68	16,886	39	191,234	27
68	Do.	202,926	33	12,322	33	215,248	66
69	Do.	179,005	28	33,509	24	212,514	52
70	Do.	188,691	9	28,404	46	217,095	55
71	Do.	186,726	53	34,372	56	221,099	29
72	Do.	123,279	6	22,937	57	146,216	63
73	Do.	146,200	17	18,492	56	164,692	73
74	Do.	155,374	72	21,842	12	177,217	4
75	Do.	79,583	35	23,022	32	102,605	67
76	Do.	94,957	40	16,752	49	111,710	9
77	Do.	96,934	6	8,238	3	105,172	9
78	Do.	114,064	28	11,125	8	125,189	36
79	Do.	81,502	42	20,373	35	101,875	77
80	Do.	109,134	76	17,829	67	126,964	63
81	For mixed trains	60,593	15	12,302	77	72,896	12
82	Do.	87,282	39	10,279	24	97,561	63
83	Do.	61,905	13	7,436	69	69,342	2
84	Do.	79,589	57	24,972	6	104,561	63
85	Do.	61,994	41	4,952	4	66,946	45
86	Do.	69,885	34	20,868	77	90,754	31
87	Do.	79,130	70	27,365	31	106,496	21
88	Do.	83,197	41	9,648	6	92,845	47
89	For passenger trains	153,773	78	26,823	20	180,597	18
90	Do.	182,894	42	16,716	14	199,610	56
91	Do.	157,899	22	12,120	24	170,019	46
92	Do.	174,883	59	24,836	24	199,720	3
93	For shunting	78,455	50	19,502	28	97,957	78
94	Do.	63,272	79	15,466	13	78,739	12
95	For passenger and goods	53,030	41	32,604	32	85,634	73
96	Do.	55,236	35	29,900	79	85,137	34
97	Do.	50,837	69	32,068	27	82,906	16
98	Do.	51,979	22	27,623	74	79,603	16
99	Do.	50,880	5	35,943	42	86,823	47
100	Do.	55,979	51	36,372	32	92,352	3
101	For shunting	35,783	32	19,927	31	55,710	63
102	For passing trains	—		1,831	24	1,831	24
103	Do.	—		4,752	0	4,752	0
104	Do.	—		3,079	72	3,079	72
105	Do.	—		5,820	5	5,820	5
106	Do.	—		6,161	19	6,161	19
107	Do.	—		6,650	14	6,650	14
108	Do.	—		522	41	522	41
109	For passenger and goods	14,491	40	3,295	0	17,786	40
110	Do.	11,773	73	1,266	70	13,040	63
111	Do.	15,867	71	11,663	75	27,531	66
112	Do.	2,274	68	478	14	2,753	2
113	—	—		—		—	
114	—	—		—		—	
115	—	—		—		—	
116	For passenger and goods	—		4,271	62	4,271	62
117	Do.	—		13,675	58	13,675	58
118	Do.	—		12,463	74	12,463	74
119	—	—		—		—	
120	—	—		—		—	
121	—	—		—		—	
122	—	—		—		—	
123	—	—		—		—	
124	For passenger and goods	—		2,847	72	2,847	72
125	Do.	—		168	3	168	3

Table 8.—Sectional Classification of Train and Engine Mileage for the Year ended December 31, 1902.

Description of Trains.	Coast Line.	Main Line.				Northern Section.		Kelani Valley Line.	Total of all Lines.
		Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya, including Wharf and Quarry Line.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Kurunegala.	Kankesanturai to Pallai.		
	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Passenger — Ordinary	235,008 40	72,314 40	—	—	—	—	28,571 60	6,127 60	342,022 40
Passenger — Special	1,141 20	5,725 20	986 60	1,239 60	60 20	26 20	10 20	110 40	9,300 20
Passenger — Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods — Ordinary	2,338 40	119,648 60	39,259 60	1,946 60	—	—	—	3,608 60	166,802 40
Goods — Special	1,132 0	23,533 20	11,279 60	2,813 20	476 20	52 40	10 60	331 40	39,629 20
Goods — Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone — Loaded	1,116 20	5,902 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,018 50
Stone — Empty	1,116 20	5,902 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,018 50
Mixed — Ordinary	233,552 40	331,421 20	121,637 40	67,662 0	49,112 20	19,283 20	—	14,531 20	837,200 0
Mixed — Special	800 0	4,152 60	185 60	—	99 20	—	—	110 40	5,348 20
Mixed — Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Train Miles	476,205 20	568,600 40	173,349 40	73,661 60	49,748 0	19,362 0	28,592 60	24,820 20	1,414,340 0
OTHER THAN TRAINS.									
Shunting — Wayside	49,591 60	59,316 20	18,166 40	7,694 60	5,127 40	2,019 20	1,398 0	3,715 0	147,029 0
Shunting — Yard	34,355 20	41,339 40	12,517 0	5,349 60	3,586 60	1,397 60	422 0	—	98,968 0
Service Material — Loaded	—	3,387 0	—	—	—	931 60	—	37 0	4,355 60
Service Material — Empty	—	149 40	—	—	—	39 40	—	36 60	225 60
Ballast — Loaded	2,027 40	3,681 40	1,550 40	801 40	153 0	26 20	—	150 20	8,390 40
Ballast — Empty	56 20	218 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	274 60
Firewood — Loaded	1,036 40	3,139 60	1,893 0	2,589 20	1,534 20	26 20	—	—	10,219 0
Firewood — Empty	919 20	1,990 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,909 20
Light traffic engines	4,044 0	38,160 0	12,007 40	5,160 20	897 0	—	—	57 0	60,325 60
Trial Engines	—	529 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	529 20
Assisting and Piloting	—	81,593 20	105,958 40	11,633 20	—	—	—	—	199,185 0
Governor's Special	19 20	466 20	163 60	93 40	34 40	—	—	—	777 20
Total other Miles	92,049 60	233,970 60	152,256 60	33,322 20	11,333 0	4,440 60	1,820 0	3,996 0	533,189 20

Table 9.—Sectional Classification of Mileage of Passengers, Goods, &c., Trains for the Year ended December 31, 1902.

Description of Trains.	Maradana to Matara.	Main Line.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Kurunegala.	Kankesanturai to Pallai.	Kelani Valley Line.	Total.
	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Passengers — Ordinary	235,008 40	72,314 40	—	—	—	—	28,571 60	6,127 60	342,022 40
Passengers — Special	1,141 20	5,725 20	986 60	1,239 60	60 20	26 20	10 20	110 40	9,300 20
Passengers — Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods — Ordinary	2,338 40	119,648 60	39,259 60	1,946 60	—	—	—	3,608 60	166,802 40
Goods — Special	1,132 0	23,533 20	11,279 60	2,813 20	476 20	52 40	10 60	331 40	39,629 20
Goods — Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mixed — Ordinary	233,552 40	331,421 20	121,637 40	67,662 0	49,112 20	19,283 20	—	14,531 20	837,200 0
Mixed — Special	800 0	4,152 60	185 60	—	99 20	—	—	110 40	5,348 20
Mixed — Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone — Loaded	1,116 20	5,902 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,018 50
Stone — Empty	1,116 20	5,902 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,018 50
Service Material — Loaded	—	3,387 0	—	—	—	931 60	—	37 0	4,355 60
Service Material — Empty	—	149 40	—	—	—	39 40	—	36 60	225 60
Ballast — Loaded	2,027 40	3,681 40	1,550 40	801 40	153 0	26 20	—	150 20	8,390 40
Ballast — Empty	56 20	218 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	274 60
Firewood — Loaded	1,036 40	3,139 60	1,893 0	2,589 20	1,534 20	26 20	—	—	10,219 0
Firewood — Empty	919 20	1,990 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,909 20
Governor's Special	19 20	466 20	163 60	93 40	34 40	—	—	—	777 20
Total Train Miles	480,264 0	581,633 0	176,956 60	77,146 0	51,469 60	20,385 60	28,592 60	25,044 20	1,441,492 20

Table 10.—Sectional Classification of Vehicle Mileage for the Year ended December 31, 1902.

Description of Vehicles.	Coast Line.	Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya, including Wharf and Quarry Line.	Main Line.			Northern Section.		Kelani Valley Line.	Total of all Lines.
			Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawelà to Kurunegala.	Kankesanturai to Pallai.		
	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Governor's saloon ...	599 53	4,128 38	1,181 50	448 70	137 72	65 36	—	—	6,556 79
Passenger { Carriages	5,237,718 79	3,932,263 60	898,983 48	332,952 14	251,173 17	119,608 56	158,359 42	170,695 67	11,101,755 63
Passenger { Vans ...	887,767 76	634,605 43	198,394 67	78,261 73	76,680 65	19,584 77	28,891 27	16,180 7	1,940,367 35
Horse-boxes ...	11,796 19	101,250 28	33,429 52	11,190 69	7,960 72	1,729 31	—	—	167,357 31
Carriage trucks ...	4,645 28	18,972 78	10,531 30	3,378 46	941 8	5,013 25	—	—	43,482 55
Goods ... { Wagons...	1,369,182 41	5,847,898 41	1,084,826 60	285,034 61	111,444 33	100,061 24	12,392 54	78,826 17	8,889,667 11
Goods ... { Vans ...	38,617 47	391,815 10	40,396 4	13,820 59	18,510 75	18,611 22	144 79	8,447 6	530,363 62
Goods ... { Empties...	15,731 10	163,456 55	83,068 46	40,148 46	5,127 49	15,582 7	144 79	5,972 26	329,231 78
Cattle trucks ...	3,357 0	14,858 11	23,184 24	12,669 76	1,005 14	1,271 31	—	—	56,345 76
Fish trucks ...	334,772 2	38,953 8	13,605 2	598 5	—	—	—	—	387,928 17
Tea trucks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Office vans ...	102 70	44,803 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,906 57
Gunpowder wagons ...	864 4	5,531 13	1,768 29	1,166 35	1,520 19	1,886 32	—	—	12,736 52
Stone ... { Wagons ...	14,567 7	124,769 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	139,336 60
Stone ... { Vans ...	1,738 53	12,362 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,100 60
Stone ... { Empties...	14,427 58	122,155 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	136,582 60
Petroleum wagons ...	9,528 55	10,437 66	4,725 78	1,261 0	—	707 32	—	—	26,660 71
Prison vans ...	17 16	1,068 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,085 25
Ballast ... { Wagons ...	31,990 41	55,208 59	15,070 20	7,437 42	3,175 22	—	128 10	985 64	113,996 18
Ballast ... { Vans ...	3,100 67	9,186 61	1,100 59	784 31	647 71	—	—	—	14,820 49
Ballast ... { Empties...	5,284 43	13,229 77	151 20	390 0	323 32	—	—	—	19,379 12
Firewood { Wagons ...	20,869 48	59,146 31	21,686 50	17,577 43	8,601 70	179 1	—	—	128,061 3
Firewood { Vans ...	1,193 14	15,812 54	1,585 8	1,953 50	1,890 62	39 12	—	—	22,474 40
Firewood { Empties...	8,113 23	43,715 36	761 47	3,734 42	235 67	179 18	—	—	56,739 73
Service Material { Wagons...	625 47	51,933 57	—	—	—	18,493 75	—	—	71,053 19
Service Material { Vans ...	33 21	6,466 22	—	—	—	930 72	—	—	7,430 35
Service Material { Empties .	1,659 67	4,011 73	—	—	—	905 74	—	—	6,577 54
Total Miles run ...	8,018,305 29	11,728,037 19	2,434,451 54	812,809 42	489,377 28	304,849 65	200,061 51	281107 27	24,268,999 75

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1902.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Administration Report for 1902.

The traffic for the year 1902 has been carried on without accident to life or limb. I regret, however, to have to record three occurrences in which trains were in collision, though fortunately without very serious consequences, viz.:—

(*a*) On the 12th May the 10.35 A.M. train from Kandy, after passing Ambepussa, ran into a ballast train which had stopped between Ambepussa and Mirigama to do some work. The Station Master of Ambepussa station was dismissed the service for having neglected the regulations laid down for the safe working of trains.

(*b*) On the 7th August the 5 P.M. train from Matara ran into some engines standing in the running shed road at Galle. The passengers sustained no injuries, and no serious damage was done. The pointsman was dismissed and shunter reduced.

(*c*) On the 13th September the 7.10 A.M. train from Kandy was let into the siding in which the 7.35 A.M. train from Colombo was standing at Ambepussa station. The engines and some wagons were damaged. The pointsman at fault was dismissed.

Length of Line.—The length of line open for traffic has been increased 71⅜ miles by the opening of a section of the Northern Extension from Kankesanturai to Pallai and a section of the Kelani Valley Line from Colombo to Avisawella.

Train Mileage.—The traffic train mileage was consequently increased 82,231 miles by these extensions and by extra train service on the open lines.

Traffic Receipts and Expenses.—The traffic receipts have appreciated 5 per cent. over 1901, but the traffic expenses have increased 5 per cent. also. This is principally due to the opening of the extensions, and to the fact that the Northern section has not yet become remunerative.

The details are as follows :—

	1901. Rs.	1902. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
General Superintendence ...	56,932	64,879	7,947	—
Traffic Charges ...	511,529	549,378	37,849	—
Running Staff ...	177,629	195,040	17,411	—
Telegraph ...	86,698	69,115	—	17,583
Total ...	832,788	878,412	63,207	17,583

Net increase, Rs. 45,624.

These items are dealt with separately below :—

(*a*) *General Superintendence.*—The increased expenditure under this head is due to the annual increments to the salaries of the Traffic Superintendent, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and two District Traffic Superintendents ; salary and passage expenses of the new District Traffic Superintendent, Kelani Valley Line ; salaries of six new appointments on the open lines, viz., two relief station masters and four relief clerks ; batta expenses of relief station masters and relief clerks ; printing new train service books and time tables ; advertising special train arrangements, and passage expenses on account of the inspection and opening of the Kankesanturai to Pallai section of the Northern Extension.

(*b*) *Traffic Charges.*—The increase is due to the annual increments to salaries of the clerical staff and salaries of staff of the Northern and Kelani Valley Extensions, also printing appendix to the new train service.

(*c*) *Running Staff.*—Increase due to annual increments to salaries of guards of open line ; to salaries of new guards for the Northern and Kelani Valley Extensions ; also to the passage expenses of new guards from England.

(*d*) *Telegraph.*—The decreased expenditure under this head is due to the maintenance of the Railway telegraph and telephone services being made a charge on the Postal Telegraph Department.

Passenger Traffic.—There has been an increase of 77,721 ordinary passengers, but a decrease of 31,611 in cooly traffic, which reduces the excess over 1901 to 46,110 ; the coaching receipts have increased by Rs. 28,522.

Ninety per cent. of the increase in the passenger traffic was third class, but there is no particular cause to which the increase can be assigned.

Goods Traffic.—The goods traffic has increased by 19,394 tons, but there has been a falling off in live stock, also a large decrease in stone for the Harbour Works. The increased receipts on account of goods (including stone) amounted to Rs. 20,767, against which there was a loss on live stock of Rs. 7,740. The balance in favour of goods traffic being Rs. 13,027.

The tables below show details :—

Train Mileage.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Number of miles ...	1,332,109 ...	1,414,340 ...	82,231

Passenger Traffic.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Nett Increase.
Number of ordinary passengers ...	5,376,728 ...	5,454,449 ...	77,721 ...	— ...	—
Number of coolies	126,500 ...	94,889 ...	— ...	31,611 ...	—
Total ...	5,503,228	5,549,338	77,721	31,611	46,110

Goods Traffic.

Number of tons	436,651 ...	455,936 ...	19,285 ...	—	
Number of live stock ...	40,571 ...	34,439 ...	— ...		6,132

Coaching Receipts.

Passengers (including special trains)	2,813,510 ...	2,831,799 ...	18,289 ...	— ...	—
Parcels	163,530 ...	174,027 ...	10,497 ...	— ...	—
Horses, carriages, and dogs ...	36,818 ...	34,841 ...	— ...	1,977 ...	—
Mails	54,825 ...	56,538 ...	1,713 ...	— ...	—
Total ...	3,068,683	3,097,205	30,499	1,977	28,522

Goods Receipts.

Goods (including stone) ...	4,731,841 ...	4,752,608 ...	20,767 ...	— ...	—
Live stock	40,706 ...	32,966 ...	— ...	7,740 ...	—
Total ...	4,772,547	4,785,574	20,767	7,740	13,027

Nett increase, Rs. 41,549.

The increase in the goods traffic occurs in almost every class of traffic dealt with, the exceptions being Arrack, Salt, Other 3rd Class Goods, Timber 5th Class, Other 6th Class Goods, Railway Material, and Stone for Harbour Works.

There were large increases in Rice (3,207 tons), Copperah (2,864 tons), Timber 6th Class (1,55 tons), Tea packing (1,205 tons), Manure (6,851 tons), Plumbago (2,329 tons), and Petroleum (548 tons)

The following details of increases and decreases at various stations and the causes assigned fo them may be interesting :—

Kelaniya.—Increase of 3,193 tons, chiefly on account of manure for up-country.

Mirigama.—Increase of 1,333 tons. New cocoanut plantations having come into bearing copperah was largely manufactured ; also the general rise in importance of the district as a cocoanu planting district.

Rambukkana.—Increase of 427 tons. Increase in Railway material and 5th class goods.

Peradeniya New.—Increase of 544 tons. Increase on account of tea for Colombo and firewoo for Gampola.

Wattegama.—Increase of 340 tons, chiefly in tea and other estate products.

Ukuwela.—Increase of 253 tons. Some estates sending to Ukuwela station traffic previously sent to Matale.

Wharf.—Increase of 2,094 tons, chiefly in rice, tea packing, and bulk petroleum, also in manure for Kelaniya.

Galle.—Increase of 4,582 tons. Plumbago and rice were transported by rail in large quantities owing to the Municipal restrictions, early in 1902, of the load of a cart to one ton Plumbago market better than 1901. The depressed state of trade in 1901 was to a considerable exten removed in 1902, inasmuch as better prices were realized for plumbago, tea, coir yarn, &c.

Polgahawela.—Decrease 103 tons. Poor cocoanut crops.

Peradeniya Junction.—Decrease of 898 tons. Decrease in Railway materials.

Nawalapitiya.—Decrease of 169 tons. Decrease in Railway materials.

Katugastota.—Decrease of 187 tons. Decrease chiefly due to a large number of villagers having left the district for employment on the Northern Extension ; also due to a great dimunition of native traders in the district, and a vast exodus of Moorish traders to the Coast during the greater part of the year.

Talawakele.—Decrease of 451 tons. Decrease in tea.

Nanu-oya.—Decrease of 530 tons. Decrease in firewood traffic to Talawakele.

Moratuwa.—Decrease of 311 tons. Decrease in arrack, the rent having changed hands.

Paiyagala South.—Decrease of 160 tons. Decrease in arrack, of which there was a paucity owing to a general shortage of toddy. Some of the renters preferred transport by their own boats.

Beruwala.—Decrease of 276 tons. Decrease in arrack owing to contracts with Indian merchant having terminated.

It is satisfactory to note that the Coast Line goods traffic is improving, the total increase being 6,892 tons. All stations, excepting Moratuwa, Panadure, Paiyagala South, and Beruwala, contributed to this, the principal item being 4,580 tons at Galle, as shown above.

Northern Extension.—The goods traffic on the Northern Extension has not yet developed, only 2,367 tons having been conveyed during the nine months the line has been open. It is difficult for a district in which railways are entirely new to give up its old means of transport, but every facility is being given to freighters in the North, and there is a fair promise that the advantages of the Railway will soon be recognized and availed of.

Kelani Valley Line.—The traffic on the Kelani Valley Line during the three and a half months it has been open amounted to nearly 5,000 tons (4,879). This does not nearly approximate the estimate of 40,000 tons per annum quoted for it, but it is an earnest of the traffic that will offer, and there appears to be every reason to believe that when the line is completed to Yatiyantota the estimate will be fully realized.

It is early to judge of a Railway which is only fourteen weeks old and not open throughout, but I think there is evidence of a solid steady traffic which will fulfil our expectations, and I think so because there has been no rush—no flash in the pan as it were—but a regular, even, businesslike beginning, which bids fair to be well maintained.

Claims.—The amount paid in compensation compares favourably with the average for the past ten years, being only Rs. 1,860, while the average is Rs. 2,350.

Signalling and Interlocking.—The points and signals at the south end of the Fort station were interlocked with the simplex locking gear from the 14th June, and those at Kalutara North station with Pease & Co's interlocking from 20th February.

Improvements to Stations.—The Hatton goods shed was extended, and the clerical staff of the Goods Department provided with suitable office accommodation on an upper floor.

A new goods shed was built at Ukuwela station.

Hunupitiya station was provided with a store-room.

A station lavatory and urinal was built at Kollupitiya.

The Slave Island station was provided with a second covered platform and overhead bridge.

Waiting-rooms for gentlemen with lavatories were built at Gampola and Ulapane.

Special Trains.—During the year 2,258 special trains were run.

Missing Articles.—123 packages of missed luggage were restored to owners from the Found Property Office.

Notable Occurrences.—The abnormal rains during the latter part of the year under review caused considerable trouble at two particular points on the line where through traffic had to be suspended. I refer to the washaway of fifteen rail lengths of the line between Wattegama and Ukuwela stations on the Matale Branch on the 11th November, when traffic in through vehicles was interrupted for fourteen days; and the subsidence soon after between Haputale and Diyatalawa on the Bandarawela section, at the 154th mile on the 21st November, where also traffic in through vehicles was interrupted, and only resumed on the 1st January, 1903.

A. G. PERMAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

May 5, 1903.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

FROM THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE following report by Mr. S. M. Burrows, Director of Public Instruction, deals with the history of the Department during the year till 10th November, when he was transferred to another appointment. I am responsible for the financial summary and the usual statistical tables, also for the section "Census and Education." In this section I have attempted to form an estimate of the work which remains to be done by the Department before it can be considered that adequate provision has been made for elementary education throughout Ceylon. It seemed premature to make any definite proposals for dealing with this, which is the main question now before the Department, till the Committee on the Educational Cess has made its report.

April 29, 1903.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

REPORT OF MR. S. M. BURROWS, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, FOR 1902.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for 1902, which is arranged under the following heads :—

I.—Administration.
II.—Higher Education.
III.—Technical College.
IV.—The University Question for Ceylon.
V.—The Block Grant System.
VI.—Text Books.
VII.—Conference of Inspectors.
VIII.—The Board of Education.
IX.—Oriental Languages and Literature.
X.—Vidyodaya College.
XI.—Education and Crime.
XII.—English Teachers' Certificate Examination.
XIII.—The Training of Teachers.
XIV.—School Gardens.
XV.—School Treats and Prizes.
XVI.—Drawing.
XVII.—Industrial Schools.
XVIII.—Drill.
XIX.—The Coronation of King Edward VII.
XX.—Gansabhawa Schools.
XXI.—School Buildings, Government Schools.
XXII.—Report of Inspector of Schools, Northern Province.
XXIII.—Report of Inspector of Schools, Central Province.
XXIV.—Report of Superintendent, School Gardens.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

I was in England on leave up to 30th March, during which time Mr. J. Harward acted as Director. On 10th November I was appointed Government Agent, North-Western Province, and Mr. Harward again administered the Department until the end of the year. I have therefore only had seven months of work in the Department during the current year, and have also left it. I can therefore give but a limited review of the work done, and can deal only with the past, not with the future.

The Inspecting Staff was the same as last year until September, when it was notably strengthened by the arrival of Mr. R. B. Strickland, appointed to the post of Inspector of English Schools. He was able to take some of the strain off Mr. Van Cuylenburg, who has been seriously overworked throughout the year, and his advent will cause a re-distribution of work next year. I was allowed to retain the services of Mr. H. Fernando (Master of the Royal College) as Inspector until the end of the year, and on 20th October he was transferred to the Northern Province to act for Mr. Leembruggen, who obtained three months' leave. From 1st January, 1903, he reverts to his fixed appointment in the Royal College, but leaves behind him a record of useful and conscientious work in both the Provinces that have been entrusted to him.

I may be permitted to say here how exceedingly grateful I am to the Inspectors for the loyal help they have always given me, and the ready way in which they have taken up and developed such new ideas as I have introduced. Their work is but little observed by the outside world, but its strict and tactful performance is nevertheless of great importance to the community.

In November arrived Mr. Evans, the Principal of the new Training College for English Teachers which is to be opened in January, 1903. Of the importance of his future work I have said enough in my two preceding reports to show that his arrival was a subject of warm congratulation.

II.—HIGHER EDUCATION.

(1) THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

By Mr. C. Hartley, Acting Principal.

Mr. C. Hartley, M.A., continued to act as Principal from the beginning of the year to August. Mr. Henry Fernando continued to act as Inspector of Schools during the whole year. To supply the vacancy caused by his absence, Mr. F. Van Cuylenburg was placed in charge of the First Form. In Mr. Harward's absence Mr. E. C. Spaar took the Fifth Form for the first term, and on his resignation Mr. C. LaBrooy took the Upper Third for the second term.

The following table shows the condition of the school for the last two years as regards numbers, attendance, and school fees :—

	1902.	1901.
Average number on register	317	313
Average attendance	289	283
Percentage of attendance	91	90
Candidates examined for admission	128	132
Number admitted	65	70
Number left	64	78
School fees	Rs. 20,135	Rs. 20,515

The special prizes for the year were awarded as follows :—

Turnour Prize	E. G. Mack.
Director's Prize for Classics	E. T. de Silva.
Shakespeare Prize	C. I. de Silva.
De Soysa Science Prize	C. I. de Silva.
Rajapakse Prize	E. F. de Saram.
Hewawitarana Prize	L. C. L. D'Zilva.

In the examination for the University Scholarship, awarded on an examination in English, Mathematics, and Science, the first, fourth, and eighth places were taken by E. G. Mack, L. C. L. D'Zilva, and B. F. de Silva respectively. The first has proceeded to London.

The following table shows the results gained by the Royal College in the Cambridge Examinations in 1901 and 1900 :—

Seniors.	1901.	1900.
Number of candidates	24	23
Number of certificates obtained	19	14
Number in Honours Division	6	4
Juniors.		
Number of candidates	45	53
Number of certificates obtained	33	32
Number in Honours Division	7	7

Form V. B and the four highest forms in the Lower Schools were again examined by the Cambridge Syndicate. The report is printed elsewhere,* and is on the whole satisfactory, especially in the case of the Lower School Mathematics ; weaknesses are noted in English subjects, especially in History.

The health and conduct of the school throughout the year have been satisfactory.

(2) THE UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP.

This was again carried off by the Royal College, the winner being E. G. Mack. The report of the Examiners is as usual given in the Appendix.† It is unnecessary to repeat my remarks as to the nature of the competition, for reasons given in paragraph IV.

(3) CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1902.

The number of candidates in 1902 was 564 ; in 1901; 508 ; in 1900, 429. Of the number for 1902 (564), 17 withdrew from the examination owing to illness and other causes. The number of junior boys who entered this year was 281, as compared with 268 in 1901; and the girls 87, as compared to 86 in 1901. Twenty-two senior girls entered in 1902, as compared to 21 in 1901 ; 174 senior boys entered in 1902 to 126 in 1901. The tables in Appendix‡ will give all further particulars.

(4) LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Ten candidates entered for the examination in January and three passed. For the June examination eleven entered their names and one passed. Four candidates were absent from the examination :—

January, 1902.

First Division.

J. Joseph	St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.

Second Division.

J. G. W. Gomis	Private study.
A. C. Mohammado	Richmond College, Galle, and private study.

June, 1902.

Second Division.

G. R. Siriwardene	Private study.

* See Appendix No. 2. † See Appendix No. 3. ‡ See Appendix No. 4.

DIAMOND JUBILEE PRIZE EXAMINATION.

Seven candidates entered for the examination. The prize was won by C. P. Samarasingha of St. Thomas's School, Matara.

III.—THE CEYLON TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

By Mr. Thomas Cockerill, Acting Superintendent.

The work of the year has been performed under extreme difficulties on account of the pulling down of temporary buildings to make room for the new College, the erection of another temporary building, and the conversion of rooms in the old building to other purposes. A considerable amount of time has been lost in this manner, and students must have suffered to some extent.

Several final examinations were held during the year. Eleven students passed the final examination in Civil Engineering; seven students passed in Surveying and Levelling; forty passed in Telegraphy and have been admitted into the Railway Department; one student has passed a special examination in Telegraphy, and has been admitted into the Postal Department; and fifteen students passed the Teachers' Drawing Examination, and are teaching drawing in schools.

The number of students on the roll in December, 1902, was 165, twenty-two less than in December, 1901 (187), which is accounted for by the students who had left the College and been drafted into the Railway Department and by students who had finished their course in Civil Engineering and left the College. In the Telegraphy Branch of the Electrical Department the teaching of Railway accounts was commenced in October, 1902, and from the report of the Accountant of the Ceylon Government Railway on the result of the final examination just held the results appear to be satisfactory. An entrance examination was held at the end of November to admit students into the Electrical Department. Ninety-five sat for the examination, but only forty-three passed the examination, and were nominated by His Excellency the Governor; only thirty-three of the above entered the College in February, thirty in the Telegraph Branch and three in the Electrical Engineering Branch.

During the year the steam boiler was found to be unsatisfactory, and sanction was given to fix a gas engine at a rental of Rs. 5 per month. This engine is now utilized to light up the buildings at night for the drawing class and any evening class which may be held.

It has been found better to arrange for the apprentice drawing class from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. instead of 4 to 6, as previously arranged, as many of the students found it difficult to attend regularly. The result has been that the number of students has increased, and they are more regular in their attendance. We are of opinion that this class has a good future before it. The work of the Drawing Department has considerably increased, and more assistance is urgently required for this Department. Arrangements were made in February, 1903, for the teaching of Geometrical Drawing to meet the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examination. Thirty-two teachers from the colleges and schools in Colombo and district have been attending this class from 4 to 6 on Tuesday evenings.

A scheme was submitted to Government for the formation of evening classes near the close of 1902. The scheme was sanctioned, and a few of the classes commenced in February, 1903. Several of the classes are fairly successful, sufficiently so to encourage the continuation of them. We understand that many held back because of there being only half a term remaining, but are intending to join next term. We feel confident of the ultimate success of evening classes, but we cannot hope for much progress until the new buildings are at our disposal.

I have pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to the Instructors and Assistant Instructors of the College for their co-operation with me during the absence of the Superintendent on leave. The work has been exceptionally trying at times during the alterations and removal of fixtures, apparatus, and machinery, but it has all been done by the staff with the assistance of many of the students.

Sanction was received near the end of the year to make drill a compulsory subject. This regulation did not come into force until January, 1903.

The College has been lighted throughout with electricity, the work being done entirely by the students of the Electrical Engineering Department. It has of course only been done in a temporary manner with a view to all the fixtures being taken down again early in 1904. We consider, however, that the students have made a very creditable attempt to do their work in a workmanlike manner.

IV.—THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION FOR CEYLON.

A further stage has been reached in the development of this question. Early in the year we were informed by London University that their existing colonial centres would be continued; and thus it becomes possible for Ceylon youths who desire a degree, but cannot afford to go to Europe, to obtain an excellent degree locally. We in our turn are saved from the other two alternatives: a Ceylon University, which would have been eventually ridiculed, and affiliation with one of the Indian Universities. What the results of Lord Curzon's Commission may be as regards these seats of learning, it is difficult to say; but it was impossible to read the report of that Commission without rejoicing that we have so far battled successfully against a closer connection with them. But the whole question of higher education in Ceylon was by no means settled by this one decision. It bristles with difficulties (as, indeed, is the case in most countries, not excepting the Motherland), and it is a truism to say that it is a question which requires the best attention of the best brains in the Island. Connected with the general University question is the question of the University Scholarship, referred to on page B 3 of last year's report; the question of the Cambridge Locals, and their future relationship to the London course and the Scholarship; the question of finding a general test examination to take the place of the "plethora of examinations" which I deplored last year; and many others. It therefore seemed to me advisable to bring the whole matter before a qualified Committee consisting of the Board of Education with an added member or two, with the view of bringing out a report that could be laid before Government. The preliminary steps were taken in July: a series of questions was propounded and circulated among members, and a first meeting was held in October, at which several of these questions were partially discussed and the scheme of future operations more or less formulated. It was then proposed to invite expressions of opinion on the

various topics from teaching educationalists and residents; but at this stage I left the Department, and it will remain for my successor to state next year what conclusions have been arrived at. It is an inquiry that will necessarily take time, nor is there any instant cause for hurry. The state of our higher education is certainly open to criticism in many ways, but there is nothing desperate about it. On the whole, the education given in the upper forms of our best colleges is quite as good as can be expected under the circumstances; and the demand for something better, though intelligible and admirable, is of comparatively recent origin. In our process of development we must avoid the dictates of noisy impetuosity and rhetorical exaggeration, and guard above all things against flooding the country with "failed B.As." and graduates whose knowledge of the 'ologies is in inverse ratio to their knowledge of English.

V.—THE "BLOCK" GRANT SYSTEM.

There is less to be said on this subject this year than last, because it has now safely reached the experimental stage, while at the same time it is too early to tabulate results. The main points of the scheme were given in last year's report, and the preliminary visits were paid late in the current year. The scheme is now in the experienced hands of Mr. Strickland, the Inspector of English Schools, and the result of his examinations will be looked forward to with interest in the report for 1903. The experiment of exempting some of our best vernacular Government schools from examination trammels has also proved on the whole an encouraging success. They were examined towards the end of the year, after twenty-four months of freedom, with a view to testing the results of that freedom, and in all cases but one the results were decidedly satisfactory. The teachers deserve great credit in most cases for doing their best to act to what seemed to them the strange doctrines involved, but still more accrues to Mr. Van Cuylenburg and Mr. Fernando, by whose constant watchfulness and encouragement alone the experiment was made possible.

VI.—TEXT BOOKS.

The History of England in Sinhalese by Simon de Silva, Mudaliyar, promised in last year's report, was published during the year, as was Mr. Van Cuylenburg's "Notes of Lessons." The lectures delivered during 1901 and the early part of 1902 on educational subjects were also published in book form as a convenient handbook for teachers.

The usual list of books issued by the Department during the year will be found in the Appendix.

VII.—CONFERENCE OF INSPECTORS.

The annual conference of Inspectors was held in April, and was attended by all the Inspectors. Its sittings lasted two days, and a great deal of useful work was done in the way of Code revision. These proposed alterations and additions were, as usual, subsequently submitted to the Board of Education, and after full discussion there laid before Government. The final decision of Government had not been communicated before the year closed. It is not necessary to embody in this report the various technical points discussed, but the utility of—I may almost say the necessity for—this yearly meeting was amply demonstrated.

VIII.—THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met nine times during the year. Two of its meetings are necessarily taken up entirely with the English Teachers' Certificate Examination, and one of its meetings with the arrangements for the Scholarship Examination. It was also busily engaged in considering and amending the proposals for the new Code brought before it from the conference of Inspectors. But its most important work began towards the close of the year, when it resolved itself into an informal Commission to consider the whole question of higher education in Ceylon, with a view to laying a report before Government. The results of its inquiry will doubtless form the most interesting feature of next year's report. The task bristles with difficulties, nor is it likely that the result will meet with universal satisfaction, for education is unluckily the happy hunting ground of many other interests and objects besides the teaching of children; but at least it will be possible to show that every effort has been made to invite opinions and criticisms from all shades of thought and from all sources of local knowledge.

XI.—ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

I was interested to find in the course of my travels that at many centres "piriwenas" had been started or had been for some time in existence, *i.e.*, classes of adults held by Buddhist priests for the study of Sanskrit, Pali, and higher Sinhalese. But it seemed that many of them were working without any very definite plan, and that only a little organization was required to turn this movement to good account, and, while zealously safeguarding its indigenous and independent character, to make it more progressive, attractive, and useful. I called a general meeting to consider the question. It was excellently attended both by the priesthood and the laity, and there seemed a unanimous desire to adopt the scheme I proposed, which was certainly not to turn these piriwenas into Government or subsidized high schools, but to start a course of yearly examinations, at first of an unambitious kind, gradually rising to higher flights, and possibly to a degree, if the movement was well responded to. A very representative general committee was accordingly appointed, and from it was selected a sub-committee to draft an examination schedule, which was duly passed, and the date of the first examination fixed for 1903. It now depends on the people themselves whether the scheme is a success. There will of course be many difficulties to contend with: possibly the enthusiasm that often attends a new idea may die off prematurely when it comes to real hard work. But it was at least refreshing to see the amount of real interest that is still felt in the ancient literature of this country, and it would be a literary sin not to make some effort to keep it alive.

Co-operation has also been solicited from and promised by the Tamils of the North, whose sangams are doing a work similar to the Sinhalese piriwenas, having Sanskrit for a common subject of study.

A sub-committee was formed to collect materials for a volume on Ceylon Literature and Archæology. There is an abundance of books and reports, but they want collating and bringing up to date.

X.—VIDYODAYA COLLEGE.

This institution, the first of its kind when it was started in 1870 for the revival of Oriental letters in Ceylon, and now with many efficient rivals, still continues to do its useful work. It is still managed by its able Principal, the High Priest H. Sumangala, one of the foremost Oriental scholars of Ceylon. The results of the examination this year show decided improvement in the work of the College over previous years. The examiners in all departments of the College work have sent in very satisfactory reports, and I consider it a healthy sign that many priests have taken up the examination in Arithmetic and done well in that subject, gaining in some cases the maximum of marks. I hope to see the Principal of the College giving still more encouragement to the acquisition of this branch of knowledge by the priesthood, who, though a very intelligent body of men in other respects, are deplorably out of touch with that best training-ground for the intellect, Mathematics.

The College continues to receive the block grant of Rs. 1,000 a year after examination, originally given by Government to encourage the only centre in the Island for the study of Oriental literature.

XI.—EDUCATION AND CRIME.

If education is really doing one very important part of its work, improving the morals of the people, there ought surely to be some sign of it in the criminal records of the country. Possibly in the case of certain classes of crime, such as forgery, education has to a certain extent no deterrent effect, but rather the opposite; but as regards what may be called the grosser kinds of crime, there ought by this time to be some results to show. Let it be at once admitted that such "results" as embodied in statistics must be received with the greatest caution. To analyze the actual motive causes of any particular crime is a most delicate and difficult task, and such figures as I proceed to give must also be taken for what they are worth.

I received permission from the Inspector-General of Prisons to investigate the matter for a year at Welikada Jail, our largest criminal depôt. The result was this. Crimes and offences under 66 heads came under notice, from murder to the most trivial charges. The number of offenders dealt with was 1,757. Of these, 1,090 were illiterate. Of the balance, 617 had only passed the very lowest standards in our schools (Standards I. to V.), while only 50 had anything like a real education, *i.e.*, had passed the middle standards (VI. to VIII.). As I understand that return is to appear in the Inspector-General of Prisons' report, I do not give it in mine. Whether the investigation is worth continuing must of course depend on the decision of Government.

XII.—ENGLISH TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

There were a few slight gleams of hope as regards this examination. The number of candidates and the number of passes were larger than usual, and nearly all the examiners testify to some slight improvement in the work. Their reports are printed as an Appendix,* as it is believed that the publication of these reports on the last two occasions has done some good, and has helped both teachers and managers to see where some of the weak points are to be found. That the work done is still as a rule disgracefully bad can only be sorrowfully admitted, but it is satisfactory that the first signs of improvement should be coincident with the starting of the new Training College for English teachers. On that of course and on the expert efforts of Mr. Evans our best hopes are centred. We have hitherto been expecting bricks without straw by examining without training.

XIII.—THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

That this subject need occupy but a few brief lines in the present report is a subject for warm congratulation, for this arises from the fact that the long-wished-for Training College for teachers is an accomplished fact. The new Principal, Mr. Evans, with very high credentials from England, arrived in November, and was occupied during the last two months of the year in gaining such practical experience of the existing state of affairs as the time permitted. The College will actually begin operations early in January. To guess beforehand what Mr. Evans' recommendations will be, what opinions he has formed, what hope he can hold out, would entirely be out of place here and now. It may suffice us to know that a new era has dawned, and that, whatever long penance we may have to do for the sins of the past, it will lead to our educational regeneration.

XIV.—SCHOOL GARDENS.

The full and interesting report supplied by the Superintendent of School Gardens (see chapter XXIV.) may well take the place of any lengthy remarks from me. The school garden scheme has done good work during the past year, enough at least to show that if it is given time and encouragement from all quarters it may have a very considerable future. It must take time because a combination of favourable circumstances is necessary for a really successful garden, and the possibility of these has to be carefully studied on the spot, and the mere travelling involved in classifying the various schools according to their possibilities and arranging a suitable programme for those worth consideration is a lengthy process. But I continue to claim for the scheme that (1) it is a first step towards making the village schools something very different from what it has been in the past, viz., a centre for practical, useful knowledge, as well as for mere book-learning, and I hope the garden scheme may shortly be supplemented by a simple industrial scheme and a sanitary knowledge scheme suited for village requirements; (2) we should be falling far behind other countries if some effort of the kind were not made.

XV.—SCHOOL TREATS AND PRIZES.

Last year I chronicled the successful treat to Government school children organized for the first time at Matara by Mr. Hill. This year the North-Central Province has taken up the torch, under far greater difficulties, owing to the distance the schools lie apart and the character of the country. But no less than 364 children were collected at Rambewa, thanks to the energy and kind heartedness of Mr. Booth, Government Agent, and his Assistant Mr. Plant; and the account of the gathering by the latter gentleman, which appears in the Appendix,† will, I am sure, be read with interest.

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* See Appendix No. 5.

† See Appendix No. 7, 1 and 2.

Mr. Murray, when Government Agent, North-Western Province, started an excellent idea, that each Gansabhawa should vote a small sum for prizes to the Government schools within its limits. It has worked admirably, and is indeed a realization of the suggestion I made last year, though quite independent of it. The prizes at each school are given away by the Ratemahatmaya or the President, if the Government Agent cannot be present, and the knowledge that these prizes are practically paid for, not by Government or by the Department, but by the people themselves, adds to their importance. A universal adoption of this idea would have the best possible effect.

A wealthy Moorman, Mr. Magdon Ismail of Galle, set a bright example to his countrymen by giving a considerable sum of money (nearly Rs. 300) to be distributed among the Moorish girls' schools of the Southern Province in prizes for attendance and needlework. I give a special place in the Appendix to the Inspector's account of the function because of the distressingly backward state of education among the Moors—a state that will never improve until their leading men follow Mr. Ismail's example and take a keen personal interest in the matter.

XVI.—DRAWING.

It is satisfactory to be able to note that the introduction of drawing, in which His Excellency took so warm an interest, has passed the experimental stage and become assured of permanent and increasing success before the termination of his Governorship. I venture to think it one of the most important steps forward that has been made for many years. I am convinced that there is considerable local talent, if only it is given a chance; and I have watched with interest during the year in various classes and examinations the gradual development of one of its most important consequences —a tendency to resort to illustration on the blackboard instead of mere oral declamation. I annex here Mr. Bartlam's report:—

Ceylon Technical College Drawing Department.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to state in reply to your inquiries on the above subject the following particulars.

The principal classes were those for the training of teachers of Drawing in Elementary and Secondary Schools. At the commencement of 1902 there were 28 attending these classes, which number increased to 36 at the end of the year. In addition, ten Normal School students attended twice a week. The classes for apprentices and others seem now to be well established, the numbers having increased from 8 to 16; at this class Practical Geometry, Perspective, Architectural, and General Drawing is taught, and there is now a very good set of students attending. At the classes for boys and girls there were sixteen students, and four at the ladies' painting class, making a total of 82 students, exclusive of those attending other departments of the College who received instruction in Drawing and kindred subjects.

The first examination for the Teachers' Drawing Certificate was held in September. Thirty students presented themselves for examination. The course of instruction covers a period of two years. As the result of the first year's instruction three candidates were successful in obtaining the First Grade Certificate and twelve the Second Grade.

I am, &c.,
A. BARTLAM.

XVII.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

I gave my own opinion on these schools with some freedom in last year's report, but the matter seemed to me important enough to form the subject of a careful inquiry. I determined to divide the subject into two parts, and during this year to take up needlework and industrial work for girls, reserving Boys' Industrial Schools for 1903. I was most fortunate in securing the help of a representative and expert committee of ladies. Without their aid, indeed, the scheme could not have been attempted, for he is a bold man who asserts any real knowledge of the higher flights of needlework. The committee met some seven times, and I would ask leave here to express my warm gratitude to its members for the time they spared from a busy life and for the invaluable help they gave me. Advice was also sought from, and freely given by, those in charge of large girls' schools in all parts of the Island; and by the end of the year it was found possible to formulate a draft report, which will be laid before Government early in 1903. It would be unseemly to disclose the tenour of that report until the decision of Government is known, except to say that the real difficulty in these matters is not so much to see what ought to be done as to appraise the financial effects of contemplated changes—a consideration of the first importance where funds are limited.

XVIII.—DRILL.

Steady progress is, I think, being made in the matter of drill, and no apology is needed for devoting a special paragraph to this subject, for in this country, as in all others, the physical development of the children is a matter of the first importance. Drill is compulsory in all Government schools, and a great deal more attention than formerly is paid to it at the annual examinations and visits without notice. I have no hesitation in saying that good results are already visible as regards briskness, prompt obedience, and upright bearing. Increasing efforts are being made to get over the main difficulty—the inexperience of many of our rural teachers—by sending them for brief periods to the nearest school where the drill is good, or, if they are too old to learn and demonstrate, by sending the most promising of their assistants or monitors. Outdoor games, too, are steadily encouraged; and rounders and cricket, played with locally-made implements, are now common at most large schools and pleasant to watch. This has led to an increasing demand for playgrounds, and much gratitude is due to the revenue officers, who have done their best to provide these wherever possible. Native games, too, especially "likeliya," are often played on the school premises. In Aided Schools, too, distinct if slow progress is being made in this direction.

The Cadet Battalion has a most satisfactory year to look back to. Six of our largest schools now supply a company apiece, 3 in Colombo, 2 in Kandy, and 1 in Galle; and the numbers could be easily increased were they not wisely limited for the present to 400. The Battalion paraded with other troops for the first time at the celebration of the King's Coronation, and the General Officer Commanding, in his remarks upon the parade, was good enough to say that "for a first appearance on

parade it did remarkably well, and I have no hesitation in offering my congratulations on its turn-out generally, and the creditable manner in which it acquitted itself generally on this historic occasion." Route marches and church parades have also helped to bring the companies together, and to initiate and instil that invaluable characteristic of such a Battalion *esprit de corps*. But the success of the scheme has depended and always must depend mainly on the encouragement given to it by the principals of the schools, and the keen and ready help afforded by those masters and boys who have accepted honorary commissions. It is hoped that a Band will be started next year, and that the Battalion will be represented at the annual Camp of Exercise.

XIX.—THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII.

It was a difficult matter to know how best to impress the great historical fact of the Coronation upon the children of the 500 Government Vernacular Schools (for of course in the case of Aided Schools it was left to the Managers to decide what steps they would adopt). Medals were suggested, but abandoned, as a native child wearing nothing above the waist cannot easily wear a medal and can easily lose it. At last it was decided to present every school, large and small, with a coloured picture of the King in his Coronation robes, framed in teak and glazed. A copy of the Coronation Proclamation in the vernacular and of a Coronation ode written by Sri Dharmarama were sent with the pictures, and at nearly every school the hanging of the picture was made the occasion of a little function, followed by sports for the children and fireworks. The idea seems to have given general satisfaction and to have had its effect. The cost of the pictures (Rs. 2,400) was defrayed by Government.

XX.—GANSABHAWA SCHOOLS.

In order to make continuous the account of the remarkable experiment in Tamankaduwa (see paragraph XXVII. of last year's report), I annex a further report on these schools from the Revenue Officer, Mr. Jayawardene, to whom their success has been mainly due :—

Gansabhawa Schools in Tamankaduwa.

A beginning to establish Gansabhawa schools was made on the 15th July, 1899, by starting one at Mutugalla, a village in Egoda pattu, and this was followed in quick succession by the establishment of other schools in all the three subdivisions of Tamankaduwa district, and the total number of schools at present is 20. I have reported at great length by my report No. 100 of 15th March last as to their establishment and working, and I have not to add much in this report. There are six schools in Egoda pattu, nine in Meda pattu, and five in Sinhala pattu. Out of these, Tamil is taught in fourteen schools, Sinhalese in five, and Tamil and Sinhalese in one. The total number of scholars is 712, including girls. In some of the schools the Fourth Standard has been reached. The teachers are paid at the rate of 25 cents per head per mensem of the children educated, except the teacher of Topawewa, who is given a monthly pay of Rs. 25, as he has to do a deal of travelling as Inspector of other schools, and this expenditure is met out of Gansabhawa Funds and the Government grant of Rs. 1,000. School buildings have been put up by the villagers in all the villages in which there are schools. A portion of the Government grant has been spent in procuring a desk and a bench for each of the schools, as the children experienced difficulty in sitting on the ground and writing their copy books. One of the schoolmasters, P. M. Omaru Lebbe of Hathamune, resigned on the ground of insufficient pay in July last, and A. Tanga Udaiyar was appointed in his place. Four new schools that were in contemplation of being established could not have been opened for want of teachers.

All other necessary information I have given in my report No. 380 of this day's date.

G. JAYAWARDENE,
December 31, 1902. Revenue Officer.

XXI.—SCHOOL BUILDINGS—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

In 1901 24 new buildings were provided, 23 enlarged, and 86 underwent repairs. In 1902 60 new buildings were provided, 28 enlarged, and 74 underwent repairs.

Of the 60 new buildings put up in 1902 in the various Provinces, special mention must be made of the Bomiriya Boys' School building, in the Hewagam korale of the Western Province, put up by Don Hendrick and Don Cornelis. It is a commodious, substantial, and attractive tiled bungalow, the sort of building most suitable for school purposes. The owners have expressed their willingness to transfer sufficient land and the building to Government. The Wewala Boys' School and the Diyagama Girls' School in the Salpiti korale put up by the Government Agent, Western Province, deserve mention. Mr. S. T. Gunawardena, Mudaliyar of the Pasdun korale west, has put up a large, substantial, and tiled bungalow for the Halwala school. The Director is informed by the Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, that there now exist similar buildings for all the nine Government schools in this korale, of which eight have been built since this Mudaliyar came to the korale.

It is gratifying to find that the old cattle-shed type of building is now superseded in many cases by permanent structures. The sooner the people realize that a substantial building once put up, whatever its cost may be, will be much cheaper to them in the long run, the better, because they will be relieved of the yearly repairs which thatched buildings render necessary.

The attendance in Government schools is steadily increasing since the introduction of the rules referred to in the Director of Public Instruction's Circular of November, 1900, in spite of the fact that some headmen are very reluctant to prosecute defaulters at the Gansabhawa, and that, even when prosecuted, some Presidents let off the defaulters without imposing any fine on them. In consequence of this marked increase in the attendance, the teachers are urging on the Director the necessity for increased accommodation.

It is now the policy of the Department not to accept any new school building unless it is on a plan approved by the Department, because it was found that in many school buildings no suitable quarters were provided for the teachers to live on the premises. It is absolutely necessary that the teachers should live on the premises, without which they can bestow no proper care on the school

gardens attached to the schools, apart from the question of insuring the safety of the school belongings. To compel the teachers to live on the premises without providing a room for them, a storeroom for the belongings, and a kitchen to cook their meals in is really a hardship on them. In some cases the teacher is quite new to the place, and has neither influence nor the necessary means to provide these appurtenances himself.

The owners of a few school buildings put up on private land having objected to any enlargement of the buildings, it was decided not to put up in future any building on private land unless the land is formally transferred to Government or the owners agree to lease the land for a long term of years.

S. M. BURROWS.

XXII.—REPORT OF MR. R. H. LEEMBRUGGEN, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

I have the honour to submit my general report for the year ended 31st December, 1902.

School Supply.—The number of registered Grant-in-Aid Schools at the beginning of the year was 388 in the Northern and 139 in the Eastern Province. These schools are classified below :—

Table I.

	Northern Province.							Eastern Province.					
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan Mission.	American Mission.	Independent Catholic.	Private Management.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan Mission.	Private Management.	Total.	Grand Total.
English Schools	1	2	3	—	—	—	6	1	—	2	—	3	9
English Schools on Vernacular Basis ...	2	3	1	6	—	9	21	—	3	1	1	5	26
Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	4
Practising Schools (Anglo-Vernacular) ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	5
Girls' Boarding School (Vernacular) ...	1	1	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	5
Training Schools (Vernacular)	2	1	2	2	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	1	8
Vernacular Schools	60	80	41	122	4	37	344	7	23	92	4	126	470
Total ...	67	88	50	133	4	46	388	8	26	100	5	139	527

In my last report I showed that while in certain parts of the peninsula of Jaffna fairly adequate provision was made to supply the educational wants of the people, in other parts of the Northern and Eastern Provinces this provision was extremely meagre, I have very little progress to record in the direction of opening schools in backward districts. Unhappily the tendency on the part of Managers, who make applications for registration of new schools, appears to be to locate these schools in districts already pioneered and successfully worked. With regard to such districts the question arises where the school supply is to stop. In a circular recently issued Inspectors are requested, in reporting upon applications for registration, to deal with the question whether schools, on behalf of which the applications are made, are really required to meet the educational wants of the neighbourhood. In writing upon this subject in 1896 I said : "The decision of the question whether in apparently school-crowded localities the Educational Department ought or ought not to encourage the opening of new schools is not so absolutely easy as may be supposed. Cases often occur where parties on one side vehemently declare that conditions of population, &c., would not justify the opening of new schools, while parties on the other side produce figures, sufficiently verified, to prove the necessity for more schools. There have been instances in which Managers were led to believe that the opening of a new school would sensibly lessen the attendance at an old-established school ; but where the latter has been well situated with a fair population in the neighbourhood, these fears have not been realized. The explanation of the phenomenon that a good attendance at a new school does not materially diminish the attendance at an old one, not far removed, is that increased exertions are made to bring children to school : the neighbourhood had not, so to speak, been properly developed, and Managers had not realized the large number of children who were not under instruction.

Number on List and Average Attendance.—The total number of pupils on the list of the Grant-in-Aid Schools which were examined in 1902, exclusive of those in the Training Schools, was 35,987, and the aggregate average attendance 23,143, or 64 per cent. of the number on list. The proportion of the average attendance to the number in the rolls was, as it has been for some years back, the highest, for the Northern Province, in Group XV. of the District Classification, viz., Batticotta, with a percentage of 70 ; and the lowest in the Kalmunai group of the Eastern Province, with a percentage of 54. Taking the attendance as a whole, the progress made cannot be regarded otherwise than as satisfactory. There are twenty-three groups of schools in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, in which the average attendance for the year ranged from 60 to 70 per cent.

Schools examined.—The number of Grant-in-Aid Schools examined during the year, not including the Training Schools, was 504, viz. :—

	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.
English Schools	27	8
Anglo-Vernacular	6	3
Vernacular	339	121

The table below gives the results of this examination in the three R's and in class subjects :—

Table II.

	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage of Number examined to Number on the Rolls.	Average percentage in Reading.	Average Percentage in Writing.	Average Percentage in Arithmetic.	Average Percentage in Geography.	Average Percentage in Grammar.	Average Percentage in History.	Average Percentage on three R's.	Average Percentage in all Subjects.
English Schools, Northern Province ...	2,675	62	81	75	64	48	53	58	76	66
English Schools, Eastern Province ...	526	68	80	79	59	40	47	53	74	67
Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding Schools ...	249	81	94	88	54	42	40	53	78	66
Practising Schools (Anglo-Vernacular) ...	303	72	96	92	73	71	69	80	85	78
Girls' Boarding Schools (Vernacular) ...	325	93	99	95	69	76	50	72	88	81
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.										
Northern Province.										
Group I.	845	58	90	91	62	42	75	67	81	78
„ II.	259	57	89	89	55	29	100	—	78	75
„ III.	90	54	97	99	68	17	—	—	87	86
„ IV.	654	62	92	94	65	41	100	—	83	81
„ V.	629	74	88	86	56	20	40	—	76	72
„ VI.	187	62	97	93	73	14	—	—	88	84
„ VII.	291	71	96	93	69	17	16	—	86	81
„ VIII.	303	74	95	94	59	30	12	—	83	78
„ IX.	655	66	87	87	49	30	28	—	75	70
„ X.	878	72	90	89	62	22	27	—	80	77
„ XI.	258	56	96	96	54	26	—	—	82	78
„ XII.	1,017	69	92	91	63	21	—	—	82	78
„ XIII.	761	74	90	86	50	33	37	—	75	72
„ XIV.	499	67	90	91	62	34	—	—	79	74
„ XV.	855	81	94	94	63	49	—	—	83	81
„ XVI.	673	65	83	87	58	32	48	80	76	73
„ XVII.	893	67	90	89	64	20	22	36	81	75
„ XVIII.	962	69	94	93	67	29	46	50	85	80
„ XIX.	829	63	90	93	54	17	—	—	79	75
„ XX.	887	60	94	94	53	17	44	—	80	77
„ XXI.	313	62	97	95	55	14	—	—	82	77
„ XXII	1,008	71	94	90	58	7	48	50	80	78
„ XXIII.	1,561	72	94	90	61	24	24	50	82	78
„ XXIV.	544	78	91	95	78	52	—	—	88	85
Eastern Province.										
Group I.	159	70	86	94	63	3	—	—	81	77
„ II.	295	58	98	94	76	58	42	—	89	87
„ III.	218	60	90	94	51	—	50	—	80	73
„ IV.	542	61	92	91	60	20	18	17	81	77
„ V.	535	63	96	96	74	30	67	100	88	86
„ VI.	760	54	89	91	57	17	25	—	80	75
„ VII.	1,149	54	91	91	50	9	25	—	77	73
„ VIII.	35	67	97	97	76	—	—	—	90	86

Nine schools in the Northern and four in the Eastern Provinces were, for obvious reasons, not presented for examination. Some of these schools have been subsequently closed. One English and eleven Vernacular Schools in the Northern and one English and two Vernacular Schools in the Eastern Province were examined for the first time in the year, these schools having been placed on the list of Grant-in-Aid Schools during 1901.

Proficiency in Standard Subjects, English Schools.

Reading.—It will be seen from Table II. that the average standard of reading is fairly high. The general character of the reading varies, however, greatly in different schools, and depends largely upon the efforts of the teachers. The lowest percentage of passes obtained in the subject in any school was 67, and the highest 94. Reading is a difficult subject to teach and a difficult subject to examine in, particularly in village schools. There are more weak passes in Reading, I believe, than in either Writing or Arithmetic. The overuse of verbal memory and the dictionary and the offering of one lingual coin for another, both equally unknown to the pupil, still continue, but less so than formerly. There can be no objection, educationally, to the use of synonyms in themselves, provided the meaning is understood by the child. Perhaps to a Tamil youth it is a real gain as extending his vocabulary. I have often noticed that the duty of attending to the reading of a class is entrusted to a teacher least qualified to teach it properly. In reality the reading lesson should be regarded as the most important of all lessons, and one which demands the careful attention of an intelligent teacher.

In one or two schools that I can call to mind the teachers are evidently so impressed with the importance of getting children to speak out that their lower classes are taught to shout out their reading lessons. I can hardly recommend this as desirable in all cases, but some schools, especially girls' schools, might certainly adopt it as a great improvement on the present manner of reading and answering to questions put.

Writing.—The average percentage of passes in writing is slightly lower than that obtained in previous years, owing to the fact that the amendments of the Code for 1901 came into general operation, and the passages selected for writing from dictation were from reading books not used in the schools. The fears entertained by great many teachers that the amendment of the Code referred to would be productive of disastrous results at the annual examinations have, I am glad to find, not been realized. Out of 35 English Schools in my district, 22 obtained over 75 per cent. of passes, and in only two of them did the percentage fall below 50. To a certain extent the failures may be traced to defective instruction in the lower standards and to a careless and defective pronunciation on the part of teachers. Judging from the way, too, in which teachers dictate, when they are asked to do so on occasional visits of the Inspector, it is to be feared that many of the advantages to be derived from a dictation lesson are missed. The cultivation of strict attention, promptitude, and honesty is to a great extent sacrificed when the lesson is taken so leisurely that most of the children have time to look about them. Hence the result of the test applied on the day of examination is often quite a revelation to an easy-going teacher. Handwriting has greatly improved of late, owing to the improvement in copy books, but there are a great many schools in which it is very poor. With the exception of two or three schools, I may say that there is nothing like a definite character in the handwriting. The use of several varieties of copy books in the same school should be discouraged.

Arithmetic.—In Arithmetic the improvement is greater than it appears from the average percentages given in Table II. In nine English Schools the percentage obtained in this subject was over 75 and in three other schools over 70. In no subject more than in Arithmetic does right or wrong teaching in the lower standards affect a child's whole school life. It is quite a common thing to see pupils, even in standards higher than the second, reckoning on their fingers or by strokes on their slates. The reason is not far to seek. Instead of having been trained while infants to deal with numbers in groups and thus made perfectly at home with their properties and their relations, they have been allowed to count by units, and have been forced to deal with abstract before being made familiar with concrete numbers.

Geography.—Progress in this subject is still backward, but the low average percentage earned in it is due in a great measure to the very unsatisfactory examination results of some schools in which the percentage falls below 33. I note, however, that in seventeen schools the percentage was over 50, while in four of these seventeen the percentage rose to over 75.

Grammar.—Grammar in English Schools secures a larger percentage than Geography, because of the accuracy with which the easy exercises of the Third Standard are performed. I observe, however, less rote work, a truer appreciation of the educational value of the subject, and in consequence more intelligent methods of teaching it. Independently of its use as a means of acquiring a knowledge of language, Grammar, if the proper methods of instruction are intelligently followed, does, even with children, act as a species of logic enabling the mind to trace the relation of cause and effect.

Composition.—Composition in the highest standards of English Schools shows some improvement. The point of a story is better grasped in Standard VII., and in Standard VIII. the subject-matter is less meagre and the pupils give evidence of more general information. But here, again, the need for careful supervision and collective instruction is apparent. I would in this connection suggest the propriety of introducing Composition all through the standards, save perhaps the first. Composition classes would be quite within the capacity of children, and would be specially beneficial to native youths, giving them the power of using the English language with practical correctness. In English Schools on a vernacular basis I find that translation from the vernacular into English in all the standards from the third has proved very useful.

History.—The examination results in this subject have, as a rule, been fairly satisfactory.

Specific Subjects.—The table below gives the specific subjects in which pupils of different schools were presented for examination, the number of schools which took up this subject, and the average percentage of passes gained in each :—

Table III.

Subject.	Number of Schools which took up the Subject.	Percentage of Passes earned.
Algebra	23	52
Geometry	21	46
Latin	8	35
French	3	63
English Literature	5	68
Chemistry	3	79
Light and Heat	2	66
Electricity and Magnetism	2	66
Physiology	10	84
Laws of Health	8	71
Domestic Economy	5	81
Bookkeeping	3	58
Mensuration	2	23

It is very seldom that, after examining a school in which specific subjects have been taken up, I can feel that the time would not have been better spent in the teaching of English as a language and in making the elementary and class subjects more sound and thorough. To the majority of Tamil boys and girls English is practically a foreign language. Their vocabulary of it is limited, limited perhaps to what they learn or hear at school. It is often difficult to get them to put the gist of a passage which they have read in their own words, and still more difficult to get them to reproduce the

substance of a story read out to them in fairly decent and readable English. The structure of the English language, particularly in its orthography and syntax, is so widely different from that of the Tamil, that the successful study of the one, it may be said, means very much the equally successful unlearning of the other. Before pupils have time to make themselves conversant with the difficulties of one foreign language they are often forced to deal with the difficulties of another, and perhaps to do a smattering of Mathematics and Science in addition. No wonder that in their endeavour to assimilate all this information they neglect, or do indifferently, what in fact is to the majority of them the most important and the most useful part of their education, viz., a thorough knowledge of English.

Vernacular Schools.—The examination results in Reading and Writing in Vernacular Schools call for no special remarks, save that the dictation exercises from reading books not used in the classes seem to have produced no sensible diminution in the percentage of passes obtained in Writing.

In Arithmetic there appears to be some slight improvement. I observe that in 130 Vernacular Schools the percentage in this subject fell below 50. The number of children who fail is still considerable, but the number of those who know nothing or next to nothing of their work has very much diminished, and the number able to pass well has increased. I have in almost all cases marked the papers of the middle standards in this subject, and I have also adjudged the slate work of the primary standards in a large number of schools. I have been struck with the fact that a large number of children fail in working mechanical sums. Why should it be so? Not from ignorance of method, but from inaccurate working, which arises from two causes: (1) the pupils are neither ready with nor sure of their tables; (2) they do not have sufficient practice in mental calculation. Rapid and correct calculation can only be obtained by practice. As the best means to secure this, Mental Arithmetic should, as I have pointed out in previous reports, be more extensively practised. There is no better exercise for all standards, with a view to accuracy, than the casting up of long additions at sight. The bad habit of counting on fingers and by strokes on slates, before referred to, as a substitute for calculation, are far too prevalent, and should be strictly prohibited.

Geography.—The examination results of this subject in the middle standards, the paper work of which has been marked by me, have been generally satisfactory. It will be seen from Table II. that the percentage obtained in it in the Practising and Girls' Vernacular Boarding Schools is higher than the average percentage in English Schools. The progress in the Primary Schools is disappointing. I note that there are 201 Vernacular Schools in which the subject has not been taken up, or in which, if it has been taken up, not a single pass has been obtained.

The results in Grammar and History have been more satisfactory.

Pupil Teachers.—It is evident that more attention is being given to the training of pupil teachers than formerly, for during the year under review 51 pupil teachers were presented for examination in schools of all classes, and 40 of these, or 78 per cent., passed.

Discipline.—A good test of discipline is found in the way in which the pupils of a school receive instructions from the Inspector to do something that they are not accustomed, perhaps, to do every day. Cards marked A, B, C, D, &c., are issued on the day of examination, and each pupil is asked to put down in the right-hand top corner of his or her paper the letter found in his or her card. The teacher is often asked to explain to the pupils who are working what is to be done. This may seem a ridiculously simple thing to dwell upon, but it is annoying to find when the papers are collected that the distinguishing letter has been put down where fancy dictated or has been omitted altogether. It is still more annoying to see teachers attempting, till checked, to rush from one pupil to another, whispering "Put down A here, put down B there," &c.

I may also state that under this head nothing furnishes a better test of the tone of a school than the amount of honesty shown during examination in the midst of numerous impulses to its violation.

XXIII.—REPORT OF MR. E. A. SENEVIRATNA, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CENTRAL PROVINCE.

I have the honour to submit my general report for the year 1902.

The Central District, comprising the Central, North-Central, North-Western, and Uva Provinces, has now been in my charge for a little more than a year.

The annexed tabular statement gives particulars of the distribution of the schools over the four Provinces and of the scholars in attendance :—

	Number of Schools.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average Attendance.
Central Province.				
Government Schools ...	67	8,066	5,001	62·0
Grant-in-Aid Schools ...	123	9,742	6,028	61·8
North-Western Province.				
Government Schools ...	37	4,348	2,597	59·2
Grant-in-Aid Schools ...	74	7,082	4,341	61·2
North-Central Province.				
Government Schools ...	16	1,648	1,006	61·0
Grant-in-Aid Schools ...	13	732	351	47·9
Province of Uva.				
Government Schools ...	11	938	525	55·9
Grant-in-Aid Schools ...	28	1,761	1,044	59·2
Grand Total ...	369	34,317	20,893	60·8

Compared with the previous year, the numbers enrolled in Government and Grant-in-Aid Schools show in the aggregate an increase of 885 scholars, but this increase is largely due to the opening of several Aided Schools. The numbers in Government Schools show in general no increase worth recording. Indeed, in the case of one of the Provinces, the North-Western, there is noticeable a decrease of 237.

The average daily attendance in all schools is at present about 60 per cent. of the number on list. An analysis of the figures for the several Provinces shows that in the case of Government Schools of the Kandy District regularity of attendance has been well maintained during the year, being about 62 per cent. The Matale District, however, gives the best results in this respect, being close upon 65 per cent. The North-Central Province has 61 per cent. to its credit. In Grant-in-Aid Schools the regularity of attendance in all the Provinces but the North-Central may be considered fairly satisfactory. For the Kandy District it was 61·8.

A new feature will be found in the several excellent buildings provided for Government Schools entirely through local effort. These buildings are of solid construction with masonry pillars and tiled roof. Teacher's room, kitchen, and other necessary conveniences have also been provided. Most of these buildings have already been completed. Amongst these new buildings I may mention those at Hedeniya, Nugawela, Rambukpitiya, Pujapitiya, Bulupitiya, Kirimetiyana, and Alutnuwara. To meet growing requirements some of the buildings have been enlarged, such as those at Kadugannawa, Peradeniya, Madawalatenna, Weuda, Urugala, and Naranpanawa. Through the liberality, too, of the local authority some of the schools have been allowed playgrounds provided at great expense and labour. One of them is the fine playground given to the Government School at Nildandahinna. In the North-Central Province the spacious and commodious school bungalows, often large enough to accommodate as many as four or five hundred children, are excellently adapted to the wants of the district. They are straw-thatched and are cool and pleasant to work in. Altogether I must say the material condition of a great many of our schools has decidedly improved.

In the Central Province, during the year, the school at Pattiyagama was closed. It used to be attended by both Sinhalese- and Tamil-speaking children, but this arrangement was never found to work satisfactorily.

Among new schools opened I may mention those at Uduwa in the Central Province, Kudiyirippu in the North-Western Province, Kapugollewa and Halmillewa in the North-Central Province, and Kotabowa in Uva. The last-named school was opened as a Tamil School for Mohammedan children, but because the parents, in disregard of their promise, took no interest whatever in the school it was thought that it might be worked more satisfactorily if converted into a Sinhalese school, and so a Sinhalese teacher was placed in charge.

In the whole of this district there are about 17,250 Moor children of school-going age. The Moors, however, have not hitherto evinced any great desire to have their children instructed in Tamil, being content with their own verandah schools. Such applications for Mohammedan schools as have come before the Department from time to time are from "alims" or teachers of these schools, who most probably have been influenced in making these applications by the expectation of being taken on as teachers by Government.

There have been 63 applications for aid to new schools. Of this number, 26 were accepted within the year; the rest have either been refused or are awaiting the completion of their probationary period for final disposal.

To provide education for the backward districts of Uva the Gansabhawas, under the auspices of the Government Agent of the Province, have opened four schools. These schools are independent of Government support. They depend at present for funds on voluntary subscriptions locally raised. Of the four schools, one is a bi-lingual school at Koslanda, the other three are Vernacular schools. The remuneration offered is fair, and I have had no difficulty so far in persuading certificated teachers to accept service under these Gansabhawas. In any movement of this sort one of the main factors which go to make it a success is local sympathy and support. This is undoubtedly secured here. The Gansabhawa authorities will see that the schools for which they pay are well filled and well taught.

Instruction in English Schools.

Instruction in English is at present given in schools of three different grades: English schools; English schools on a vernacular basis, in which the medium of instruction is the vernacular; and Bi-lingual schools, in which English is taught in some of the higher standards side by side with the vernacular. Of English schools there are 16 in this district, and the number of scholars on the roll amounts to 1,841. On the assumption that the home language of the pupils attending these schools is English, the instruction given in them is entirely by means of the English language. As a fact, however, far the larger number of the scholars do not habitually use English. In consequence instruction under this head has been unsatisfactory. It must be confessed, too, that the requirements of the Code do not make for much improvement in this respect. Under the head "Reading" the class book in use was made easier about two years ago. The results of examination have therefore been very much better, but the improvement is more apparent than real. It is to be observed, further, that the whole course of a child's reading is confined to one set of readers. The reading book for the year is read and re-read with great minuteness, yet the instruction therein is of a remarkably narrow range. The vocabulary at the child's command is of the smallest, and when asked to give the substance of the passage read in his own words, he finds himself at a loss for any he can call his own. It would be better, I think, to have several sets of readers, as used to be the case some years ago, and that the questioning be more on the contents of the book than on the meaning of particular sentences or phrases. It would be well, too, to bear in mind that a child is often better helped by being put in the way of finding things out for himself by comparison and question than by being told them directly. It is on this account that I suggest that as an alternative course we adopt the "Narrative Series of Readers." The adoption of this or any similar sets of readers would be better than a continuance of the system now in vogue.

In Arithmetic it will be generally conceded that up to the Fifth Standard the work is excellent, but above this there is a falling off in the general quality of the work, the result, I think, of over much insistance on mere accuracy—a *sine qua non* for a pass under the old "Instructions"—

independently of method. Oral instruction in Arithmetic, on which so much depends, is altogether unknown in many schools.

The higher uses of the Dictation lesson are now being gradually recognized by the junior masters.

The teaching of History and Geography is much more methodical than it used to be. There is not much of that wild answering that was so common. But no true progress or permanent results in any of the above subjects can be attained, unless in teaching them the correlation of subjects is kept in view.

Much of what has been said of English schools applies also to English schools on a vernacular basis. There are in this district 24 such schools, with 2,247 scholars on roll. It is essential in these schools that the teacher should have a fair knowledge of the vernacular. Unfortunately this is more the exception than the rule, and hence much of the practical value of these schools is lost. Translation is taught quite unsystematically and in a desultory fashion. One reason for this is the want of good text-books for teaching English composition through Sinhalese, as we find in the case of Latin and English. The Sinhalese or Tamil lad, thrown on his own resources, never discriminates between the different idioms, and generally renders them literally. Hence the local errors of idiom. There is a general impression that vernacular and English instruction ought to be kept apart as far as possible, if English is to be effectually taught, and that the intermixture of the two languages fosters a tendency to make a child think in the vernacular and write in English. That this is contrary to fact, experience tell us; for it has been no uncommon thing amongst us to find excellent familiarity with English in combination with a sound knowledge of the vernacular.

Bi-lingual schools are mostly Government schools, and have only recently been started. So far they seem to be an improvement on our old Anglo-Vernacular schools. Under the head "Composition" conversation in English has been found possible, thus awakening the child's mind to the importance of the various parts of speech and the force of prepositions, adverbs, and the like.

Instruction in Vernacular Schools.

I should like to see all Vernacular schools divided into two departments, the lower one to be called the Infant Department and to consist of the present Alphabet Class and the First Standard. The minimum number of hours constituting a Government attendance is three. In the case of the Infant Department it might well be two. In teaching Reading to the Infant Class vernacular teachers in Government schools have found the phonetic method most helpful. The new syllabus of instruction for this class, recently introduced, has revealed some curious facts. Generally speaking, village children are able to distinguish only between red, white, and black. Every other colour is referred to by them in terms of one or other of those colours. This is true even of the older pupils. In respect of "form" and "shape," too, their ideas seem to be very rudimentary. Object lessons therefore cannot but be of the highest educational value, and these are being gradually introduced into all the standards. These object lessons become all the more valuable when it is remembered how few are the vernacular class books available at present.

Estate Schools.

To my Assistant Mr. Welayden's very full account given below I have only to add that, compared with other Vernacular schools, these Estate schools are most generously treated. They get a double grant up to a certain limit. The reason why many more schools of this class have not been registered may be gathered from the following quotations from letters of Managers to the Director :—

(1) "I have to report with much regret that we have found it necessary to close ——— school; we find it impossible to get the children early enough in the afternoon to fulfil the Government regulations," &c.

(2) "Our reason for making it a night school may commend it to your consideration. There are not many children on the estate who do not work during the day," &c.

One curious feature about these schools is that in several of them instruction in English is given after school hours. I am told that without this inducement cooly children would not attend.

Mr. Welayden's Report referred to.

With the five newly-opened schools on Asgiriya, Alakola, Gonagala, Marlborough, and Kotiyagala, there were in all 43 Estate schools in operation at the close of the year 1902, against 42 in the preceding year. Of these, 36 were in the Central Province, 6 in Uva, and 1 in the North-Western Province. The total number of pupils on the rolls of these schools was 1,840. The aggregate average attendance was 1,132, or 61 per cent. of the roll, against 59 last year.

Up to a recent time several of the Estate schools were held in rooms, in bazaars, and cooly lines, but now I am glad to report that all schools, except three, possess their own buildings with accommodation to meet the required purposes.

The results of the examination of these schools cannot be called quite satisfactory. The Reading and Writing are fairly good. The Arithmetic, though there is a slight improvement after the standard was lowered, is still poor. The poor results in this subject as well as in Geography are largely due to careless and unmethodical teaching. The children are bright and intelligent and have an aptitude to learn these subjects, but the majority of the teachers do not teach them intelligently. All the schools now have maps, but very little use is made of them. A child can tell all the towns on a river, but can seldom trace the course of the river on a map.

After provision was made in the Code for bonuses to teachers for drill I am glad that many schools have included it in the curriculum, and five out of eleven schools which took

up this subject had very good drill taught in a sufficiently regular and systematic manner to enable me to recommend bonuses to the teachers. One of them, Dikoya, had besides been taught action songs.

Of the 43 schools, 2 are directly under Government, 29 under the Tamil Cooly Mission, 4 under the Wesleyan Mission, 2 under the Friends' Foreign Mission, and 6 under private management.

These schools are granted all the privileges which the Code allows for (C) schools intended for backward and sparsely populated districts, except that the grant is limited to Rs. 300. Three schools, viz., Middleton, Hauteville, and Dikoya, exceeded this limit.

Tea plucking affords remunerative employment for children, and parents naturally prefer their earning money to learning, and in the absence of any regulation for compulsory education Estate schools have become possible only where the planters are generous enough to let off the school children from work an hour or two earlier.

Drill.

Both my assistants are agreed that in the interests of the children attending school and the teachers themselves a uniform system of drill is highly desirable. The present Departmental Handbook on Drill is unsatisfactory; but as instruction in drill under the "Model Course of Physical Training" for English Elementary Schools has been changed, I have deferred taking any action in this matter for the present.

XXIV.—REPORT OF MR. C. DRIEBERG, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL GARDENS.

In the course of my inspections I visited ninety-seven schools during the year. At the end of last year (1901) there were only five schools working under the scheme; there are now thirty-six.

In the Western Province gardens have been started in connection with twelve schools. Of these, I would mention Jamburaliya, Kiriwattuduwa, Kumbaloluwa, Handapangoda, Mugurugampola, and Danowita as being fairly well established and working satisfactorily. The main difficulty in the Western Province is in connection with school premises, which in many cases belong to villagers who, now that gardens have been established, are raising objections to their land—so long lying idle—being utilized for the purpose.

In the North-Western Province gardens have been started in connection with seven schools. Of these, Weuda, Medagama, and Kirimetiyana are doing good work. The Assistant Government Agent of Chilaw has taken a personal interest in the development of the scheme. An application for the services of a gardener—to remain for some time at each school and demonstrate practical details—was made by the Government Agent, who guarantees a salary from the Village Tribunal funds. I would recommend that the services of the head gardener in the stock garden be allowed in such cases, and the vacancy on the staff filled by the employment of a temporary hand.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa gardens have been started in connection with nine schools. Of these, Hatela and Illukkumbura have shown the best work, but the rest are making satisfactory progress. Here Crown land, as a rule, is provided, or land is procurable from the chiefs, who are interested in the scheme. In this connection I would specially mention the support given by the Ratemahatmaya of Meda and Kadawatu korales.

In the Central Province gardens have been started at five schools, and of these, Tenna, Nugawela, and Gunnepana are the best. As is to be expected, the climate is in favour of the gardens, but I have found it necessary to suppress a too great tendency to develop the ornamental side of school gardening. The Assistant Government Agent at Matale has secured additional land for Tenna school, and has offered the boys a prize for gardening.

In the Southern Province three gardens were started in connection with Narandeniya, Talpawila, and Elakaka, and all are working well.

In the North-Central Province, which was visited in the latter part of the year, and where three schools were selected, there is a good field for work. The Government Agent is specially interested in the scheme, land is available, and provision has been made for the cleaning and annual repairing of fences, &c. (as in the Province of Sabaragamuwa), with Gansabhawa labour. The short supply of water is the only serious drawback, as is the case in the North-Western Province also.

The following returns are furnished to me by the teachers:—

A.—A monthly return showing attendance at garden work, the nature of the work done, &c.
B.—A monthly financial return.
C.—A quarterly return giving particulars of crops grown, &c.

The following is a summary of the financial returns furnished in 1902.

Profits were shown by Jamburaliya (Rs. 2·10), Kumbaloluwa (Rs. 20·09), Tenna (Rs. 4·88), Dippitigala (Rs. 12·85), Wariyapola (Rs. 7·52), Pinnawala (Rs. 6·97), Yakella (Rs. 5·15), Pannala (Rs. 21·32), Mugurugampola (Rs. 20·34), Kahatuduwa (Rs. 2·08). Nikaweratiya and Wataraka showed neither profit nor loss, while there was a deficit in the case of the following:—Kiriwattuduwa (Rs. 22·13), Handapangoda (Rs. 9·02), Weuda (Re. 1·41), Nugawela (Rs. 1·52), Danowita (Rs. 27·15), Talpawila (Rs. 2·36), Rikillagasgoda (Rs. 8), Dorawaka (Rs. 11·11), Galahitiyawa (Rs 6·12).

The utility of the gardens cannot, particularly at this early stage, be gauged by receipts or profits, as in most cases they are situated in remote parts of the Island, where they are calculated to do more good than if close to market centres. In such cases, therefore, a market has yet to spring up for the products introduced through and grown in the school gardens. It is indeed one of the objects of the scheme to create a demand for such products, and better financial results are bound to follow as the scheme matures. It should further be borne in mind that, besides the implements and seeds supplied to them, the teachers receive no financial aid, and are not permitted to employ and charge for hired labour: all the operations in the garden have to be performed by the scholars themselves. The additional work demanded of teachers in connection with this scheme is of a special and, in most cases, of an exacting nature, and it is not unreasonable that they should expect some recognition of

that work when satisfactorily performed: for if ornamental gardening among Railway Station Masters is considered worthy of encouragement by the offer of prizes, much more so is economic gardening among schoolmasters deserving of recognition and reward. At the same time the school children must also be encouraged, and an annual distribution of prizes should act as a great incentive to good work.

In the Review of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies (6th December, 1902) occurs the following reference to the work done in the Colonies:—"In Trinidad it is satisfying to find that there are now 149 school gardens in the Colony, of which no less than 78 were of sufficient merit to obtain the Government bonus at the last examination." It would be an excellent thing if the Department of Public Instruction in Ceylon made school gardening a subject for the Government grant. Such a step would strengthen my hands and give impetus to the development of the scheme.

The resolution of the Colombo Agri-Horticultural Society to hold Village Shows (the benefits of which it is unnecessary for me to enlarge on) and to award prizes for school gardens will materially help on the scheme. I am also sanguine of raising a fund for providing prizes for school children. So that there is a prospect of the good work of both teachers and scholars being recognized from outside the Department.

I shall now proceed to deal with the question, "What practical purpose do these school gardens serve?" They constitute in each Province so many centres from which the people can obtain seeds and plants of edible and otherwise useful products. Whether from lack of energy or opportunity, it is beyond the power of the villager to procure for himself such seeds and plants from the Botanic Gardens or other local or foreign source as it would be to his advantage to have. The occasional distribution of seeds through headmen is attended by very uncertain results, and only where a Government Agent or his Assistant has taken a personal interest in seed distribution has any definite advantage followed. In consequence there has been no appreciable change, either as regards variety or quality of produce, in village cultivation for many years past, and such improvement as there has been is of a local nature, as arising from special local influence. Now, however, the school gardens serve as agencies between the village and the central stock garden and, through the latter, all other possible sources of seed supply.

In this way each garden is a means of bringing to the notice of the people such improved and new varieties of plants as are suitable for cultivation by them. The mutiplication of food crops, particularly in districts where the ordinary diet of the people is lacking in quality and variety, is, it will be readily admitted, an important factor in sanitary reform, and the school garden scheme has provided the organization for effecting this.

Further, the school garden serves as an object lesson, inasmuch as it gives the people an opportunity of seeing the actual cultivation of the seeds distributed; and this is of the greatest importance, as the village cultivator, proverbially conservative, could not afford, even if he desired, to indulge in experiment.

Through the central stock garden the school gardens provide for the exchange of seed, so important an element in the improvement of crops, by which the best seeds of one district are introduced into another and *vice versâ*. In terms of a Circular I have issued with reference to the selection and preservation of seed, one-third of the selected seed is retained for future use in the school garden, one-third distributed among the children and their parents, and the remaining third transmitted to me.

In this connection I might mention that the collection and selection, drying and storing, packing and distributing of seed, constitute one of the chief duties of the Manager of the Stock Garden, who also keeps a record of all seeds distributed.

My travels in the interior have brought to my knowledge many little known facts, and afforded me the opportunity of discovering and supplying the wants of particular localities. In some parts such invaluable trees as jak and breadfruit are not seen, though the people can ill-afford to be without them, the radish has never been heard of, and no use is being made of such common vegetables as bandakkai (*Hibiscus esculentus*) and alanga (*Ipomœa muricata*); and yet the people are content to eat the flower buds of kahata (*Careya arborea*) and other wild products of unknown food value. A visitor from the Gold Coast, whom I supplied with a collection of native vegetable seeds, recognized among them species that were found in West Africa, but the uses of which were unknown. The same state of affairs exists in parts of the Island, which for want of exploiting by an agricultural official have so long remained ignorant of the value of many edible products. But the constant supply of seed of native vegetables, exotics possible of cultivation, and new varieties introduced from abroad (some of which like Australian spinach—*Chenopodium album*—have taken to the soil with the people) that has gone out to the school gardens has done a great deal towards meeting the wants of the country districts. The useful work done in this way it is of course not possible to gauge at present, but should be soon apparent.

In 1896 the Indian Government felt justified in expending a sum of no less than Rs. 108,000 in the purchase of carrot seed for free distribution throughout India. With the knowledge—through printed reports—of the unfortunate history of this magnificent experiment, I venture to think our system of supplying seed through the agency of the school gardens, where, however, their cultivation is demonstrated, is a surer, if less conspicuous means of inducing the village cultivator to grow a larger variety and better quality of food crops.

In the stock garden I am making as complete as possible a collection of native and foreign varieties of the yam, the cultivation of which cannot, I think, be too largely taken up in the outlying parts of the Island.

Besides vegetables, the school gardens are growing fruits suitable for cultivation in the different localities, so that it will not be long before there will exist at each school garden so many agencies in the shape of fruiting trees for the extension of fruit cultivation in the Island.

At present fruits like the sapodilla (*Achras Sapota*), which, as in Calcutta, should when in season be found in quantities in our markets, are rarely seen, and the tree is only found growing in old gardens.

The plants for the nursery of fruit trees in the stock garden were supplied by the Royal Botanic Gardens, as well as raised from seed. From Mr. W. H. Wright of Mirigama I received seeds of the excellent mangosteens grown by him, from the Trinidad Botanic Garden seeds of a highly recommended guava, from the Agricultural Department of Queensland eight of the best varieties of

bananas grown in that Colony. The bananas are now well established in the stock garden, and are already throwing out shoots, which will be shortly available for distribution. The varieties received are named "Ladies' fingers," "Sugar," "Moku," "Butter," "Delana," and "Decca." I am expecting a further supply of banana plants from Fiji. From the Director-General of Agriculture for India I have received three varieties of American sweet potatoes found suitable for cultivation in India, viz., the "Nancimond," "New Jersey," and "Virginia." These I hope to gradually spread about the country.

The Ceylon goiya is not, as is generally supposed, an expert market gardener. The contrary is only true of special communities and districts, where a knowledge of horticulture, as of carpentry or basket-making, may be said to be hereditary. So that technical instruction in this, as in other industrial occupations, must be recognized as supplying a want which, though it may not be popularly admitted, really exists.

In addition to the advantages of school gardening as a desirable occupation for children from a physical, sanitary, and recreative point of view, there is the advantage that must follow a study of plants and the details of their cultivation and growth, and the opportunities afforded for observation and reasoning on lines suggested by such study. I am convinced that the children who work in school gardens are acquiring much useful information of a practical character.

With the idea of developing the educational side of the scheme, pamphlets and leaflets in English and Sinhalese have been printed and freely circulated. The first, prepared by the Director of Botanic Gardens, treats of school gardens and nature study. The laying out of a garden was the subject of a leaflet written by me, and I have also prepared a junior and senior course in the study of plant life. The Government Entomologist has contributed a Paper on the Silkworm and Silk.

An attempt is being made (through the agency of school gardens) to popularize sericulture as home industry in the villages. I have supplied twenty-eight schools with mulberry cuttings for providing a stock of food for the silkworms. A few schools were also supplied with silkworm eggs provided by Mr. Green, but these failed to hatch out owing to the eggs not having been previously subjected to refrigeration. It is intended to shortly distribute a fresh lot of eggs after the necessary refrigeration. In the meantime I have placed myself in communication with Professor Mukerji, an Indian authority on Sericulture, as well as the Principal of the Sericultural School at Rampur Boalia, Rajshahi, with a view to drawing supplies of eggs from India.

In Apiculture the experimental working of a frame hive is still being continued. Through this means I have gained some useful information in the management of Ceylon bees. Though my efforts to induce the bees to store honey in a "super" have proved unsuccessful, it is a satisfaction to know that they can be sufficiently domesticated to build in frames, and that there is a prospect of rational method of keeping bees for honey and wax, displacing the rough and ready devices in vogue among the natives, necessitating the employment of drastic measures for securing the honey and resulting in the loss of valuable insect life. The garden honey I have produced has proved to be infinitely superior to ordinary wild honey. Not the least important aspect of the experiment in Apiculture is the possible advantage of bee-keeping to the Planting industry, as insuring more certain fertilization in the case of fruit-bearing crops.

A complete set of grafting and budding tools was procured from Messrs. Carter & Sons, London, and they are at present being used in the stock garden before utilizing them for demonstrations at school gardens.

I have made a number of experiments with insecticides and fungicides and the means of applying them, and have devised a convenient hand pump with "cyclone nozzle" attachment for delivering sprays in the form of a mist. I was led to do this in consequence of "knapsack" spraying machines proving too cumbersome for work out here. I am keeping a stock of materials for making up kerosine emulsion and Bordeaux solution for use in school gardens whenever necessary. As a cheap and non-poisonous insecticide I recommend a mixture of castor oil and soap, emulsified with the aid of carbonate of soda. As both the oil and soap are procurable by teachers, it would only be necessary to supply them with the carbonate, which is cheap enough and can be forwarded in parcel form through the post, thus doing away with the inconvenience of having to send fluid preparations.

The treatment of betel disease has also received my attention. In December I took in hand a diseased plot of betel in Jawatta, situated at a convenient distance from my office, and visited the garden often while it was under treatment. I am glad to report that the measures adopted by me were attended with very satisfactory results.

In conclusion, I should wish to acknowledge the service of my only assistant, Mr. Alexander Perera, who has done good work both in the stock garden and my office.

ADDENDUM BY MR. J. HARWARD, ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCION.

THE CENSUS AND EDUCATION.

The detailed figures of the Census Report for 1901 have been awaited with much interest by those who are anxious to estimate the work that remains to be done before the provision made for the education of the Island can be considered satisfactory. It is disappointing to find that the Municipality of Colombo is the only part of the Island for which figures were collected of those actually attending school. In the criticism of the educational work of the Island as a whole, the author of the report has relied on the figures collected by this Department. These are reliable in the Government and Aided Schools; but the numbers returned by unregistered schools (about 16 per cent. of the total) are untrustworthy, and it would have been interesting to have them checked by an independent enumeration. The literacy tables afford data for estimating what return there is to show for educational work in the past; and Table LXXIV., which gives the population of every village with age statistics, ought to be a valuable help in guiding the efforts of the future.

In Colombo the total of those receiving education is 9,747. In 1891 it was 9,413 ; so that there is an increase of only 3·5 per cent. for a period during which the population has increased by 22 per cent. The wants of Colombo have been dealt with in more than one of the recent Administration Reports of this Department. In the early part of 1899 an estimate based on personal inspection of most of the unregistered schools or departmental figures for registered schools gave 9,800 as an outside estimate for those receiving anything at all in the way of education (see Administration Report 1898, page 16). The close approximation of this figure to the total furnished by the Census is a guarantee for the reliability of both. The want of progress is noteworthy, but not surprising. As there has certainly been a large increase in the number of those attending English schools, there must have been an actual decrease in the number of those attending elementary vernacular schools. In other words, there are more children running wild about the streets than there were ten years ago. What ought to be the number of those at school? The Census says 32,045, or 20 per cent. of the total population. But Table L., which gives this figure, is based on the fiction that the school-going age is five to fifteen. Perhaps six years may be assumed as a fair average for the period during which town children should be under discipline and instruction ; this would give 12 per cent. of the population, or about 18,500 as an approximate total of those who ought to be at school. The existing accommodation in all the unaided and many of the aided vernacular schools is too miserable for words, and 12,000 is the lowest estimate of the number for which proper accommodation still has to be provided. To provide this accommodation, with adequate allowance of space, light, and air, to enforce a system of compulsory attendance, or to contribute a portion of the working expenses, are duties which must be thrown on the local authorities of Colombo, either on the existing authority or on one specially created for the purpose. There is no other way out of a position, which is at present a disgrace to the Colony ; and the longer it is delayed the greater will be the expense of providing sites and buildings.

The Census Report deals with the educational provision for the Island as a whole in the following passage :—

> There were in Ceylon, according to Table XXII., 465,513 males and 401,590 females, or a total of 867,103 of the school age. The Director in his annual report estimates that in 1901 there were 218,479 children under instruction. Thus, about three-fourths of the children of school age, numbering about 650,000, do not attend schools.

It is a pity that this passage is so easy to quote, as it is quoted here, apart from its context. It gives a most misleading picture of the general condition of this Island ; and if it were true, the Colony would have to face the pleasing prospect of an educational vote rising to four times its present amount. The context informs us that the school age "for convenience has been taken as five to fifteen years." But who is likely to quote or consider the context? The convenience of the assumption lies in the fact that it enables exact figures to be drawn from the age tables of the Census Reports ; and if it were true that the average period for which children attend school in Ceylon is exactly ten years, the exact figures would have a value. But if it is altogether wide of the mark, every figure that is based on this assumption, however exact, is an imaginary quantity. Surely it would have been better to make an approximate calculation as to the actual average duration of the school age? By using this in conjunction with the age tables it would have been possible to make an estimate of the number of those who are getting no education at all. Such an estimate, though only approximate, would have had a real value. It is not impossible to find out the average duration of school attendance in Ceylon. This Department has for many years published the details of those presented for examination in the various standards. The totals for 1901 were as follows :—

Standard I. ...	... 30,159	Standard V. ...	... 7,255
Standard II. ...	... 24,787	Standard VI. ...	... 3,454
Standard III. ...	... 17,891	Standard VII....	... 1,623
Standard IV. ...	... 12,032	Standard VIII.	... 900

A calculation based on these figures for the eight years 1894–1901, after making allowance for extra time spent in the first standard and for second presentations, gives 3·9 years as the average school life of those who are presented for examination. Those who are not presented for examination fall into three groups : (1) those above the standards whose school life is much longer, but whose number is relatively few ; (2) those not qualified for presentation through insufficient attendance or other cause, whose average school life is probably the same as that of their school-fellows ; (3) those belonging to unaided schools whose average school life is certainly shorter. On the whole, we shall not be far wrong if we consider that groups (1) and (3) balance one another, and that four years is approximately the average length of school life in Ceylon. Those who have been much in vernacular schools and have seen what large numbers leave after passing the Third, Second, and even the First Standards will probably agree that four years is not an under-estimate.

Now, if every child received four years of education, the number at school would be approximately four-tenths of the number between the ages of five and fifteen, or 346,841. The actual number receiving instruction in 1901 was 218,479, or a little less than 63 per cent. of this. As a rough estimate we may say that three-fifths of the children are getting some education and two-fifths of them are getting none.

What would it cost to complete the work? With compulsory education and a minimum of five years for school life (which is about what is suitable for rural districts) we should have probably an average school life of six years for the Island ; this would give about 520,000 children at school, or 300,000 more than we have at present. The cost of educating them at Rs. 3·50 each would be Rs. 1,050,000. Allow Rs. 150,000 for extra expenditure on the training of teachers, departmental machinery, and other charges, and we have a total of Rs. 1,200,000 to add to the total expended in 1901, which was Rs. 907,595. The result is that to do the work of elementary education, without making additional provision for higher education, the votes of the Department require to be raised to a little over Rs. 2,000,000. Perhaps the Educational Cess Committee have formulated some scheme for reducing this. The experiment of Gansabhawa schools in Tamankaduwa justifies the hope that some more economical way of dealing with certain rural districts can be found ; a similar experiment has just been started in Uva.

What return is there to show for the educational work done by this Department and other agencies in Ceylon? The literacy tables of the Census afford data for answering this question. The general result is as follows:—

	Population.	Percentage able to Read and Write any Language.
1881	2,759,738	15·7
1891	3,007,789	19·9
1901	3,565,954	21·7

At first sight the rate of progress seems miserably slow, and the critic is tempted to ask: "Is this all you have to show in return for the expenditure on education?" It is desirable that these figures should be supplemented by some calculation of the progress which might fairly have been expected during the twenty years for which figures are available. From the age and life tables of the Census, taken in conjunction with the number of children who have passed through the schools, it is possible to find out deductively what the number of literates ought to have been in 1891 and 1901. In 1881 the percentage of literates was 15·7 of the population, *i.e.*, 433,278. The average annual death-rate during those years was 24·3 per thousand, so that 105,291 may be presumed to have died in ten years; this leaves a balance 327,987 surviving in 1891. Assuming four years as the average duration of school life, we get 287,541 as the number of literates that ought to have been produced by the schools during the years 1881–1891; deducting 13,225 on account of death-rate (at an average rate of 4·6), we have a balance 274,316. This gives a total of 602,303, or 20·02 per cent. of the population in 1891. The actual percentage in 1891 was 19·9, so that the difference is only ·12 per cent. of the entire population. The deficit is 3,609 persons out of 602,303, so that the schools have produced over 99 per cent. of the number of literates that might have been expected of them. If the same calculation be applied to the next decade, we get as the total number of literates that might be expected 837,946, or 23·49 per cent. of the population. The actual percentage in 1901 is only 21·7, so that we have a more serious shortage of 1·79 per cent. on the entire population, or 63,829 persons. This is partly to be accounted for by the immigration tables. During the years 1881–1891 there was a small decrease on the Indian-born population of Ceylon; during the years 1891–1901 it rose from 264,580 to 436,622. If the difference 172,042 is divided into the proper proportions of males and females, and the difference between the Indian and Ceylon rates of literacy be computed, it will be found to account for a deficit of 23,845. This still leaves a deficit of 39,984 out of a possible total 814,101, which may be put down to failures on the part of the schools. But the total number of literates is still over 95 per cent. of the number that might have been expected.

It would not be right to leave the Census Report without adding that its general remarks on English education and higher education, though severe, are most valuable and deserve careful consideration from Government and from the organizers of education. The defects which it points out in elementary English education are almost identical with those that have been most fully dealt with in Administration Reports and lectures by Mr. Burrows, who has initiated practical steps for remedying many of them; but improvement can only come with time and with the employment of trained teachers. As regards higher education, the criticism amounts, in brief, to this: "We have no higher education in Ceylon; we ought to have it, but if we want it we must be prepared to pay for it." This seems to give scanty recognition to the efforts of those who, at the cost of no small degree of personal devotion, have attempted to give their pupils such a school education as would give them something like a fair start in an English University. When, however, it is explained that by higher education is meant University education, the criticism is both just and valuable. Our colleges are only schools, and we have no provision for anything except school education. If there is to be any scheme for taking up a University course which is something more than a mere name, it must include as its central feature the provision of higher teaching on a somewhat extensive scale.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY, 1902.

	1901. Rs. c.	1902. Rs. c.
Amount voted	934,628 66	1,000,370 8
Amount expended...	907,595 56	952,273 31
Unexpended balance ...	27,033 10	48,096 77

The total amount voted for the services of the Department in 1902 was Rs. 1,000,370·08, of which a sum of Rs. 952,273·31 was expended during the year. The unexpended balance amounted to Rs. 48,096·77, representing Rs. 8,221 under "Personal Emoluments" and Rs. 39,875·77 under "Other Charges."

The savings under "Personal Emoluments" are due chiefly to leave granted to teachers on half pay and no pay, as also to votes for new schools not being fully utilized, and to the closure of a few schools.

Under "Other Charges" the whole of the vote of Rs. 10,778 for grants in aid to Training Schools and Rs. 13,220·37 from the vote for Grant-in-Aid Schools lapsed to revenue, as it was not possible to collate the results of the examinations in time for payment within the year. Rs. 5,000 out of the vote for providing additional accommodation at the Maggona Reformatory, Rs. 500 voted under grant to itinerating teachers in Uva, and Rs. 500 voted for the preparation of a Geography for Ceylon schools had not been earned at the end of the year and consequently lapsed. Rs. 5,791·48 saved from the vote "Expenses connected with the Technical College" was mainly due to the non-receipt of some of the articles indented for from England during 1902. Rs. 4,329·91 under "Allowance of Monitors and Bonus to Head Teachers in Government Schools" was also saved.

The gross expenditure of the Department when compared with that of the previous year shows an increase of Rs. 44,677·75. The nett expenditure of 1902, after deducting receipts from school fees,

sale of books, and stationery, &c., amounted to Rs. 905,616·58, showing an increase of Rs. 45,432·62 over that of 1901. The receipts from school fees, sale of books, and stationery, &c., during the year amounted to Rs. 46,656·73, and show a decrease of Rs. 754·87 as compared with those of 1901.

The following is a comparative statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Department during the last two years :—

RECEIPTS.	1901. Rs. c.		1902. Rs. c.	
Amount received as school fees, Royal College	19,775 0	...	20,135 0	
Amount received as school fees, Technical College	7,945 0	...	5,757 50	
Amount received as school and boarding fees, School of Agriculture ...	73 63	...	—	
Amount received as school fees, Primary and Middle English Schools ...	2,340 17	...	1,917 0	
Amount recovered by sale of stationery	1,888 40	...	1,875 84	
Amount recovered by sale of books ...	15,159 40	...	15,121 39	
Amount received as examination fees...	230 0	...	1,850 0	
Nett receipts on account of votes ...	860,183 96	...	905,616 58	
Total ...	907,595 56		952,273 31	
EXPENDITURE.				
Administration.				
Cost of Direction	18,299 49		18,689 39	
Cost of Inspection	47,899 78		50,328 15	
		66,199 27		69,017 54
General Instruction. Superior.				
Royal College	41,221 54		43,583 13	
Pali Vidyodaya College ...	1,110 0		1,175 74	
Grant-in-Aid High Schools ...	43,421 50		37,626 0	
Scholarships and Prizes ...	14,460 67		21,156 68	
Miscellaneous Charges ...	993 55		1,090 31	
		101,207 26		104,631 86
Middle and Primary.				
Government Schools	222,337 30		237,063 5	
Grant-in-Aid Schools	363,892 45		391,829 15	
Grant to Tamankaduwa Schools ...	1,000 0		1,000 0	
		587,229 75		629,892 20
Special Instruction.				
Government Training College ...	—		1,407 33	
School of Agriculture ...	5,390 78		—	
School Gardens	3,272 87		6,771 2	
Ceylon Technical College ...	42,236 55		39,907 34	
Government Training Schools ...	4,621 49		5,870 30	
Grant-in-Aid Training Schools ...	7,725 0		—	
Industrial Schools	45,987 61		48,279 49	
Carpentry School, Balangoda ...	240 0		240 0	
Orphan and Ragged Schools and Free Boarding Scholarships ...	2,336 58		2,252 7	
Maggona Reformatory ...	19,505 37		23,390 14	
		131,316 25		128,117 69
Libraries and Reading Rooms.				
Donations	—	3,650 0	—	3,650 0
Preparation of School Books.				
Sinhalese Books and Maps ...	—	8,993 20	—	9,915 1
Books purchased for Sale.				
English, Sinhalese, and Tamil Books ...	—	5,492 92	—	4,595 45
Furniture purchased for examination...	—	994 33	—	997 90
Miscellaneous.				
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads	—	2,512 58	—	1,455 66
Total ...	—	907,595 56	—	952,273 31

Statement showing the Amount voted to the Department and the Amounts expended for the Years 1901 and 1902.

	Amount voted in 1902, including the Supplementary Vote.	Amount expended in 1902.	Amount expended in 1901.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments.			
Fixed Salaries	16,750 0	16,750 0	16,750 0
Provisional Salaries	311,740 24	303,520 24	289,330 95
Other Charges.			
Grants in aid of existing Schools	455,000 0	441,779 63	421,673 14
Do. Training Schools Scholarships	10,778 0	—	7,725 0
Grants to Pupil Teachers of Aided Schools	12,000 0	12,533 0	9,848 50
Do. Industrial Schools	19,000 0	18,530 0	17,260 0
Do. Pali Vidyodaya College	1,000 0	1,000 0	1,000 0
Allowance to Ragged Schools	500 0	499 92	499 92
Do. Galle Industrial School	600 0	600 0	600 0
Do. Buona Vista Charity School	900 0	900 0	900 0
Allowance and rent to Kandy Industrial School	2,633 12	2,633 12	2,699 76
Cost of boarding Students of the School of Agriculture ...	—	—	1,011 45
English University Scholarships, including Rs. 500 passage money ...	15,250 0	16,736 92	10,630 91
King's Scholarships for Boys	2,000 0	2,039 76	1,999 76
Do. Girls	1,440 0	1,500 0	950 0
Mathematical Prize	100 0	100 0	100 0
Allowance of Monitors and bonus to Head Teachers in Government Schools	32,623 0	28,293 9	22,820 29
Cost of preparing and publishing Sinhalese School Books ...	9,000 0	8,234 26	7,596 70
Result payments to Certificated Head Teachers	7,000 0	6,765 15	7,026 43
Allowance for boarding and lodging to Vernacular Training Students	3,000 0	2,691 93	1,814 22
Cost of free Boarders	718 88	718 87	736 74
Maintenance and transport of Reformatory Boys	13,500 0	13,390 14	12,255 37
Grant in aid of Female Itinerating Teachers in Uva ...	500 0	—	—
Expenses connected with the Technical College	14,946 84	9,655 38	13,589 43
Do. School Gardens	2,000 0	2,051 2	—
House allowance to Superintendent, School Gardens ...	400 0	400 0	—
Ceylon Veterinary Scholarship	880 0	780 0	780 0
Grant to Schools in Tamankaduwa District	1,000 0	1,000 0	1,000 0
Donations to Libraries, Book Clubs, &c.	3,650 0	3,650 0	3,650 0
Cost of Books and Stationery	10,500 0	9,818 25	10,290 14
Furniture for Schools	3,000 0	2,954 53	2,912 35
Do. New Schools	1,350 0	1,321 72	729 85
Miscellaneous Expenses	7,500 0	8,538 26	9,157 58
Books for Royal College Library	100 0	100 0	100 0
Cost of examination of the Royal College by Cambridge Syndicate ...	600 0	607 50	—
Rent of School-houses	1,190 0	1,140 0	1,060 0
Travelling expenses...	20,000 0	19,322 72	20,062 74
Special Expenditure.			
Furniture for examinations held by the Department ...	1,000 0	997 90	994 33
Improvements to the copper-plate of the Sinhalese Map of Asia ...	480 0	480 0	—
Cost of providing additional accommodation at the Maggona Reformatory	15,000 0	10,000 0	6,000 0
Expenses connected with the visit of an Inspector to India ...	—	—	300 0
Cost of putting up a wall round the Maggona Reformatory ...	—	—	1,250 0
Moiety of cost of publishing Sinhalese Primer for the Blind ...	—	—	250 0
Bonus for writing a Geography for Ceylon Schools	500 0	—	—
Expenses connected with the Carpentry School at Balangoda ...	240 0	240 0	240 0
Total ...	1,000,370 8	952,273 31	907,595 56

Statement showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of Education, and the Receipts by School Fees, from 1881 to 1902.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment.		Education, exclusive of Establishment.		Total.		Receipts by School Fees, &c.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1881	37,749	34	189,967	28	255,123	93	482,840	55	23,057	52
1882	37,291	36	196,394	51	254,303	3	487,988	90	22,415	85
1883	35,588	34	197,345	48	244,557	33	477,491	15	26,157	34
1884	36,249	82	198,569	56	253,838	4	488,657	42	27,093	26
1885	26,749	99	169,257	63	230,291	81	426,299	43	16,311	66
1886	26,749	93	178,853	42	242,093	94	439,697	29	15,175	24
1887	26,749	90	177,855	62	250,110	58	454,716	10	13,201	42
1888	26,749	92	179,782	66	251,714	18	458,246	76	12,058	25
1889	26,757	58	183,649	33	259,885	84	470,292	75	13,179	71
1890	26,835	79	184,457	60	263,094	60	474,387	99	13,703	82
1891	30,541	43	183,148	47	294,671	53	508,361	43	14,438	17
1892	27,920	58	200,204	61	297,714	0	525,839	19	16,076	12
1893	26,749	80	212,197	99	343,513	48	582,461	27	17,462	78
1894	26,749	80	228,757	56	348,692	32	604,199	68	22,203	93
1895	26,749	89	234,420	5	371,649	56	632,819	50	23,062	69
1896	26,750	0	240,463	68	401,060	17	668,273	85	26,132	64
1897	26,750	0	245,019	30	444,997	41	716,766	71	25,658	16
1898	16,750	0	252,833	1	468,539	4	738,122	5	27,031	57
1899	16,750	0	257,248	5	504,135	80	778,133	85	29,336	3
1900	16,750	0	268,281	35	535,102	52	820,133	87	27,963	71
1901	16,750	0	289,330	95	601,514	61	907,595	56	30,133	80
1902	16,750	0	303,520	24	632,003	7	952,273	31	31,535	34

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Travelling done by Inspectors and their Assistants during the Year 1902.

	Number of Days away from Head-quarters.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Visits without Notice.	Number of Inspections for Registration.	Number of Miles travelled.
WESTERN AND SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCES.					
Mr. A. van Cuylenburg	125	66	82	1	2,094
„ A. L. Samarawickrema	156	85	4	—	860
„ A. W. D. Jayasuriya	175	89	58	2	2,147
„ S. Welayden	184	126	18	2	3,840
„ D. J. Weerasinha	126	87	6	1	800
„ J. Blok	181	130	20	12	2,231
„ J. P. P. Samarasekara	93	50	—	11	723
„ J. Cooray	199	103	—	1	1,996
CENTRAL PROVINCE.					
Mr. E. A. Seneviratne	124	67	57	19	2,272
„ P. S. Rodrigo	200	119	16	12	2,647
„ C. Jayasuriya	221	126	4	16	2,098
NORTHERN PROVINCE.					
Mr. R. H. Leembruggen	120	76	26	13	1,261
„ G. C. Thambapillai	194	201	14	4	1,144
„ L. Manuel	176	139	29	9	1,483
„ D. P. C. Chellappah	178	165	33	9	1,778
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.					
Mr. R. de Silva	168	108	8	4	2,024
„ H. D. L. Wijesingha	133	88	12	—	1,209

No. 2.—REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS on the Special Examination of certain Forms in the Royal College, Colombo, December, 1902.

Examination in Latin and English.

To the Secretary of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.

SIR,—I BEG leave to submit to you my report on the above-named examination which I have recently conducted in accordance with your instructions :—

Latin.

Lower III. (*32 boys*).—A. R. de Silva and R. F. de Saram sent up very good, and eight other boys good papers. The great majority did at least fairly well in translating Latin sentences into English, but in Grammar and the translation of English sentences into Latin there was great variety in the quality of the work; and nearly half the papers were poor. The weakest points in Grammar were the answers on the passive voice and the participles. In the sentences Grammar was weaker than vocabulary. The boys should be warned against assuming that the first noun in a sentence, irrespective of its case, is the subject—an erroneous conclusion which some have practically drawn from the Latin sentences given in their exercise book.

Middle III. (*31 boys*).—Poulier, closely followed by a number of other boys, sent up excellent papers on Grammar, and only six boys failed to gain half marks. In the translation of English sentences into Latin and of Latin sentences into English, Poulier, Van Hoff, and Jayawardene are especially to be commended, and the work of the class in general was distinctly above the average. It was noticeable that many boys were more successful in writing Latin than English sentences.

Form III. 1 B (*26 boys*) was not quite so successful in Grammar as the form below, regard being had to its position in the school, the reason being that many of the boys found a difficulty in framing answers to the questions on syntax. The translation of English sentences into Latin, however, of T. A. de Silva, E. Dias, S. de Silva, and other boys deserves commendation, and the work of the form in general in that department of the paper reached a good average.

Form III. 1 A (*28 boys*), taking the same paper, in general acquitted itself in the same manner as Form III. 1 B; W. S. Fernando deserves especial notice, as having gained 114 marks out of 120; A. W. Peris, S. Somasundaram, closely followed by others, also sent up excellent papers.

These two forms also took up a translation paper. The translation from the prepared book (Gradatim) was very well done, bad mistakes in construing being the exception. The weakest point was the treatment of tenses. More attention should be paid by some boys to the conjunctions, which were omitted or inserted to fit in with the supposed sense. The parsing in general indicated a sound knowledge of Grammar, although it was not unfrequently defective in form. Many of the weaker boys did not attempt the unseen passage; a few of the better candidates sent up very creditable versions. Chellaturai in III. 1 B and Christoffelsz and Fernando in III. 1 A may be especially mentioned.

Form Lower V.—The answers in accidence were in general good; in syntax some were weak, others I thought failed to do themselves justice from a difficulty which they seemed to find in expressing themselves. In turning English sentences into Latin a creditable result was obtained, and there were no bad failures. In unprepared translation an easy passage of Cæsar was generally well done; a few lines from Phædrus puzzled most of the boys; a harder passage from Cæsar proved somewhat too difficult, but the attempts to translate it were based on right methods and showed good training in the language. The prepared book (Virgil, Æneid V.) seemed to me a difficult subject for the form; so subtle a poet as Virgil is a hard author for boys, many of whom have not a complete command of English, to translate. The translation showed careful teaching and commendable efforts on the part of the boys. The explanations of constructions were very fair, and a normal line was usually scanned correctly, but no one was successful with a spondaic line. The explanations of allusions were in most cases mediocre. Aldons was first in Grammar and Virgil, Ephraums in sentences, Jayasinghe in unprepared translation.

The staff may be congratulated on the main results of the examination in Latin.

English.

Dictation.—The exercises of the five forms in general reached a very satisfactory standard. Perhaps the commonest mistake was the omission of "d" or "ed" in past tenses and participles. The writing was in most cases good and neat. The upper division of the Third Form showed, in writing out a passage from Macaulay, acquaintance with a fairly extensive vocabulary, and the exercises of Lower V. were general well punctuated.

English Literature.—Forms Lower and Middle III. were with few exceptions able to quote a passage from *Boadicea* and to give in their own words the sense of a passage from *Lochinvar*, but being asked to quote the passage from Macaulay's *Armada* describing the receipt of the signal in London, the great majority wrote out another passage in its place. Nearly every candidate dealt successfully with some of the extracts set for explanation, but only a few could explain all of them. For these reasons the average marks gained were low. Van Geyzel sent up an excellent paper, the next best being A. H. Ernst and A. de Silva. The upper divisions of the form were examined on Macaulay's *Lays*. In III. 1 B there were some poor papers, and only five boys, of whom De Boer was the best, gained half marks. Many, however, quoted a passage correctly and gave its sense and explained certain extracts and phrases. The papers of III. 1 A showed a distinct advance, and especially those of De Kretser, Modder, A. W. Peris, T. W. Mendis, and Sripathmanathan. Form Lower V. was generally very successful in answering a question testing knowledge of the plot of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and fairly successful in giving in their own words the sense of an extract; some also explained allusions; a few only could deal with questions involving points of literary criticism. Eliatamby was first.

The marks gained in English Literature in the five forms were in most cases not high, but it is to be noted that passages committed to memory were usually written out very correctly, and their sense given in words, which fell indeed short of a close paraphrase—that I had not asked for—but yet showed that the boys appreciated the poems; moreover, few failed to explain a portion of the allusions or extracts contained in their papers. The poems studied by the Third Form, though in other respects most suitable, presented difficulties in the abundance of their allusions.

English Grammar.—Many of the boys in Lower III. gave good answers on the definitions and on analysis; they were in general much less successful in parsing and in picking out the subjects and objects in a verse extract. Many have still to learn the importance of considering the function of an English word in each sentence in which it occurs before stating the part of speech to which it belongs. Drieberg sent up the best paper. Middle III. in general answered satisfactorily questions on definitions and on accidence (except that on the verb); some also distinguished correctly between the various uses of certain pronouns. Many omitted the parsing; the work of those who attempted it was of very various quality. The analysis was generally attempted and done well by several, poorly by many. Jayawardene, H. V. Perera, and Mottau may be commended. Forms III. 1 B and A showed on the whole a marked advance on the work of the lower divisions, although there were a number of weak papers, and some omitted the parsing or analysis, while others who attempted these exercises had not mastered their principles. There were, on the other hand, especially in III. 1 A, a number of really good papers, and questions on definitions and accidence and on the uses of pronouns were in general well answered. The passage in reported speech—a useful exercise for the students—was correctly dealt with by only one boy. I would commend Sansoni, Fernando, and Somasundaram among the boys who sent up the good papers in III. 1 A. Form Lower V. acquitted itself decidedly well in Grammar, except that the passage for analysis baffled many of the boys, and the question on the introduction of words into the language from Latin was often inadequately treated. A very promising set of essays was sent up, and Aldons, Jayasinghe, Eliatamby, and Woutersz deserved commendation for their descriptions of scenes in Ceylon.

I have, &c.,

J. H. FLATHER, M.A.,
Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

February, 1903.

Countersigned on behalf of the Syndicate:

J. N. KEYNES,
Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.

SIR,—I BEG leave to submit to you my report upon the examination of the Royal College, Colombo.

The examination of Lower V. and all divisions of III. gave very fair results in Geography, the chief weakness being in defining the position of places named and the course of rivers. In History a fair proportion did well in each form, but there was much vagueness as to the reigns with which persons and events were connected.

In Lower V. half the pupils did well in Geography, but there was a prevailing tendency to all including answers in giving products and exports, and uncertainty as to outline in sketching maps. In History good general knowledge was shown of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods, but much irrelevant matter was introduced in the answers.

Upper III. A, as a rule, did well in Geography. The chief features of Europe and Physical Geography of Great Britain were well known; more inaccuracy was shown in dealing with Ireland. The papers of Sripathmanathan and Samarasinghe deserve favourable notice. The former of these also did very good work in History, in which subject half the form did at least very fairly; the answers of the rest were vague and uncertain.

Upper III. B showed fair general knowledge of their Geography, but were not accurate in details; half did fairly well, many of the others poorly. In History the results were about the same, persons and reigns being confused by the majority of the boys.

The papers of Middle III. in Geography were on the whole good, though lacking in clearness in defining the course of a river and the locality of places. In History only a few did well, the majority being very uncertain as to the reigns in which events happened.

The answers of Lower III. in Geography were generally correct as far as they went, but too often lacked definiteness and completeness; very few, however, did badly. In History Ernst did good work, and nearly half the form showed fair knowledge of their period, but did not know how to arrange statements of facts. In some cases there were signs of attempted quotations of text-book or note-book, which were altogether irrelevant.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND ARBLASTER, M.A.,
Clare College, Cambridge.

Countersigned on behalf of the Syndicate:

J. H. FLATHER, M.A.,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.

SIR,—I BEG to present to you the following report of my recent examination in Mathematical subjects of the Royal College, Colombo. The forms which submitted work for examination were the Lower Fifth, the Upper Third (Divisions A and B), the Middle Third, and the Lower Third. The subjects presented were Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid:—

Arithmetic.—A general paper, including questions on interest, present worth, percentages, and areas, was set to the Lower Fifth Form. The results, on the whole, were satisfactory, there being no

absolute failures, and all the boys showing themselves capable of dealing with complicated questions on vulgar and decimal fractions, and many in addition attacking the problems with success. A good deal of the work, however, was spoiled by inaccuracies in common operations. But for this, a higher average of marks would have been attained. With regard to the lower forms, great praise is due for the excellent standard attained. Most of the work was done in good style, and, but for a few accidental errors in calculation, with accuracy. One curious blemish of style, however, was noticeable in the Upper Third Form. In working out a question in practice, many boys used the method of practice to multiply a sum of money by 3, an excess of ingenuity which increased not only the length of the sum, but the liability to error. In fact, one boy just failed to get full marks for his paper by a mistake made in performing this unnecessary process. Omitting this flaw, the methods adopted throughout the paper were, as a rule, perfectly appropriate. In Division A two boys got full marks, two others 99 and 98 per cent. respectively, and three others more than 90. In Division B one boy got full marks, another 97, and a third 92. Of the rest, with three or four exceptions, the work was thoroughly satisfactory.

Very commendable papers were handed in by the Middle and the Lower Third Forms. In the Middle Third one boy got full marks, ten others gratifying percentages of the maximum, and the rest a fair average. The questions on fractions were well done, though some hesitation was revealed in dealing with recurring decimals. In the Lower Third three boys got full marks and three others only missed doing so by one or two marks, and the standard of the whole form was high. The number of instances in which full marks, or nearly so, were obtained was, as far as my experience goes, unusually high, and the school seems to deserve considerable credit for its arithmetical work.

Algebra.—The Lower Fifth Form were examined as far as quadratic equations. A question on simultaneous quadratic equations, and also a problem involving quadratics, were omitted by all, but the rest of the paper was answered in a creditable manner. The simplification of fractional expressions, the resolution of factors, and the extraction of square root were generally done, and several boys also succeeded with the problem on simple equations. In the Upper Third A three excellent papers were sent up, one of which obtained full marks and two others 97 and 93 per cent. respectively. The large majority of the remainder were good. In Division B the standard reached, though not so high, was satisfactory. The three best boys were equal in the number of marks obtained.

Euclid.—Nearly all the boys of the Lower Fifth Form showed a fair acquaintance with Euclid Books I. to IV., and an accurate appreciation of the methods of geometrical reasoning. Several were successful in solving the original problems, and two boys in particular acquitted themselves well in this respect. Both divisions of the Upper Third Form were examined in Book I., propositions 1 to 41. With two exceptions, every one wrote out correctly one or more propositions, and several attacked the riders with success. One boy in Division A distinguished himself by solving all of them, and but for the omission of an early proposition, left out probably for want of time, he would have obtained full marks. In Division B most of the boys seemed to understand their work, and many were capable also of giving original solutions. The first place was gained by a boy who solved three problems. His propositions, however, were not all accurately given, and he was in consequence closely pressed by a boy who wrote out all the propositions correctly, but only did one rider. In the Middle Third Form the first place was easily taken by a boy who reproduced all the propositions accurately and solved two riders. Of the others, only four failed to write out two at least of the four propositions contained in the paper, a very satisfactory proof of careful instruction in a difficult subject.

Summary.

Summing up the results of my examination, I have no hesitation in reporting that very excellent work in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid has been done in these forms, and an extremely gratifying standard has been reached, which reflects great credit on masters and pupils.

I have, &c.,

J. G. EASTON, M.A.,
St. John's College, Cambridge.

February 7, 1903.

Countersigned on behalf of the Syndicate:

J. H. FLATHER, M.A.,
Assistant Secretary.

Report on the Reading of the Four Third Forms at the Royal College.

The aggregate number of marks possible of attainment was 50. The average obtained in each class was as follows:—

Form III. 1 A	35·3	Middle III.	32·8
Form III. 1 B	35·5	Lower III.	36·2

The reading was for the most part correct; only in a very few cases were mistakes made.

The average mark was in each case lowered considerably by a want of expression in the reading.

The continual dropping of the voice caused rendering of the passage read, in some cases, to be almost unintelligible. It would, I think, be well if, in order to allow of greater modulation, the boys were trained to pitch the voice in a higher key. In some cases the reading was too fast, and consequently the enunciation indistinct.

The vowel sounds suffered generally in pronunciation; short exercises in breathing and voice production before each lesson would, I think, be found beneficial.

The boys in each class were very ready in giving meaning of individual words; they seemed, however, to find it difficult to express a sentence in language of their own, even when able to give appropriate synonyms for each difficult word in the same sentence; when, however, I set a written test of this kind it was very well done indeed, proving that the defect was due rather to insufficient exercise in oral work of that description than to a lack of intelligence.

E. EVANS.

No. 3.—List of Candidates at the English University Scholarship Examination of 1902.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Name of School.	English Language.	English History.	English Literature.	Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry.	Applied Mathematics.	Theoretical Chemistry.	Heat and Light.	Practical Chemistry.	Electricity and Magnetism.	English Essay.	Applied Mathematics.	Problem Paper.	Total.
		Full Marks ...	150	150	150	100	150	150	150	200	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	200	2150
1	E. G. Mack ...	Royal College ...	79	112	92	74	108	103	117	94	120	105	--	106	—	60	117	62	1349
2	V. Joseph ...	St. Thomas's College...	80	96	49	50	82	91	82	119	72	—	81	—	96	95	86	37	1116
3	W. R. Watson ...	do. ...	76	77	38	57	57	68	75	50	51	—	94	—	115	50	85	40	933
4	L. C. L. de Zilva...	Royal College ...	82	98	68	63	57	44	51	20	71	103	—	91	—	45	84	12	889
5	C. P. Thamotheram	Wesley College ...	44	100	45	59	76	65	78	44	63	—	109	-	88	40	58	12	881
6	D. P. Fernando ...	St. Benedict's Institute	66	85	43	44	73	32	70	50	54	—	97	—	91	20	88	21	834
7	C. V. Siriwardene	do. ...	48	105	73	44	63	56	70	42	38	—	89	—	74	30	79	17	828
8	B. F. de Silva ...	Royal College ...	77	84	67	27	50	23	23	19	38	62	—	56	—	75	49	0	650

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

To the Director of Public Instruction, Ceylon.

SIR,—WE are instructed to send you the following report on the examination for the English University Scholarship recently held at Colombo, under the authority of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

The subjects of examination were:—

(*a*) English (8 candidates).
English History (8 candidates).
Examiner: E. de Selincourt, M.A., University College, Oxford.

(*b*) Mathematics (8 candidates).
Examiner: C. H. Thompson, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.

(*c*) Chemistry (3 candidates).
Physics (5 candidates).
Examiner: A. F. Walden, M.A., New College, Oxford.

On the whole examination E. G. Mack is recommended for election to the Scholarship. The following showed special merit in the examination: Joseph in Mathematics, De Zilva in Chemistry and History, Thamotharam in Physics and History, Watson in Physics, and Siriwardene in History.

I. *General Remarks.*—(*a*) The work of the candidates in English was decidedly disappointing, and fell considerably below the standard attained in last year's examination. The essays were very unsatisfactory; they lacked both thoughtfulness and arrangement, and were written in a thoroughly slipshod manner. In many cases the spelling and punctuation were extremely bad; capital letters were introduced in the middle of sentences, and words were continually used in complete ignorance of their meaning. Many of these mistakes might have been avoided if the essays had been shorter, but the idea of most of the candidates was evidently to write as much as possible.

The answers to the English Language papers were also very weak. The logical part of the Grammar was fairly well done, but any questions that required the least knowledge of the earlier forms of the language were answered with hopeless inaccuracy, and the questions on poetic license and on metre were unsatisfactorily dealt with.

The English Literature was a little better: several candidates did good answers on Pope and on Bacon, but the Shakespeare was far less satisfactory than last year, and the general uncertainty in dealing with "contexts" showed that the set books had not been properly mastered. The best work was done, as last year, in History. The subject had evidently been read widely, and though many of the answers were marred by inaccuracy and a tendency to leave the point of the question, the answers showed, as a whole, a keen interest in the subject and a good grasp of it.

The best work in the examination was done by Mack, whose answers in History were excellent and in Literature good. I should mention as distinguished in the History paper Siriwardene, Thamotharam, and De Zilva.

(*b*) Of the eight candidates, one, E. G. Mack, was decidedly good, and did consistently well throughout. Joseph, too, did very good work in some papers, though his work was not uniform. Of the others, four were fair, two were rather weak.

Bookwork was in general well known and fairly written out. In Arithmetic considerable ability was shown in dealing with the harder problems, but sums requiring ordinary manipulation were apt to be done carelessly and cumbrously.

In Geometry bookwork and ordinary riders were generally well known.

In Trigonometry again weakness was shown in the elementary parts in cases where a little explanation was asked for.

The Algebra was fair. With two exceptions, the knowledge of Conics was poor. The paper in Dynamics was much better done than that in Statics; beyond bookwork most boys showed up little in Statics that was of any value. No candidate did well in Problems.

The handwriting of some candidates was bad, and the answers were careless and slovenly and very difficult to read.

E. G. Mack showed special merit in the examination, and V. Joseph also deserves mention.

(*c*) The general level of the work, both in Chemistry and in Physics, was distinctly high. All the eight candidates showed a fairly wide and accurate acquaintance with their subjects, and most of them had considerable powers of expression.

In Chemistry two of the three candidates reached a really good standard. Special merit was shown in the theoretical work by Mack and De Zilva, while in the practical work also Mack did exceedingly well.

In Physics special merit was shown by Thamotharam in Heat and Light, and by Watson in Electricity and Magnetism. The general average of the work was a little higher than in the Chemistry, and, taking the two papers together, Watson's work was the most uniformly clear and strong. None of the five candidates, however, failed to reach a very fair standard.

II.—A further report (not printed) containing the remarks of the Examiners in Mathematics and Science on the details of the work is being sent with this.

We are, &c.,

E. J. GROSS,
P. E. MATHESON, } Secretaries to the Board.

June, 1902.

No. 4.—THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the number of presentations for the Cambridge Local Examinations since their introduction in 1880 :—

Year.	Total Number of Boys presented. Senior.	Junior.	Total Number of Girls presented. Senior.	Junior.	Total Number. presented.
1880	4	17	—	—	21
1881	14	30	—	5	49
1882	7	43	—	5	55
1883	15	86	—	14	115
1884	23	109	—	5	137
1885	27	159	1	17	204
1886	42	105	3	22	232
1887	32	133	3	21	189
1888	54	124	4	27	209
1889	55	115	3	26	199
1890	40	142	8	33	223
1891	59	156	7	31	253
1892	64	190	9	53	316
1893	58	169	8	42	277
1894	67	179	3	42	301
1895	60	167	7	43	277
1896	57	186	13	43	299
1897	75	195	12	70	352
1898	75	180	12	78	345
1899	84	197	24	81	386
1900	127	210	15	77	429
1901	126	268	28	86	508
1902	174	281	22	87	564

The following is the list in order of merit of the candidates who passed the Cambridge Local Examinations held in December, 1902 :—

SENIOR BOYS.

Order of Merit.	Name.	School.
1.	F. W. Hallock	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
2.	H. S. Perera	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
3.	E. A. Lewis	Ananda College, Colombo
4.	E. F. de Saram	Royal College, Colombo
5.	R. F. P. Jayatilleka	Royal College, Colombo
6.	G. K. W. Perera	Ananda College, Colombo
7.	P. M. A. Corea	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
8.	E. H. Beling	Royal College, Colombo
9.	G. Amarasinghe	Richmond College, Galle
	A. Mahadeva	Royal College, Colombo
11.	A. L. J. C. Dabrera	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
12.	D. J. N. Perera	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
13.	V. Gabriel	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
14.	A. B. Cooray	Royal College, Colombo
15.	H. Amarasinghe	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
16.	H. C. Wijesinha	Royal College, Colombo
17.	S. Tambyah	Wesley College, Colombo
18.	C. E. Strange	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
19.	J. E. S. Dasanayake.	Royal College, Colombo
20.	D. I. P. Perera	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
21.	C. W. W. Kannangara	Richmond College, Galle
22.	G. D. Jayasundara	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
23.	C. Arulampalam	Royal College, Colombo
24.	J. W. N. Hensman	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
	W. T. Loos	Royal College, Colombo
26.	R. B. Gunesekara	Royal College, Colombo
27.	C. H. Jayasuriya	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
28.	P. Perera	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
29.	H. D. Jansz	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
30.	F. Ondatjie	Royal College, Colombo
31.	S. S. Jayawickrema	Royal College, Colombo
32.	J. W. R. Ilangakoon	Royal College, Colombo
33.	R. B. J. Tillekeratna	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
34.	E. A. Blok	Royal College, Colombo
35.	E. A. Bocks	Wesley College, Colombo
36.	E. G. Gratiaen	Royal College, Colombo
37.	R. E. Mendis	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
38.	F. de L. Wickremaratna	Royal College, Colombo
39.	E. M. Karunaratna	Richmond College, Galle
40.	O. S. Silva	Richmond College, Galle

Order of Merit.	Name.		School.
41.	F. C. Panditteseka ra	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
42.	W. E. Perera	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
43.	B. M. Christoffelsz	...	Wesley College, Colombo
44.	P. G. F. de Soyza	...	St Joseph's College, Colombo
45.	R. Saravanamuttoo	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
46.	S. R. Ameresekara	...	Royal College, Colombo
47.	F. W. Nicholas	...	Royal College, Colombo
48.	N. N. Senathirajah	...	Royal College, Colombo
49.	H. E. Wickremanayaka	...	Richmond College, Galle
	D. J. Goonewardene	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
51.	A. R. H. Canakaratna	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
52.	C. E. Hepponstall	...	Private Study
53.	A. Padmanabha	...	Royal College, Colombo
54.	M. H. C. Cooray	...	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
55.	D. O. O. D'Zilva	...	City College, Colombo
	P. R. Sabaratnam	...	Trinity College, Kandy
57.	D. J. Ranasinghe	...	Dharmaraja College, Kandy
58.	P. T. LaBrooy	...	Royal College, Colombo
59.	N. R. Akbar	...	Royal College, Colombo
60.	K. E. Perera	...	Ananda College, Colombo
61.	M. J. A. Fernando	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
62.	G. P. Gunawardana	...	Ananda College, Colombo
63.	M. A. Samarakoon	...	Trinity College, Kandy
64.	E. C. Fernando	...	Ananda College, Colombo
65.	W. A. Gunatillaka	...	Richmond College, Galle
66.	A. J. de Zoysa	...	Ananda College, Colombo
67.	G. V. de A. Wijeyasinghe	...	Wesley College, Colombo
	J. W. Perera	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
69.	W. G. Perera	...	Trinity College, Kandy
70.	L. L. Perera	...	Lorenz School and Tutory
71.	P. J. A. Adhihetty	...	Trinity College, Kandy
72.	W. D. de S. W. Gunesekara	...	Private Study
	J. van Reyk	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
74.	D. P. B. Wanigesuriya	...	Wesley College, Colombo
75.	H. M. Jayasinghe	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
76.	J. R. Potger	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
77.	G. Wickremesinghe	...	Wesley College, Colombo
	Marcel Perera	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
79.	M. de Silva	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
80.	A. H. Jayatilleke	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
81.	P. B. Pieris	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
82.	E. W. Abeysiriwardena	...	Trinity College, Kandy
83.	L. L. Fonseka	...	Richmond College, Galle
84.	G. E. de Livera	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
85.	V. C. Croos	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
86.	F. Neydorff	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
87.	F. W. de Silva	...	Wesley College, Colombo
88.	C. P. de Mel	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
89.	J. C. S. Fernando	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
90.	C. F. Jayatilleke	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo

JUNIOR BOYS.

1.	M. L. Munesinghe	...	Royal College, Colombo
2.	P. L. Jansz	...	Royal College, Colombo
3.	L. H. Arndt	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
4.	W. F. H. Perera	...	Royal College, Colombo
5.	R. A. Krickenbeek	...	Royal College, Colombo
6.	R. A. H. de Vos	...	Royal College, Colombo
7.	E. L. Tillekeratne	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
8.	D. T. de Silva	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
9.	J. T. M. Swan	...	Royal College, Colombo
10.	D. S. Bernard	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
11.	J. D. Marcel	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
12.	F. A. Gunasekera	...	Royal College, Colombo
13.	A. P. van Reyk	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
14.	M. P. Fernando	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
15.	S. M. X. Corea	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
16.	W. Sansoni	...	Royal College, Colombo
17.	V. R. S. Schokman	...	Royal College, Colombo
18.	V. L. S. Swan	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
19.	L. A. Muller	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
20.	John Muller	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
21.	B. W. Fernando	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
22.	E. L. Christoffelsz	...	Royal College, Colombo
	D. P. Perera	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
24.	L. S. W. E. de Fonseka	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
25.	E. C. S. Storer	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
26.	L. A. Arndt	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
27.	P. E. Parsons	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
28.	C. B. de S. W. Seneviratna	...	Trinity College, Kandy
29.	V. E. F. Arndt	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
30.	M. D. Carolis	...	Wesley College, Colombo
31.	J. W. A. Perera	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
32.	M. D. A. Dissanayaka	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
33.	J. L. Stanislauspillai	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
34.	A. D. S. Gunasekara	...	Private Tuition
35.	W. F. H. Perera	...	Wesley College, Colombo
36.	A. F. H. de Zoysa	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
37.	W. E. Gratiaen	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
38.	O. D. Nicolle	...	City College, Colombo

Order of Merit.	Name.		School.
39.	M. Nonis	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
40.	B. E. de Bruin	...	All Saints' School, Galle
	H. C. Vandort	...	Wesley College, Colombo
42.	M. S. Murugasu	...	Royal College, Colombo
43.	R. St. Q. Sproule	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
44.	J. N. Gunatilleka	...	Richmond College, Galle
45.	S. K. Crowther	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
46.	D. Welhinda	...	St. Aloysius's School, Galle
47.	B. J. Arsaratnam	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
48.	J. F. R. Rajakariar	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
49.	W. A. E. Karunaratna	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
50.	E. F. Modder	...	Royal College, Colombo
51.	J. L. Fernando	...	Wesley College, Colombo
52.	D. S. Amarasuriya	...	Royal College, Colombo
53.	M. B. Boucher	...	Wesley College, Colombo
54.	R. Bastianpillai	...	St. Patrick's College, Jaffna
55.	W. O. Jonklaas	...	Royal College, Colombo
56.	M. M. Thin	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
57.	E. L. W. Aponso	...	Prince of Wales's College, do
58.	J. A. Parsons	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
59.	E. T. Ellawala	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
60.	C. A. Ferdinando	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
61.	A. de Rosayro	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
62.	J. L. de Kauwe	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
	A. Wijesuriya	...	St. Aloysius's School, Galle
64.	W. Eknelligoda	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
65.	S. J. H. L. de Heer	...	Royal College, Colombo
66.	J. W. I. L. Vanderstraaten	...	Private Study
	H. E. Schokman	...	Royal College, Colombo
68.	N. Peris	...	St. Aloysius's School, Galle
69.	St. L. H. de Zylva	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
70.	D. A. J. Goonewardene	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
	R. Vamadeva	...	Private Tuition
72.	M. Saverimuttu	...	St. Patrick's College, Jaffna
73.	W. E. A. Jansz	...	St. John's High School, Panadure
74.	R. Kandiah	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
75.	C. E. Peiris	...	St. John's High School, Panadure
76.	R. T. H. Koch	...	Royal College, Colombo
77.	D. P. Alexander	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
78.	D. D. Jansz	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
	T. Gordon	...	Royal College, Colombo
80.	P. B. Herat	...	Christ Church School, Kurunegala
81.	B. Kurera	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
82.	A. E. Schokman	...	Royal College, Colombo
83.	S. A. Seneviratna	...	Trinity College, Kandy
84.	D. J. B. Ferdinando	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
85.	E. E. Samaraweera	...	Wesley College, Colombo
	C. W. D. Kannangara	...	Wesley College, Colombo
	A. W. P. Charles	...	Richmond College, Galle
88.	M. Zeynudeen	...	Royal College, Colombo
89.	J. Abraham Perera	...	Royal College, Colombo
90.	N. T. K. C. David	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
91.	J. P. Richard	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
92.	C. H. Deutrom	...	Private Tuition
93.	Edward de Silva	...	Richmond College, Galle
94.	H. D. Peiris	...	St. John's High School, Panadure
95.	P. Silva	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
96.	A. Azeez	...	Lorenz School and Tutory, Colombo
97.	J. S. A. Fernando	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
98.	J. A. de Bond	...	Cliveden College, Colombo
99.	D. N. Weerasirie	...	Private Tuition
100.	D. G. Jayasekera	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
101.	W. T. John	...	Trinity College, Kandy
102.	B. Simeon Perera	...	Private Tuition
103.	J. B. Ilangatilleka	...	Trinity College, Kandy
104.	A. E. F. Satarasinghe	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
	R. B. Ratnaike	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
106.	Simon Perera	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
107.	P. C. Fernando	...	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
108.	S. W. Illangakoon	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
109.	M. Tamby	...	Trinity College, Kandy
110.	P. Tambirajah	...	Trinity College, Kandy
111.	J. A. V. Rodrigo	...	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
112.	C. S. de Silva	...	Private Tuition
113.	W. S. M. S. Ratnaike	...	Dharmarajah College, Kandy
114.	A. M. de Silva	...	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
115.	C. O. Arndt	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
116.	J. H. Claasz	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo

SENIOR GIRLS.

1.	K. C. Jayasuriya	...	Queen's College, Colombo
2.	M. M. N. G. N. M. Perera	...	Good Shepherd Convent, Kotahena
3.	E. A. Jansz	...	St. John's High School, Panadure
4.	M. D. Walbeoff	...	Private Study
5.	M. A. Curtis	...	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
6.	L. de Soyza	...	Musæus Boarding School
7.	L. M. Fretsz	...	Queen's College, Colombo
8.	E. M. A Perera	...	Good Shepherd Convent, Kotahena
9.	P. M. H. Jayasekara	...	Bishop's College, Colombo

Order of Merit.	Name.		School.
10.	R. U. H. van Houten	...	St. Clare's College, Colombo
11.	T. M. C. de Mel	...	St. Clare's College, Colombo
12.	R. S. Christoffelsz	...	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
13.	H. P. Rooke	...	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
14.	M. E. Bandaranaike	...	Wolfendahl Girls' High School
15.	T. M. Jansz	...	Pettah Girls' High School
16.	R. Ondatjie	...	C. M. S. Ladies' College
17.	J. Bett	...	St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
18.	C. L. Jayawardana	...	Queen's College, Colombo

JUNIOR GIRLS.

1.	M. I. de Silva	...	St. Paul's Girls' High School, Kandy
2.	A. G. Weerakoon	...	Private Tuition
3.	E. M. Curtis	...	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
4.	E. A. Joliffe	...	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
5.	G. I. Cooray	...	St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
6.	T. A. Martensz	...	Queen's College, Colombo
7.	E. C. van Houten	...	St. Clare's College, Colombo
8.	C. M. Vannitamby	...	Wolfendahl Girls' High School, Colombo
9.	A. M. Wickramanayaka	...	Musæus Girls' Boarding School, Colombo
10.	V. F. Weerasekera	...	St. Clare's College, Colombo
11.	M. F. B. G. N. H. Perera	...	Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo
12.	E. M. D. Abeyasinghe	...	Queen's College, Colombo
13.	Joseline de Silva (No. 1)	...	Musæus Boarding School, Colombo
14.	E. H. Jansz	...	St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
15.	C. E. Deutrom	...	St. Paul's Millagiriya Girls' School, Colombo
16.	M. A. McNicolle	...	The Convent School, Kandy
17.	A. Mahesvari	...	Queen's College, Colombo
18.	K. Garvin	...	Queen's College, Colombo
19.	J. G. Pereira	...	St. Clare's College, Colombo
20.	S. P. M. Hunter	...	St. Paul's Milagiriya Girls' School, Colombo
21.	J. C. Abeyesekara	...	Galle Girls' High School, Galle
22.	J. E. de Silva	...	Musæus Boarding School, Colombo
23.	T. C. Jayawardana	...	The Convent School, Kurunegala
24.	M. G. Jonklaas	...	St. Paul's Girls' School, Kandy
25.	G. E. Joachim	...	Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo
26.	C. E. M. Perera Mudanayaka	...	Kollupitiya Girls' High School, Colombo
27.	F. K. Thornhill	...	The Convent School, Kandy
28.	I. A. Fretsz	...	Queen's College, Colombo
29.	E. van Langenberg	...	Kandy Girls' High School, Kandy
30.	B. H. Jansz	...	St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
31.	G. N. Welsh	...	Bon Hope School, Kollupitiya, Colombo
32.	A. G. W. Jayasuriya	...	St. Bridget's Convent, Colombo
33.	L. G. I. Poulier	...	St. Clare's College, Colombo
34.	E. L. Purser	...	Cathedral Girls' School, Colombo
35.	Q. H. Jansz	...	Wolfendhal Girls' High School, Colombo
36.	E. M. Nathanielsz	...	Kollupitiya Girls' School, Colombo
37.	L. C. de Silva	...	Wolfendhal Girls' High School, Colombo
38.	V. A. H. Mel	...	St. Clare's College, Colombo
39.	A. R. Weerakoon	...	Private Study
40.	A. P. Carthigaser	...	Kandy Girls' High School, Kandy
41.	G. R. Seneviratna	...	Galle Girls' High School

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

The Mathematical Prize has been won by F. W. Hallock of St. Thomas's College, Colombo.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Junior Boys.

First Exhibition, value Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to M. L. Munesinghe of the Royal College.

Second Exhibition, value Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to P. L. Jansz of the Royal College, Colombo.

Third Exhibition, value Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to L. H. Arndt of St. Thomas's College, Colombo.

Senior Girls.

The Senior Scholarship for Girls, Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to Miss M. M. N. G. N. M. Perera of the Good Shepherd Convent, Kotahena, Colombo.

Junior Girls.

First Exhibition, Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to Miss M. I. de Silva of St. Paul's College, Kandy.

Second Exhibition, Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been won by Miss A. G. Weerakoon, Private Study, Colombo.

SENIOR STUDENTS QUALIFYING FOR A PROFESSION AT THE COLOMBO CENTRE.

The candidates named below satisfied the Examiners in the subjects written opposite their names :—

No.			
36	... E. H. Beling	...	Arithmetic, English (Composition, Grammar, and Shakespeare), French, Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Conic Sections, Applied Mathematics, Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism.
71	... A. B. Gunasekara	...	Arithmetic, English (Composition, Grammar, and Shakespeare), History and Geography, Latin, Euclid and Algebra, Freehand Drawing.

No.			
82	P. T. LaBrooy	...	Arithmetic, English (Composition, Grammar, and Shakespeare), English History, Latin, Euclid.
94	F. W. Nicholas	...	Arithmetic, English (Composition, Grammar, and Shakespeare), English History and Geography, Latin, French.
148	C. E. Hepponstall	...	Arithmetic, Acts of the Apostles, English (Composition, Grammar, and Shakespeare), English History, Latin, French.

The subjoined tables show the comparative success of the different competing colleges and schools :—

SENIOR BOYS.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Absent or Withdrawn.
Royal College, Colombo	27	6	16	22	2	3
St. Thomas's College, Colombo ...	23	4	12	16	7	—
Wesley College, Colombo	16	1	6	7	9	—
St. Joseph's College, Colombo... ...	20	1	9	10	10	—
St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo ...	9	3	4	7	2	—
Ananda College, Colombo	7	2	4	6	1	—
City College, Colombo	2	—	1	1	1	—
Central College, Colombo	3	—	—	—	3	—
Lorenz School and Tutory	4	—	1	1	3	—
Central School, Colombo	1	—	—	—	1	—
Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa ...	9	—	4	4	5	—
St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
Richmond College, Galle	10	2	5	7	3	—
All Saints' School, Galle	1	—	—	—	1	—
Trinity College, Kandy	6	—	5	5	1	—
Kingswood College, Kandy	2	—	—	—	1	1
St. Anthony's Boys' High School, Kandy ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dharmaraja College, Kandy	1	—	1	1	—	—
Hindu College, Jaffna	1	—	—	—	1	—
Central Institution, Batticaloa... ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Private Tuition	28	—	2	2	19	7
Total ...	174	19	71	90	73	11

JUNIOR BOYS.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Absent or Withdrawn.
Royal College, Colombo	38	8	13	21	17	—
St. Thomas's College, Colombo ...	51	5	19	24	27	—
Wesley College, Colombo	20	—	7	7	13	—
St. Joseph's College, Colombo... ...	33	1	18	19	14	—
St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo ...	11	2	7	9	1	1
Ananda College, Colombo	5	—	—	—	5	—
City College, Colombo	2	—	1	1	1	—
Central College, Colombo	2	—	—	—	2	—
Lorenz School and Tutory, Colombo ...	13	—	1	1	10	2
Cliveden College, Wellawatta	3	—	1	1	2	—
Bon Hope School, Kollupitiya ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa ...	8	—	7	7	1	—
St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure ...	7	—	3	3	4	—
Richmond College, Galle	7	—	3	3	4	—
All Saints' School, Galle	4	—	1	1	3	—
St. Aloysius's School, Galle	8	—	3	3	4	1
Ambalangoda Buddhist School, Ambalangoda ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
St. Thomas's School, Matara	3	—	—	—	3	—
Wesley House English School, Tangalla ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Rajapakse College, Kosgoda	4	—	—	—	3	1
Trinity College, Kandy	10	—	6	6	4	—
Kingswood College, Kandy ...	4	—	—	—	4	—
St. Anthony's Boys' High School, Kandy ...	5	—	—	—	5	—
St. Paul's School, Kandy	2	—	—	—	2	—
Dharmaraja College, Kandy	2	—	1	1	1	—
St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.	3	—	2	2	1	—
Christ Church School, Kurunegala ...	6	—	1	1	5	—
Central Institution, Batticaloa ...	5	—	—	—	5	—
St. Andrew's School, Batticaloa ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Private Tuition	19	—	6	6	13	—
Total ...	281	16	100	116	160	5

SENIOR GIRLS.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Absent or Withdrawn.
Queen's College, Colombo	3	1	2	3	—	—
Pettah Girls' High School, Colombo ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Wolfendahl Girls' High School, Colombo ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Kollupitiya Girls' High School, Colombo ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Bishop's College, Polwatta, Colombo ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
St. Paul's Milagriya, Colombo... ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo ...	5	—	4	4	1	—
St. Clare's College, Colombo	2	—	2	2	—	—
Musæus School and Orphanage, Colombo ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure ...	2	1	1	2	—	—
Good Shepherd Convent School, Colombo ...	2	1	1	2	—	—
Christ Church Girls' School, Kurunegala ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Private Study	1	—	1	1	—	—
Total ...	22	3	15	18	4	—

JUNIOR GIRLS.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Absent or Withdrawn.
Queen's College, Colombo	8	—	5	5	3	—
Pettah Girls' High School, Colombo ...	5	—	—	—	5	—
Wolfendahl Girls' High School, Colombo ...	7	1	2	3	4	—
Kollupitiya Girls' High School, Colombo ...	3	—	2	2	1	—
Bishop's College, Polwatta, Colombo ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
St. Paul's Girls' High School, Milagriya, Colombo	3	—	2	2	1	—
C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo ...	4	2	—	2	2	—
St. Clare's College, Colombo	7	1	4	5	2	—
Musæus School and Orphanage, Colombo ...	6	—	3	3	3	—
St. Paul's Girls' High School, Colombo ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cliveden Girls' High School, Wellawatta ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bon Hope School, Colombo	1	—	1	1	—	—
St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure ...	3	—	3	3	—	—
Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo ...	2	—	2	2	—	—
St. Bridget's Convent School, Colombo ...	3	—	1	1	—	—
Convent of the Lady of Victim's School, Moratuwa	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cathedral Girls' High School, Colombo ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Galle Girls' High School, Galle ...	4	—	2	2	2	—
Convent of the Sacred Heart School, Galle ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Wesley House School, Tangalla ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
St. Paul's College, Kandy	3	—	2	2	1	—
Convent Girls' High School, Kandy ...	5	—	2	2	3	—
Kandy Girls' High School, Kandy ...	6	—	2	2	4	—
Christ Church Girls' High School, Kurunegala	5	—	—	—	5	—
Convent Girls' School, Kurunegala ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
Private Study	2	1	1	2	—	—
Total ...	87	5	36	41	45	1

The number of candidates who presented themselves in the different subjects of examination is shown by the following table :—

	Senior Candidates.		Junior Candidates.	
	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
Arithmetic	174	22	281	87
Dictation	—	—	281	87
Old Testament	51	9	70	16
Gospel	128	17	184	61
Acts	79	9	116	39
Common Prayer	—	1	—	3
Catechism	—	—	—	3
Composition	173	22	—	—
Grammar	171	13	278	87
Shakespeare	171	22	154	74
Addison	1	9	—	—
Milton	3	—	—	—
Scott	—	—	125	12
English History	157	22	266	85
History of the British Empire ...	2	—	9	—
Geography	160	22	272	86
Political Economy	—	1	—	—
Logic	29	—	—	—
Latin	129	4	225	25
Greek	5	—	24	—
French	53	19	68	70

	Senior Candidates.		Junior Candidates.	
	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
German ...	—	—	—	2
Euclid ...	149	10	275	63
Algebra ...	148	10	274	62
Trigonometry ...	39	1	29	2
Conic Sections ...	20	—	—	—
Applied Mathematics ...	19	1	—	—
Mechanics ...	—	—	3	4
Botany ...	2	3	7	42
Physical Geography ...	70	10	81	31
Theoretical Chemistry ...	12	—	2	—
Practical Chemistry ...	9	—	—	—
Statics, &c. ...	1	—	—	—
Heat ...	35	—	7	1
Electricity and Magnetism ...	1	—	1	—
Physiology and Hygiene ...	28	4	22	9
Experimental Science ...	—	—	11	—
Light ...	17	—	—	—
Bookkeeping ...	3	—	32	—
Mensuration and Surveying ...	1	—	—	—
Shorthand ...	2	—	14	—
Freehand Drawing ...	41	9	122	44
Model Drawing ...	41	8	111	39
Perspective Drawing ...	1	—	—	—
Imitative Colouring ...	6	4	—	—
Music ...	3	9	1	16
Geometrical Drawing ...	—	—	71	9

No. 5.—ENGLISH TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

REPORT on the History Papers sent in by Candidates for the English Teachers' Certificates, 1902.

Second Class.—Fourteen papers were sent in by 11 males and 3 females. Average marks obtained :—

By females ...	44·3 per cent.
By males ...	40·5 „

Highest female 50 per cent.; lowest female 40 per cent. Highest male 66 per cent.; lowest male 18 per cent. Only three papers rise up to or exceed 50 per cent., but five more obtain 40 per cent., and four others over 30 per cent. The work shown is very mediocre, but the power of expressing thought in English is fairly satisfactory. There was not one satisfactory answer to question 5, thus showing a lamentable lack of teaching power.

Third Class.—Eighty-five papers sent in : 78 by males and 7 by females.

Average for females ...	53·7 per cent.
Average for males ...	37·3 „

Highest female mark, 80 per cent.; lowest female mark, 40 per cent. Highest male mark, 80 per cent.; lowest male mark, 0 per cent.

Classification of Descending Decades of Percentages.

90 per cent. and under ...	...	...	None.
80 per cent. to 89 per cent. ...	3		
70 per cent. to 79 per cent. ...	2		
60 per cent. to 69 per cent. ...	6	Over 40 per cent. ...	48
50 per cent. to 59 per cent. ...	23		
40 per cent. to 49 per cent. ...	14		
30 per cent. to 39 per cent. ...	8		
20 per cent. to 29 per cent. ...	12		
10 per cent. to 19 per cent. ...	9	Under 40 per cent. ...	37
Under 10 per cent.	8		
			85

The work of the female candidates was well written, clearly expressed, and orderly arranged, and on the whole very creditable.

The extremes among the male candidates were much wider apart.

On the whole, I think there is improvement in the quality of the work sent in, but there is very evident all through a lamentable lack of teaching power. The use of English is very much inferior in this class to that of the candidates for Second Class Certificates.

I append a selection of gems (!) which will prove both this last statement and also the astonishing lack of historical knowledge possessed by many who are even now teaching in our English Schools.

H. HIGHFIELD, M.A.

Historical Gems collected from the Papers of Candidates for the Third Class Certificate.

1. "Llewellyn a Lollard Preacher" (in two papers).
2. "Stephen Langton.....introduced lantern into England."
3. "Parakrama I.: in education he is an ocean.....in short he is a benefactation."
4. "Sir Henry Howard (Ward ?).....he was one of the most important kings ever produced to Ceylon."
5. "By Magna Charta (*a*) the Barons were benefited to do great acts of benevolence by taking the permission of the king."
6. "(*b*) The common people were held as fiefs."

7. Here is an incomprehensible rigmarole: "Children, when we began to study for the examination I thought of the great battle that had undergone such length of time to come into terms are the more faults of the respective parties."

8. "Simon de Montfort was otherwise called as Mortimer; he was the Protector of Somerset."

9. "In the reign of Henry II. Ireland was conquered as far as Wales."

10. "From Magna Charta again we learn that 'Norman should be import from this country without paying a tax.'"

11. "Robert Bruce was the son of a butler; he pretends to be Richard Duke of York."

12. Another says, "Robert Bruce was Priminister *sic*) in the reign of Henry II."

13. "Simon de Montfort was a brave and stout, he has been going into many of the rebellions; anyhow he will put down the rebellion and go."

14. "When Dermot came to Henry II. he went on telling the hole (!) story."

15. "Wiceble" (!) appears in one paper apparently for "advisable."

16. "Anselm, Stephen Langton, Caxton. These were ministers of the Roman Catholic Church. They were all burnt."

17. In place of describing a war with France one candidate says the following about the wars of the Roses:—"Both the parties had to dress different kinds of rose colour suits and had to fight."

The Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to return the papers of the candidates, Second and Third Classes, for the Teachers' Certificate Examination.

Composition.—Judging by the report of the Examiner in the same subject last year, I should believe that the papers of this year show a certain improvement, and that his remarks have been taken to heart.

Specimens occur of every common error specified in last year's report, but not in a discreditable quantity. The spelling, on the whole, may be regarded as passable; the writing with few exceptions is good.

A small proportion of papers are entirely free from faults of grammar and of idiom.

Much, however, remains to be done. I would recommend that all students, except the best, and especially all Tamils, be discouraged from employing any English terms or expressions which are not the simplest and most direct. In this particular females show more sense than males.

In Composition papers aspiring to the dignity of literature, abbreviations such as *viz.*, *i.e.*, *etc.*, should be discarded.

C. HARTLEY.

English Texts: Third Class.

The Lay of the Last Minstrel.—The papers on the whole show a good knowledge of the poem, though I cannot but wonder at the impudence of some candidates, who apparently present themselves for examination with no knowledge at all. Perhaps the pathetic letter at the end of paper No. 80 excuses others besides the writer! Very few of the candidates attempted the question about metre, and of these few several did not draw the meaning of the terms they used in describing it. I may repeat what the Examiner said last year as to the "paraphrase." As a rule, candidates do not seem to understand what is required. This year the difficulty did not lie in understanding the passage, but in expressing the meaning fully and accurately in correct language. Considering the excellent notes and map in the text-book, it is disappointing to find so much inaccuracy, as when Newark Castle is confused with Branksome Hall, and the widow of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth with Scott's personal friend, the Countess of Dalkeith.

The Coverly Papers.—The papers generally show an appreciation of the merits of the book and a good knowledge of its subject-matter. The answers to the 9th question were perhaps the most disappointing of all. Almost all the candidates attempted to answer it; the larger number apparently understood the points involved, yet hardly any one succeeded in giving a really clear explanation.

Of the eighty-seven papers submitted to me, eight were really well done, sixteen others obtained more than half marks, and twenty-six more obtained over one-third of the marks.

M. J. BURROWS.

REMARKS on the Papers on School Management at the English Teachers' Certificate Examination, 1902.

THE first thing that impresses one on looking over the papers is the inferior quality of the candidates' handwriting and the slovenly way in which the answers are put down. Having perused these papers, I am not at all surprised to have met with poor handwriting in schools that I have visited, and to have found the written work untidy and unmethodical. The quality of the handwriting of teachers and the style of the work is a matter of such importance that I would recommend immediate steps should be taken for insisting upon better work from candidates for certificates. If necessary, candidates otherwise eligible should be rejected for handwriting alone; but this will hardly be necessary, for it is possible for candidates to improve their handwriting by painstaking practice, and the needed improvement will be accomplished if strict regulations on the subject are issued.

A question in each paper that calls for special comment is the one relating to time tables. I am unable to report that any one time table presented is satisfactory, and the majority were very poor. This is a subject that candidates for certificates should carefully study. No one made an analysis showing the time per week devoted to each subject. Without such an analysis the English Department considers a time table unsatisfactory. No candidate attempted to indicate whether a class was taken in any subject by a pupil teacher, an assistant, or the head teacher. The most noticeable feature of the majority of the time tables was that they disqualified the school, under the provisions of the Code, for receiving grant in aid.

Whilst some of the notes of lessons were fairly satisfactory, many candidates showed that they were not in the habit of using notes of lessons for practical purposes. Many were more of the nature of essays on the subject prescribed for notes, and others would have afforded no assistance in giving a lesson.

Some of the answers to the questions on the teaching of Geography showed that the publication of the address by the Director of Public Instruction had not been without good influence. This fact might be accepted as a hint towards a pleasant way of exerting a beneficial influence on teachers.

Very few of the papers seemed to me deserving more than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks. Many are considerably below that standard. Candidates would do well to study carefully some good text-book or manual on "School Management" or "Method" and to read it in the light of their experience in their own work of teaching. Theory and practice should specially go hand in hand in this subject.

R. B. STRICKLAND.

Third Class.

THE results are on the whole disappointing. Out of 89 candidates one obtained 82 per cent., three 70 per cent., ten between 60 per cent. and 70 per cent., eleven between 50 per cent. and 60 per cent., twenty between 40 per cent. and 50 per cent., nineteen between 30 per cent. and 40 per cent., and the remaining twenty-five less than 30 per cent. It is evident that not a few have taken up this examination without due preparation. More than half of the candidates showed a lamentable ignorance of the subject, while in the case of most of them bad English and also bad spelling helped to emphasize faulty answers. I append a few specimens of answers culled from several papers by no means the worst:—

"Who as a Relative Pronoun is always neuter and it is either Masculine or Feminine."
"The Relative pronoun that is used for men, lower animals and neuter things.
"A Proper noun becomes a Common Noun when it refers to many of that name."
"A Proper is used as a Common Noun when it speaks about a great person or thing personified."
"The vermin comes home."
"Vermin is an obnoxious animal."
"The eaves are a cruel."

D. B. JAYATILLEKE.

Grant-in-aid Teachers' Certificate Examination.

Second Class: English Texts.

FOURTEEN papers on the Merchant of Venice or Johnson's Life of Pope were examined. Five of the fourteen showed creditable work, three of whom were female candidates. The work of the latter pleased me far more than that of the male candidates. They answered to the point, wrote simple and good English, and had evidently prepared with care and thoroughness.

The Shakespeare was as a whole disappointing. Question 2, on the candidates' view of characters of the play, brought out few original points. Candidates should set themselves such questions, or work them out for themselves, afterwards referring to a standard work on Shakespeare's characters, though often this is unhappily a mere counsel of perfection. The questions on Pope were intended in two instances to draw out original comment, but failed to do so. Evidently no candidate had made anything like a close study of even one poem, with the result that such criticism as was given was second-hand or second-rate.

Perhaps such a book as Johnson's Pope is not likely to help a teacher to a good English style, and the Men of Letters' Life, which one candidate quoted, would be better for the purpose, but in any case the Examiner thinks that the setting of one or more of the poems of Pope for special study would have stamped a clearer impression of the writer on the mind.

The male candidates, with three exceptions, wrote poor English, often a bad mixture of inflated Johnsonese and modern slang. A few examples are added below:—

"A fairy gifted him with a gift."
"There are resembles in other plays."
"The great secret of wit is to spot when the joke should be stopped."
"The Rape of the Lock, a very able, sweet and jovial poem."
"Shylock showed a very disinterested (*sic*) and unconcerned regard to his daughter."
"Midas found out his folly by longing to gain the golden touch."

The uses of "who," "he," "it," are treacherous, and much ambiguity was caused by inattention to these.

Mistakes of spelling: the Gesta Romanorum appeared as "Gusta Romanorum," and "Gesa-romanorum."

Il Pecorone was a pitfall: "Il peceroni," "Ilepecorone," "Ill Pecorone" were samples of such errors, which must be avoided by finding out what the Latin or Italian means.

"Sylps," "epithaps," "Pythegoras," "Pythogoras," "Pytogoras," "Phyrgia" show the common mistake about aspirates.

Such a sentence as "The Iliad, the Odyssey, the Homer" show Pope, &c., betrays the worst form of ignorance, and "Pope's Verses on the unfortunately" is an excellent warning to teachers to be careful about pronunciation in class work.

W. A. STONE.

REPORT on Needlework.

Second and Third Class.

THE papers of the Second Class on the whole were fairly done. The candidates seem to have a good knowledge of the subject, but appear to be somewhat wanting in the matter of the method of imparting it. The practical work of this class submitted to us was very bad; except the cutting out, there was hardly any redeeming point.

The majority of the Third Class candidates' papers was passably done; their knowledge of the subject was considerably better than their ability to express it in good English. The practical work of this class was good.

SR. MAY ST. WINIFRED,
Superioress.

REPORT on the Arithmetic Papers, Third Class Teachers' Certificate Examination.

EIGHTY-THREE papers have been examined. A more simple manner of explaining the method of multiplication should have been taken by the majority of the students. Twenty-four did not even attempt it.

Questions 3 and 4 have been the most difficult. Fifty-three attempted question 4, but twenty-seven obtained no marks. Sixty-seven attempted question 3, but twenty obtained no marks. Both questions are easy, but the students have shown a lack of power to analyze the questions. The remainder of the questions have been fairly well done.

THOMAS COCKERILL.

REPORT on the Arithmetic Papers, Second Class Teachers' Certificate Examination.

FOURTEEN papers have been examined. Six of the questions have been done in a satisfactory manner. Questions 5 and 7 have not been understood by many of the students, because they have not been careful in reading the questions. Many found it a difficult matter in question 5 to find the rate of interest after having found the profit.

It is necessary to suggest to the students that better results would be obtained if they gave more attention to the application of the rules of arithmetic to the ordinary commercial results of everyday occurrence.

THOMAS COCKERILL.

REPORT on Geography, Second and Third Class Teachers' Certificate Examination.

CERTAINLY the work done this year is better than last in both classes. More actual knowledge is shown; there is not so much appalling nonsense; there are some decided efforts towards grasping the meaning of the question.

I continue to be struck by the carelessness shown in many, if not most, of the papers: careless writing, slipshod expression, want of method, neglect of neatness. This is very foolish, for an Examiner is justly offended by it, and marks low. One would guess that the large majority of candidates have never had any one to show them how to do a paper, how to arrange and answer, how to impress an Examiner favourably as regards proportion, appearance, moral qualities, as well as mere knowledge. It goes without saying that the weakest point throughout is the power of exhibiting teaching qualities. Hardly a candidate has the foggiest notion how to put a fact before a child. But that perhaps only amounts to saying that hardly a candidate has been trained, which is a truism that perhaps has been sufficiently dwelt upon. But I rejoice to notice several attempts to get upon better lines; to admit the need of globes, blackboards, and practical demonstration; to proceed from the known objects of the neighbourhood to less known objects outside.

All this is hopeful: it does not go so far as to say that there is not far too large a proportion of terribly bad work. That managers may see that there is some justification in our hesitation to admit some of the candidates as permanently qualified teachers of English, I annex a few specimens taken at random. How candidates capable of such atrocities can have been allowed by managers to go up for the examination, or can have been employed as teachers of the English language, opens up a large question.

Judging from the few hopeful signs I have mentioned, I have great hopes that, if our new Geography Manual is out early next year, we may by degrees succeed in raising this unfortunate subject of Geography out of the slough on to firmer and better land. Last year I had no such hopes.

S. M. BURROWS.

3/7. "Important town of Europ are situated on large and important rivers. Because they are used on tarific (and it can be conducted very easily). Nearly all the towns in European countries are productive and for the purpose of carrying trade it does very good."

3/3. "Canterbury contains the St. Paul's Cathedral where the Kings of England are crowned. Lately our King Edward VII. also was crowned there."

3/3. "Singhapore: it is a chief town in Burma. Canterbury is a mountain."

3/6. "Railway is one of the greates advantages to men. By means of which we can reach a place in a short time. By looking at it the mental faculty of the people will be widened."

3/3. "Canterbury. Specially the place is noted for its Bishops: especially Archbishops."

3/4. "As I am village teacher I should always abide by things on land and water. Eel is an acquatic animal, so we have red snake in the land. Eel is unable to live without water, so red snake is unable to live without land. As I am teaching to a village school, we know that there are two parts within our sight, that is land and water. We have greater part of water than land; continents, islands, isthmus, capes are names given to the different parts of land, so we have oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs, straits in water as the land. On following day they were asked to give the description of a mango and at the same time they were asked to draw the shape of that, and then on another day they must be *taught cardinal points*."

Common Errors.

"What you call that place"?
"Make a boy to learn."
"I suppose" for "I hope."

No. 6.—SCHOOL GARDENS.

THE teacher of the Danowita school reports that, as previously notified, they exhibited fruits and vegetables in connection with the gardens of his and neighbouring schools on 22nd March. The Acting Director presided on the occasion. There were 93 prizes, which were gained by the boys of his own school as well as the boys of the Mugurugampola and Kumbaloluwa schools. The schools at Banduragoda, Pasyala, and Dorawaka also sent up exhibits, but gained no prizes. There was a large number of people present on the occasion; sixty-two different kinds of fruits and vegetables were exhibited in 485 lots. The cost of the Show was Rs. 200, of which a sum of Rs. 71·56 was recovered by the sale of vegetables.

The teacher annexes a copy of remarks entered in the Log Book by the Acting Director, and also a list of exhibits and names of the boys who presented them :—

Copy of Remarks referred to.

March 22, 1902.—Visited the school with Mr. Drieberg, Superintendent of School Gardens, and presided at a show of fruits and vegetables in connection with the gardens of this and neighbouring schools. The Mudaliyar of the korale was present, and the teachers of the following schools: Mugurugampola, Kumbaloluwa, Pasyala, Dorawaka, Banduragoda. Prizes were gained by boys of the Mugurugampola and Kumbaloluwa schools, as well as boys of the Danowita school. The show has been well attended. The teacher and all concerned deserve great credit for the way in which it has been carried out.—J. HARWARD, Acting Director of Public Instruction.

No. 7 (1).—SCHOOL TREATS AND PRIZES.

A school treat was held at Rambewa on the 7th October. This had been considered the best way of giving the children of the Province an opportunity of celebrating the Coronation of His Majesty the King Edward VII. Unfortunately, owing to the straggling character of the North-Central Province, it was impossible to choose any place to which all the schools could conveniently come. Rambewa was finally decided upon as being the most central point of the most populated district—that round Anuradhapura itself. Invitations were sent out some weeks before, and were accepted by the teachers of six schools, namely, Mahadiwulwewa, Kahatagasdigiliya, Tammannewa, Ratmalagahawewa, Kendewa, and Kebitigollewa. The Ratemahatmaya of Nuwaragam palata was instructed to make the necessary arrangements, and when I arrived at Rambewa on Sunday the 5th, all was in order to receive the 364 boys who were expected. Two long sheds, substantially built and excellently thatched, had been erected along the two sides of the village green. In the centre was a "stand." for European visitors from Anuradhapura. There was an ample "ring" round this "stand" for sports and races.

The children began to arrive under the charge of their teachers on the evening of Monday, and by 4 A.M. on Tuesday morning about 250 were assembled. By 8 A.M. the last of the 364 had arrived, the total number being exactly what had been expected four weeks before. An excellent open air kitchen had been erected by the Ratemahatmaya, and here early tea was made for the children: cakes, plantains, and tea were served out to them, and they evidently enjoyed it all, the provisions being plentiful and the serving wonderfully expeditious; there was "no waiting."

On the arrival of the Government Agent an inspection was held, and then the schools were led out one by one and drawn up before the "stand," where they were put through their drill by their teachers, and then through their recitation. The drill was very pleasing, and all the schools made a good show, but there was no doubt that the best form was shown by Kendewa and Kahatagasdigiliya. The latter were very well together and smart in all they did, and their exercises were very effective. The children seemed to enter into them with great gusto. The Kendewa boys were equally good in their way, but their numbers were greater, and one could understand that they could scarcely be so smart. What was chiefly striking was the vigour and evident appreciation of the children themselves, and the clear signs in all cases of careful teaching.

By this time there were in the "stand," besides the Government Agent and Mrs. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. MacBride, and Mr. Plant, and the recitation was heard. Each school recited the Coronation ode sent by the Director of Public Instruction. The number of singers varied, however. In the Ratmalagahawewa "choir" there were thirty boys, who sang heartily and knew their piece well, and no doubt their "harmonies" and execution were very good, though an English ear can scarcely judge fairly of Sinhalese "music." Kebitigollewa had a choir of twenty-five, but they were not very well together, though they knew the ode well. Kahatagasdigiliya had only a choir of four. But in all cases the singing went well, was the choir large or small, and all the singers knew their piece and seemed to enjoy singing it. The teachers had evidently taken great pains.

The morning finished with a display of "stick exercise" by some boys of Kebitigollewa. This exercise they did very well, and indeed they were practising it often at odd moments. The children had a mighty Homeric breakfast at 11 A.M. A curry with four dishes besides rice was no doubt as great a delicacy as they could have desired, and a very good and substantial curry had been prepared, including two goats. It was an interesting sight to see the children, neat and tidy, sitting on their mats along the sides of their sheds, with plantain leaves spread in front of them, waiting for their meal. This was also speedily served and speedily eaten, though the children found they could ask for more without being denied.

The afternoon was devoted to sports; unfortunately it began to rain as soon as the "400 yards championship" had been decided. However, the heats of all other events were decided in the commodious sheds, which afforded a course quite 80 yards long, and then, the rain ceasing, the finals came off, and the greasy pole was climbed. The sports included a "400 yards championship" event, a sack race, a Victoria Cross race, and a three-legged race. The system adopted was that of weeding out the champion of each school in heats, and letting the six champions struggle together in the final.

The sports were hugely enjoyed, and then followed the giving of prizes in money and the distribution of Coronation medals by Mrs. Booth. There was one girl among the 364 children, and she received a "gold" medal. The medals were evidently greatly prized, and were handed over by the boys for safety to their relatives, of whom many had come, or to their "Arachchi." Then the children had tea and cake; and preparations were made for their dinner. They were served at 8, and had a great feed, after which, thoroughly tired out, they all slept on their mats watched by their relatives. The Government Agent, going round at 9.30 with the Ratemahatmaya, found all asleep, and all provided with dry mats and clean straw, and generally very comfortable. They set off for their villages, cheerful and healthy-looking, early the next day.

There is no doubt that the whole affair went with a swing, and the children fully appreciated every bit of it. Even the rain could not spoil their enjoyment. This might with advantage be an annual affair, the centre being changed yearly, so that the whole Province might be worked through in a few years.

October 9, 1902. G. F. PLANT.

No. 7 (2).

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 852 A of 28th July, I have the honour to inform you that the prizes offered by Mr. Magdon Ismail, Member of the Municipal Council of Galle, were distributed on the following days :—

At Matara	...	...	...	...	7th August
At Galle...	...	...	...	...	10th August
At Weligama	...	...	...	...	30th August

Prizes were given for general proficiency, needlework, and good attendance. Mr. Ismail supplemented the original amount by a further donation of Rs. 25, as he wished to increase the number of prizes for attendance and needlework.

There was a goodly gathering of the respectable Moorish community at each function. Mr. Ismail attended every prize-giving with his little daughter and took an active part in the proceedings. At Matara the prizes were given away by Mrs. McLeod, and at the other two schools by Miss Ismail. The Chair was taken by the Inspector. Messrs. Blok and Welayden addressed the meeting, the latter giving a succinct account of the history of each school from its inception. Mr. Ismail himself made a forcible appeal to his countrymen to take a more genuine interest in matters educational ; he asked them to follow the example of their co-religionists in India, and called upon them to make strenuous efforts not to be left too far behind, in the race for life, by the other communities of Ceylon.

It is Mr. Ismail's intention to offer next year a prize to every girl who has made more than 100 attendances.

I have, &c.,

H. FERNANDO,
Acting Inspector.

No. 8.

The following tabular returns afford at a glance a summarized comparison of the figures of Government, Grant-in-Aid, and Unaided Schools (including Pansala Schools and Private Schools) since the year 1870 :—

Return of Schools presented for Examination.

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870 ...	156	8,726	—	—	229	8,201	—	—	385	16,927	—	—
1871 ...	180	10,449	1,723	—	314	19,416	11,215	—	494	29,865	12,938	—
1872 ...	200	10,852	403	—	402	25,443	6,027	—	602	36,295	6,430	—
1873 ...	241	11,598	746	—	528	32,954	7,151	—	769	44,192	7,897	—
1874 ...	243	11,719	121	—	595	35,559	2,965	—	838	47,278	3,086	—
1875 ...	276	12,776	1,057	—	654	41,343	5,784	—	930	54,199	6,921	—
1876 ...	301	15,115	2,339	—	697	45,422	4,079	—	998	60,537	6,338	—
1877 ...	329	15,677	562	—	730	47,142	1,720	—	1,059	62,819	2,282	—
1878 ...	356	17,896	2,219	—	772	49,854	2,712	—	1,128	67,750	4,931	—
1879 ...	372	19,120	1,224	—	814	55,944	6,090	—	1,186	75,064	7,314	—
1880 ...	369	21,294	2,174	—	833	59,820	3,876	—	1,202	81,114	6,050	—
1881 ...	398	23,626	2,332	—	839	61,131	1,311	—	1,237	84,757	3,643	—
1882 ...	421	26,597	2,971	—	832	62,842	1,711	—	1,253	89,439	4,682	—
1883 ...	437	27,656	1,059	—	836	61,374	—	1,468	1,273	89,030	—	409
1884 ...	431	27,677	21	—	814	59,776	—	1,598	1,245	87,453	—	1,577
1885 ...	417	26,624	—	1,053	819	57,320	—	2,456	1,236	83,944	—	3,509
1886 ...	425	29,653	3,029	—	849	57,955	635	—	1,274	87,608	3,664	—
1887 ...	440	32,565	2,912	—	899	52,995	5,040	—	1,339	95,560	7,952	—
1888 ...	438	35,948	3,383	—	919	66,400	3,405	—	1,357	102,348	6,788	—
1889 ...	440	39,026	3,078	—	938	69,483	3,083	—	1,378	108,509	6,161	—
1890 ...	436	40,290	1,264	—	984	73,698	4,215	—	1,420	113,988	5,479	—
1891 ...	436	41,746	1,456	—	971	74,855	1,157	—	1,407	116,601	2,613	—
1892 ...	453	42,190	444	—	1,024	82,637	7,782	—	1,477	124,827	8,226	—
1893 ...	456	41,680	—	510	1,005	81,598	—	1,039	1,461	123,278	—	1,549
1894 ...	468	44,366	2,686	—	1,042	86,968	5,370	—	1,510	131,334	8,056	—
1895 ...	477	44,252	—	144	1,096	90,229	3,261	—	1,573	134,481	3,147	—
1896 ...	474	44,538	286	—	1,130	94,400	4,171	—	1,604	138,938	4,457	—
1897 ...	474	45,113	575	—	1,172	102,485	8,085	—	1,646	147,598	8,660	—
1898 ...	479	46,279	1,166	—	1,220	103,951	1,466	—	1,699	150,230	2,632	—
1899 ...	489	47,482	1,203	—	1,263	111,145	7,194	—	1,752	158,627	8,397	—
1900 ...	500	48,642	1,160	—	1,328	120,751	9,606	—	1,828	169,393	10,766	—
1901 ...	503	53,834	5,192	—	1,407	129,427	8,676	—	1,910	183,261	13,868	—
1902 ...	515	59,512	5,678	—	1,424	129,891	464	—	1,939	189,403	6,142	—

Unaided Schools.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870 ...	279	6,838	—	—
1871 ...	635	8,490	1,652	—
1872 ...	365	9,435	945	—
1873 ...	393	11,935	2,500	—
1874 ...	329	9,929	—	2,006
1875 ...	317	10,246	317	—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1876	365	4,255	—	5,991
1877	244	5,407	1,152	—
1878	321	4,798	—	609
1879	697	6,898	2,100	—
1880	585	7,236	338	—
1881	645	8,874	1,638	—
1882	No return	—	—	—
1883	652	12,291	3,417	—
1884	560	13,265	974	—
1885	2,134	20,062	6,797	—
1886	2,126	22,956	2,894	—
1887	2,292	24,994	2,038	—
1888	2,427	28,823	3,829	—
1889	2,590	29,785	962	—
1890	2,617	32,464	2,679	—
1891	2,645	37,242	4,778	—
1892	2,395	33,631	—	3,611
1893	2,415	33,969	338	—
1894	2,408	32,576	—	1,393
1895	2,242	35,353	2,777	—
1896	2,268	36,720	1,367	—
1897	2,331	36,908	188	—
1898	2,330	34,805	—	2,103
1899	1,887	34,841	36	—
1900	2,089	38,881	4,040	—
1901	2,062	35,218	—	3,663
1902	1,753	37,004	1,786	—

No. 9 A.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR 1902.

Name of School.	Province	Mission.	Class.	Lump-sum Grant.	Result-payment Grant in Standards.	Capitation Grant.	Grant for Pupil Teachers.	Bonus to Teachers.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maradana boys'	Western	Wes.	English	—	616 0	680 0	—	—	1,296 0
Galle mixed	Southern	do.	do.	600 0	333 50	—	—	—	933 50
Galle Convent girls'	do.	R.C.	do.	—	844 50	1,100 0	—	—	1,944 50
Kandy boys'	Central	C.E.	do.	2,499 84	281 0	—	—	—	2,780 84
St. Joseph's boys'	Eastern	R.C.	do.	—	553 50	380 0	—	—	933 50
Kotahena girls'	Western	do.	A.-V.	—	664 50	970 0	30 0	—	1,664 50
Kandy girls'	Central	Wes.	do.	—	997 50	*	30 0	—	1,027 50
Badulla girls'	Uva	do.	do.	—	820 50	500 0	30 0	—	1,350 50
Nagoda girls'	Western	R.C.	Ver.	—	824 50	630 0	—	—	1,454 50
Pamunugama girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	581 50	420 0	—	—	1,001 50
Moratuwa girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	639 0	460 0	—	—	1,099 0
Wellawatta boys'	do.	Wes.	do.	—	151 0	470 0	—	—	621 0
Bolawalana girls'	do.	R.C.	do.	—	634 50	450 0	—	—	1,084 50
Duwa girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	456 0	400 0	—	—	856 0
Negombo girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	1,131 0	1,100 0	160 0	—	2,391 0
Andimulla girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	523 50	550 0	—	—	1,073 50
Pallansena girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	460 50	620 0	—	—	1,080 50
Maggona boys'	do.	do.	do.	—	994 0	940 0	—	—	1,934 0
St. Vincent's boys'	do.	do.	do.	—	965 0	540 0	55 0	—	1,560 0
Kegalla girls'	Sabaragamuwa	C.M.S.	do.	—	599 0	140 0	115 0	99 85	953 85
Kegalla girls'	do.	R.C.	do.	—	271 50	190 0	—	—	461 50
Jaffna Convent girls'	Northern	do.	do.	—	1,320 0	410 0	45 0	—	1,775 0
Colombogam boys'	do.	do.	do.	—	1,216 0	480 0	103 0	121 60	1,920 60
Tellippallai boys'	do.	Amer.	do.	—	995 0	610 0	77 0	99 50	1,781 50
Koddaimunai boys'	Eastern	Wes.	do.	—	1,232 0	290 0	—	123 20	1,645 20
Kalmunai boys'	do.	do.	do.	—	347 0	310 0	105 0	—	762 0
Patuwata boys'	Southern	C.M.S.	do.	—	441 0	420 0	30 0	—	891 0
Patuwata girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	282 0	510 0	—	—	792 0
Nupe mixed	do.	C.E.	do.	—	1,435 0	880 0	200 0	10 0	2,525 0
Kandy mixed	Central	C.M.S.	do.	—	590 0	390 0	—	—	980 0
Kandy Convent girls'	do.	R.C.	do.	—	274 0	1,170 0	—	—	1,444 0
Matale girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	460 0	760 0	50 0	—	1,270 0
Kurunégala girls'	North-Western	do.	do.	—	597 50	640 0	—	—	1,237 50
Chilaw mixed	do.	do.	do.	—	851 50	460 0	—	—	1,311 50
Wennappuwa girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	1,467 50	460 0	30 0	—	1,957 50
Anuradhapura boys'	North-Central	do.	do.	—	285 0	200 0	—	—	485 0
Total	—	—	—	3,099 84	25135 50	18,530 0	1,060 0	454 15	48279 49

* A sum of Rs. 550 on account of capitation grant was paid out of votes for 1903.

No. 9 B.—Industrial Schools.

[These figures represent the number presented for industrial examination, and not the number for whom grant has been paid. The Kandy and Galle Industrial Schools are not included in this list, as the pupils are not examined for a capitation grant.]

Name of School.	Province.	Mission.	Class.	Carpentry. Stage.				Shoe-making. Stage.				Print-ing. Stage.				Book-binding Stage.			Tailoring. Stage.				Blacksmiths' Work. Stage.					Lacemaking. Stage.					Cook-ing. Stage.			Dress-making. Stage.			Em-broidery. Stage.			Spinning. Stage.					Total.
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	
Maradana boys'	Western	Wesleyan	English	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	3	6	—	3	1	1	—	—	14	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
Galle Convent girls'	Southern	R.C.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	26	19	—	—	—	—	—	15	11	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	116
St. Joseph's boys'	Eastern	do.	do.	27	11	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Kotahena girls'	Western	do.	Anglo-Ver.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	15	19	—	—	—	2	—	7	5	5	8	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	97
Kandy girls'	Central	Wesleyan	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	23	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	55
Badulla girls'	Uva	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Nagoda girls'	Western	R.C.	Vernacular	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	4	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	66
Pamunugama girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	42
Moratuwa girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Wellawatta boys'	do.	Wesleyan	do.	4	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	5	5	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	4	2	1	51
Bolawalana girls'	do.	R.C.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Duwa girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	27	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Negombo girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	41	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	113
Andimulla girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	56
Pallansena girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	29	11	—	—	—	—	—	78
Maggona boys'	do.	do.	do.	26	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	6	1	—	17	1	2	13	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94
St. Vincent's boys'	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	4	—	7	2	10	7	7	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Kegalla girls'	Sabaragamuwa	C.M.S.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Kegalla girls'	do.	R.C.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Jaffna Convent girls'	Northern	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Colombogam boys'	do.	do.	do.	4	4	8	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
Tellippallai boys'	do.	American	do.	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	—	—	19	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
Koddaimunai boys'	Eastern	Wesleyan	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Kalmunai boys'	do.	do.	do.	21	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Patuwata boys'	Southern	C.M.S.	do.	11	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	—	1	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Patuwata girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	11	9	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Nupe mixed	do.	C. E.	do.	13	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
Kandy mixed	Central	C.M.S.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	39
Kandy Convent girls'	do.	R.C.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	17	7	5	12	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	119
Matale girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	23	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	76
Kurunegala girls'	North-Western	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	64
Chilaw mixed	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	46
Wennappuwa girls'	do.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	46
Anuradhapura boys'	North-Central	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Total	—	—	—	121	32	40	16	1	1	2	2	48	29	9	2	73	25	24	60	26	14	8	8	2	1	—	—	411	220	167	2	5	—	2	—	98	38	24	295	101	57	7	6	4	2	1	1,981

GENERAL TABLES.

The two following tables classify (*a*) the schools presented for examination during 1901 and 1902, together with the number of scholars on the list and the number in daily average attendance, under the heads English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular; (*b*) the number of scholars actually examined in each of the above classes of schools :—

Return classifying the Government and Grant-in-Aid Schools examined during 1901 and 1902 as English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular, showing the Number of Scholars on the List and the Number in Average Daily Attendance.

1901.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys on the List.	No. of Girls on the List.	Total No. of Boys and Girls on the List.	Total No. of Scholars in Average Attendance.
Government.					
English	3	479	22	501	392
English Primary and Middle	17	3,450	93	3,543	2,287
Vernacular	483	40,346	9,444	49,790	30,974
Grant-in-Aid.					
English	154	17,229	3,484	20,713	14,278
Anglo-Vernacular	17	18	1,254	1,272	944
Vernacular	1,236	71,564	35,878	107,442	64,403
Total	1,910	133,086	50,175	183,261	113,278
1902.					
Government.					
English	3	432	32	464	451
English on Vernacular Basis	17	3,681	32	3,713	2,479
Vernacular	495	44,457	10,878	55,335	35,306
Grant-in-Aid.					
English	159	17,213	3,713	20,926	14,950
Anglo-Vernacular	16	36	1,132	1,168	928
Vernacular	1,249	71,659	36,138	107,797	66,360
Total	1,939	137,478	51,925	189,403	120,474

Return showing the Number of Children actually presented for Examination in the above Classes of Schools.

In Government English Schools :—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Standard I.	12	13	17	12	5
Do. II.	9	7	5	11	3
Do. III.	7	6	6	3	5
Do. IV.	2	—	3	2	1
Do. V.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. VI.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. VII.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. VIII.	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30*	26*	31*	28*	14*

* These figures refer only to the Railway Girls' School, the Royal College and the Technical College not being examined by Inspectors.

In Government English Schools on Vernacular Basis :—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Standard I.	294	312	258	545	615
Do. II.	272	261	231	409	458
Do. III.	208	249	214	357	344
Do. IV.	125	183	173	229	301
Do. V.	74	92	92	168	173
Do. VI.	46	58	31	118	119
Do. VII.	22	41	18	23	67
Do. VIII.	12	6	11	32	24
Total	1,053	1,202	1,028	1,881	2,101

In Government Vernacular Schools:—

		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Standard	I.	7,276	7,379	7,706	8,238	9,136
Do.	II.	6,084	6,006	6,260	6,383	6,734
Do.	III.	4,086	4,171	4,213	4,244	4,621
Do.	IV.	2,462	2,439	2,381	2,540	2,697
Do.	V.	1,411	1,432	1,411	1,367	1,437
Do.	VI.	589	688	714	702	757
Do.	VII.	205	251	279	324	311
Do.	VIII.	89	84	99	96	139
	Total	22,202	22,450	23,063	23,894	25,832

In Grant-in-Aid English Schools:—

		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Standard	I.	1,190	1,327	1,440	1,948	1,957
Do.	II.	1,610	1,652	1,735	2,258	2,440
Do.	III.	1,545	1,624	1,747	2,008	2,267
Do.	IV.	1,316	1,403	1,478	1,812	1,886
Do.	V.	1,120	1,076	1,232	1,406	1,393
Do.	VI.	663	721	791	1,043	982
Do.	VII.	427	380	539	624	689
Do.	VIII.	274	274	302	380	382
	Total	8,145	8,457	9,264	11,479	11,996

In Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools:—

		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Standard	I.	93	71	93	76	105
Do.	II.	99	125	90	104	107
Do.	III.	100	124	107	99	111
Do.	IV.	118	98	122	116	118
Do.	V.	113	126	105	142	111
Do.	VI.	125	137	114	103	124
Do.	VII.	84	96	83	84	71
Do.	VIII.	68	70	76	68	58
	Total	800	847	790	792	805

In Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools:—

		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Standard	I.	16,915	16,208	18,058	19,340	19,346
Do.	II.	13,373	13,460	13,715	15,622	15,579
Do.	III.	9,373	9,804	9,557	11,180	11,808
Do.	IV.	5,843	6,171	6,974	7,333	7,491
Do.	V.	3,685	3,396	4,119	4,172	4,474
Do.	VI.	1,226	1,282	1,432	1,488	1,608
Do.	VII.	535	519	691	568	732
Do.	VIII.	278	221	348	324	306
	Total	51,228	51,061	54,894	60,027	61,344

Total:—

		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Standard	I.	25,780	25,310	27,572	30,159	31,164
Do.	II.	21,447	21,511	22,036	24,787	25,321
Do.	III.	15,319	15,978	15,844	17,891	19,156
Do.	IV.	9,866	10,294	11,131	12,032	12,494
Do.	V.	6,403	6,122	6,959	7,255	7,588
Do.	VI.	2,649	2,886	3,082	3,454	3,590
Do.	VII.	1,273	1,287	1,610	1,623	1,870
Do.	VIII.	721	655	836	900	909
	Total	83,458	84,043	89,070	98,101	102,092

The distribution of the above scholars under the heads Primary (*i.e.*, Standards I. to V.), Middle (*i.e.*, Standards VI. to VIII.), and High (*i.e.*, Specific Subjects, &c.) is as follows:—

	Primary.	Middle.	High.
English	9,943	2,053	633
English on Vernacular Basis and Anglo-Vernacular	2,457	463	11
Vernacular	83,323	3,853	386
Total	95,723	6,369	1,030

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

The geographical distribution of schools and scholars, Government, Grant-in-Aid, and Unaided, and the proportion of the population which is attending schools in each Province and in the whole of the Colony, will appear from the following table :—

	Western Province.		Central Province.		Northern Province.		Southern Province.		Eastern Province		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government.																				
English ...	3	464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	464
English on Vernacular Basis ...	7	1366	2	523	—	—	6	1446	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	378	17	3713
Vernacular ...	196	24382	66	7399	—	—	81	9208	4	157	37	4219	16	1618	12	924	83	7428	495	55335
Total ...	206	26212	68	7922	—	—	87	10654	4	157	37	4219	16	1618	12	924	85	7806	515	59512
Grant-in-Aid.																				
English ...	54	8883	28	2594	27	4328	26	2925	8	772	7	590	1	52	4	401	4	381	159	20926
Anglo-Vernacular ...	5	290	1	82	2	158	4	318	2	150	—	—	—	—	1	144	1	26	16	1168
Vernacular ...	392	44224	94	6617	350	24120	158	16987	125	5674	67	6522	12	673	23	1216	28	1764	1249	107797
Total ...	451	53397	123	9293	379	28606	188	20230	135	6596	74	7112	13	725	28	1761	33	2171	1424	129891
Unaided.																				
English ...	25	1893	6	209	3	151	5	189	3	93	4	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	2676
Anglo-Vernacular ...	15	732	19	1033	10	627	9	1099	—	—	3	74	1	56	—	—	1	5	58	3626
Vernacular ...	192	9134	251	2604	72	3038	245	3751	39	1245	369	1592	142	1142	15	379	40	331	1365	23216
Vernacular and Pali	2	25	1	35	—	—	2	6	—	—	2	54	3	15	—	—	—	—	10	135
Pali and Sanskrit ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	77	—	—	—	—	1	12	1	25	—	—	4	114
Pali ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19
Pali, Sanskrit, and Vernacular ...	5	296	—	—	—	—	6	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	480
Sanskrit ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50
Oriental Languages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	1	9
Medicine ...	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Koran ...	17	581	15	209	17	502	30	1068	50	1183	30	614	24	157	—	—	5	124	188	4438
Koran and Vernacular ...	7	390	2	36	1	33	1	45	8	225	6	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	801
Arabic ...	2	66	15	325	—	—	1	56	11	457	4	58	—	—	—	—	6	229	39	1191
Arabic and Vernacular ...	1	188	1	27	—	—	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	243
Total ...	267	13311	310	4478	103	4351	304	6572	111	3203	418	2605	171	1382	16	404	53	698	1753	37004
Grand Total ...	924	92920	501	21693	482	32957	579	37456	250	9956	529	13936	200	3725	56	3089	171	10675	3692	226407
Population ...	920683		622832		340936		566736		173602		353626		79110		186674		321755		3565954	
Proportion of children under instruction to population for 1902	1 in 10		1 in 29		1 in 10		1 in 15		1 in 17		1 in 25		1 in 21		1 in 60		1 in 30		1 in 16	

It should be added that of the 515 Government Schools, 378 are boys' schools, 109 are girls' schools, and 28 are mixed schools ; of the 1,424 Grant-in-Aid Schools, 332 are boys' schools, 323 are girls' schools, and 769 are mixed schools. . .

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

The following comparative table shows the number on the list and the average attendance of those Grant-in-Aid Schools which were examined in 1900, 1901, and 1902, classified according to their management :—

Management.	1900.			1901.			1902.		
	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.
American	129	9,455	5,947	132	9,886	6,479	130	9,693	6,151
Baptist	25	2,048	1,264	23	1,942	1,199	22	1,766	1,088
Buddhist	142	18,700	10,837	171	21,665	12,814	179	23,083	14,181
Church of England (C.M.S.) ...	170	11,375	6,077	246	16,354	8,159	245	16,300	9,858
Church of England (Diocesan)...	148	11,658	7,793	82	8,972	7,280	80	8,012	5,349
Private and Sivite ...	65	6,560	4,289	69	7,197	4,739	77	8,135	5,676
Presbyterian	2	347	240	2	362	283	2	370	273
Roman Catholic ...	336	36,118	20,049	356	36,933	24,101	363	38,130	24,983
Wesleyan	307	24,128	16,479	321	25,750	14,296	321	24,068	14,473
Mohammedan	4	362	199	5	366	275	5	334	206
Total ...	1,328	120,751	72,174	1,407	129,427	79,625	1,424	129,891	82,238

The growth or otherwise of the grant-in-aid system from its commencement in 1870 up to the end of 1902, and the average grants obtained by each school presented for examination, will be seen on reference to the following table. Grants upon all accounts, and not merely the ordinary result-payment grants for scholars. are as usual included in this table :—

Year.	Schools examined for Grant.	Number of Children in such Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.	Average Grant per School. Rs. c.
1870	299	8,201	34,355 0	150 0
1871	314	19,416	52,431 41	167 0
1872	402	25,443	82,497 60	205 21
1873	528	32,594	97,428 95	184 52
1874	595	35,559	104,959 41	176 40
1875	654	41,343	120,255 67	183 87
1876	697	45,422	129,099 15	185 22
1877	730	47,142	137,357 90	188 16
1878	772	49,854	143,680 57	186 11
1879	814	55,944	173,734 53	213 43
1880	833	59,820	185,747 71	222 98
1881	839	61,131	187,992 98	224 6
1882	832	62,842	176,465 82	212 10
1883	836	61,374	184,692 66	220 92
1884	814	59,776	174,533 52	214 41
1885	819	57,320	166,979 40	203 88
1886	849	57,955	181,033 51	213 24
1887	899	62,995	187,122 1	208 14
1888	919	66,400	187,192 84	203 69
1889	938	69,483	193,797 21	206 60
1890	984	73,698	202,015 8	205 29
1891	971	74,855	220,663 55	227 25
1892	1,024	82,637	221,788 48	216 58
1893	1,005	81,598	232,629 41	231 47
1894	1,042	86,968	259,021 92	248 58
1895	1,096	90,229	279,870 73	255 34
1896	1,130	94,490	311,016 73	275 23
1897	1,172	102,485	313,895 66	267 83
1898	1,220	103,951	338,567 80	277 51
1899	1,263	111,145	357,284 17	282 88
1900	1,328	120,751	386,709 54	291 19
1901	1,407	129,427	461,206 32	327 79
1902	1,424	129,891	497,953 63*	349 68

* Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 20,411·32 was paid from the votes for 1903.

The number of schools, of scholars on the list, and the daily average attendance in Government Primary and Middle Schools will be seen from the following table :—

Name.	1901.			1902.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.
Boys' English on Vernacular Basis	16	3,483	2,249	16	3,662	2,444
Boys' Vernacular ...	349	37,015	23,307	359	41,275	26,501
Girls' English Primary ...	1	60	38	1	51	35
Girls' Vernacular ...	103	8,636	5,284	108	9,944	6,279
Mixed Vernacular ...	31	4,139	2,383	28	4,116	2,526
Total ...	500	53,333	33,261	512	59,048	37,785

NEW SCHOOLS.

The following Government Vernacular Schools were opened during the year 1902 :—

Western Province.
Widiyagoda boys'

Central Province.
Uduwa boys'

Southern Province.
Amugoda boys'
Gonagala girls'
Mawella boys'
Tangalla Mohammedan mixed

North-Western Province.
Ehetuwewa girls'
Kudiruppu boys'

North-Central Province.
Kapugollewa boys'
Hammillewewa boys'

Province of Uva.
Kotabowa boys'

Province of Sabaragamuwa.
Kalawara girls'
Hatella boys'
Imbulpe girls'
Urawela boys'

The following Government Vernacular Schools were closed during the year 1902 :—

Western Province.
Hunupitiya girls'

Central Province.
Pattiyagama boys'

North-Western Province.
Kandamunai boys'

Province of Sabaragamuwa.
Kalawana girls'
Kolonna girls'
Mahawalatenna girls'

The following Grant-in-Aid Schools were closed during the year 1902 :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Siduwa training boys'	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Maputugala girls'	do.	C.M.S.
Siyambalagoda girls'	do.	do.
Wataddora girls'	do.	Buddhist
Dompe boys'	do.	Baptist
Nedagamuwa girls'	do.	Wesleyan

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Moncreiff estate mixed Tamil	Vernacular	C.M.S.
Digana girls'	do.	Buddhist
Bembiya (Pitawela) boys	do.	do.
Urugala boys'	do.	C.M.S.
Kahagala mixed	do.	Wesleyan
Maturata girls'	do.	Buddhist
Pilimatalawa boys' (night)	do.	C.M.S.
Galagedara girls'	do.	Buddhist

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Elephant pass (itinerant) mixed (C)	Vernacular	C.M.S.
Kidavettitoppur mixed (C)	do.	do.
Vakarai Vellianimada mixed (C)	do.	Roman Catholic
Kannankuda (night) boys'	do.	Private
Suthumalai boys' (night)	do.	do.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle Fort girls'	English	Church of England
Weliwitiya girls'	Vernacular	C.M.S.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Uppadai (night) boys'	Vernacular	Roman Catholic

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Weuda girls' (C)	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Hewana mixed (C)	do.	do.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Periyakulama boys	Vernacular	C.M.S.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Karadupana girls'	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Manikkawa mixed	do.	Buddhist

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Lunugala girls'	Vernacular	Wesleyan
Haputalegama mixed	do.	do.

The following Grant-in-Aid Schools were registered during the year 1902 :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Bambalapitiya girls'	English	Presbyterian.
Tebuwana mixed	Vernacular	Buddhist
Dompe boys'	do.	do.
Medagama girls'	do.	do.
Udumulla boys'	do.	C.M.S.
Medamulla girls'	do.	Buddhist
Polwatta girls'	do.	do.
Kananke boys'	do.	do.
Henpitagedara mixed	do.	do.
Padukka mixed	do.	do.
Madrasathul Hamidiah boys'	do.	Mohammedan
Milleniya boys'	do.	Buddhist
Kaluwamodara girls'	do.	Private
Pelapolwatta mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Welikala girls'	do.	Buddhist
Belmont street Tamil	do.	Wesleyan

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

St. Paul's girls' college, Kandy	English	Church of England
Midlands estate boys' (night)	Vernacular	C.M.S.
Illagolla mixed	do.	do.
Kiyulgama mixed	do.	do.
Attaregama mixed	do.	do.
Dunuwila mixed	do.	do.
Puwakgahakandura girls'	do.	do.
Strathdon estate mixed	do.	Wesleyan
Madawela mixed	do.	C.M.S.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Pandetiruppu boys'	English	Roman Catholic
Punnalai Kadduwan south boys'	do.	Private
Jaffna Christ Church girls'	do.	Church of England
Serukandal mixed	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Sandirippu mixed	do.	Private
Candrodai mixed	do.	Sivite
Alevatty girls'	do.	Church of England
Kurunpeddi	do.	Sivite
Suthumalai north mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Rugam mixed	do.	do.
Kopai north (night)	do.	C.M.S.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Alpitiya mixed	Vernacular	Buddhist
Mirissa girls'	do.	do.
Baddegama boys'	do.	Wesleyan
Kömmala Wadumulla girls	do.	Buddhist
Henatota boys'	do.	Private
Kananke boys'	do.	Wesleyan
Hinatigala mixed	do.	Buddhist

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Trincomalee St. Mary's girls'	English	Roman Catholic
Lonkelli mixed	Vernacular	Wesleyan
Chenaikudiyirippu mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Trincomalee St. F. Xavier's mixed	do.	do.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Toduwawa mixed	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's mixed	do.	do.
Maholawa mixed	do.	do.
Mundel mixed	do.	do.
Mawila mixed	do	do.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Palugama girls'	Vernacular	Wesleyan

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Nagastenna boys'	Vernacular	Buddhist

VERNACULAR AND ANGLO-VERNACULAR GIRLS' AND BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOLS, 1902.

Name.	Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular.	Mission.	Manager.	Number examined.	Grants earned, including Bonus and Industrial Grants.	Grant per Head.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Borella girls' ...	A.-V.	C.M.S.	Rev. W. J. Hannan	34	665 0	19 55
Borella Musæus and Orphanage girls' ..	do.	Buddhist	Mr. P. de Abrew	47	573 0	12 19
Kotahena girls' ...	do.	R.C.	Rev. E. Sergent	45	1,664 50	36 98
Maradana girls' ...	do.	Baptist	Mr. S. de Saram	31	757 0	24 41
Moratuwa girls' ...	V.	R.C.	Rev. E. Sergent	70	1,099 0	15 70
Kotte girls' ...	A.-V.	C.M.S	,, J. W. Balding	74	1,947 50	26 37
Wellawatta boys' ...	V.	Wesleyan	,, J. S. Corlett	16	621 0	38 81
Negombo girls' ...	do.	R.C.	,, E. Sergent	158	2,391 0	15 13
St. Vincent's boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	58	1,560 0	26 89
Kegalla girls' ...	A.-V.	C.M.S.	,, S. M. Simmons	21	486 0	23 14
Jaffna girls' ...	do.	Wesleyan	,, E. M. Weaver	77	1,483 50	19 26
Jaffna Convent girls' ...	V.	R.C.	,, J. B. Poulain	69	1,775 0	25 72
Nallur girls' ...	do.	C.M.S.	,, J. I. Pickford	55	1,397 90	25 41
Uduvil girls' ...	do.	American	,, T. B. Scott	93	2,030 0	21 82
Uduppiddi girls' ...	do.	do.	,, G. G. Brown	48	1,086 0	22 62
Point Pedro girls' ...	A.-V.	Wesleyan	,, E. M. Weaver	58	913 50	15 75
Trincomalee girls' ...	do.	do.	,, G. B. Robson	50	558 50	11 17
Puliyantivu girls' ...	do.	do.	,, A. E. Restarick	54	1,127 0	20 87
Kalmunai boys' ...	V.	do.	,, G. Leese	44	762 0	17 31
Kalmunai girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	58	1,058 60	18 25
Richmond Hill girls' ...	A.-V.	do.	,, E. A. Prince	92	943 50	10 25
Baddegama girls' ...	do.	C.M.S.	,, H. E. Heinekey	46	1,221 0	27 41
Buona Vista girls' ...	do.	C.E.	,, M. J. Burrows	25	374 0	14 96
Meddewatta girls' ...	do.	Wesleyan	,, H. Long	36	580 50	16 12
Kandy girls' ...	do.	do.	,, T. W. Bray	52	1,027 50*	30 33
Kandy Convent girls' ...	V.	R.C.	,, D. B. Beckmeyer	36	1,444 0	40 11
Matale girls' ...	do.	do.	,, P. Fernando	46	1,270 0	27 60
Kurunegala girls' ...	do.	do.	,, E. Sergent	57	1,237 50	21 71
Vennappuwa girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	161	1,957 50	12 15
Badulla girls' ...	A.-V.	Wesleyan	,, R. C. Oliver	74	1,350 50	18 25

* Also a sum of Rs. 550 on account of industrial grants was paid out of votes for 1903.

TRAINING SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The following return, giving figures for the last six years, shows the number of Government teachers who are trained or certificated :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
a Certificated Teachers trained at the old Normal School...	157	136	128	128	128	122
b Teachers not so trained, but who have passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination { Males...	266	267	296	281	305	311
{ Females	97	102	95	118	112	119
(*c*) Uncertificated Teachers	44	52	58	60	63	59
(*d*) Agricultural Instructors and Teachers trained in the new Training Classes	60	59	54	66	65	63
Total ...	624	616	631	653	673	674

GRANT-IN-AID TRAINING SCHOOLS.

A useful work on a small scale is also done by the Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Training Schools. The following table shows the result of their first and second year examinations held in 1902 :—

Training School.	Management.	Number of Scholars who have passed their First Year's Examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 100 (male) or Rs. 125 (female) each.	Number of Scholars who have passed their Second Year's Examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 150 (male) or Rs. 175 (female) each.
Kotte boys'	C.M.S.	2	4
Richmond Hill boys'	Wesleyan	2	—
Tellippalai boys'	American	4	5
Uduvil girls'	do.	3	3
Kopay boys'	C.M.S.	1	3
Nellore girls'	do.	1	—
Colombogam boys'	Roman Catholic	3	1
Kodamunai boys'	Wesleyan	1	—
Nupe boys'	Diocesan	—	1
Jaffna Vembadi boys'	Wesleyan	2	4
Gampola boys'	Buddhist	2	—
Maggona boys'	Roman Catholic	4	1
Siduwa boys'	do.	5	—
	Total ...	30	22

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF TEACHERS OF GRANT-IN-AID ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the results of the examination for certificates for teachers in Grant-in-Aid English Schools during 1902 :—

		Number presented.	Number passed.			Number presented.	Number passed.
Second Class ...	Males ...	35 ...	26	Third Class ...	Males ...	83 ...	43
Do. ...	Females ...	6 ...	6	Do. ...	Females ...	9 ...	8

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF TEACHERS OF GRANT-IN-AID VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the results of the examination for certificates for teachers in Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools during 1902 :—

		Number Examined.	Number passed.			Number Examined.	Number passed.
Third Class (Tamil) ...	Males ...	13 ...	—	Second Class (Tamil) ...	Males ...	9 ...	2
Do. (Sinhalese) ...	Males ...	144 ...	18	Do. (Sinhalese) ...	Males ...	67 ...	32
	Females ...	24 ...	2		Females ...	2 ...	1

The number of Grant-in-Aid Schools is 1,424, and the rule forbidding payments of grants to schools taught by uncertificated or unlicensed head teachers applies only to Vernacular Boys' and Mixed Schools, of which there are 1,101.

EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.

500 copies printed in 1902. 15 complimentary copies were issued to lecturers and 64 copies sold in 1902.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The following books were issued by the Department during the course of the year :—

Title of Books.	Editions printed.	No. of Copies printed.	No. of Thousands already reached.
Sinhalese First Book of Lessons by Mudaliyar Simon de Silva	43rd ...	60,000 ...	327th
Do. 1st Standard Reader by do. ...	30th ...	20,000 ...	149th
Do. 2nd do. by A. van Cuylenburg, Esq. ...	22nd ...	10,000 ...	110th
Do. 3rd do. by Mudaliyar Simon de Silva ...	37th ...	7,500 ...	77th
Do. 4th do. do. ...	13th ...	6,000 ...	42nd
Do. 5th do. do. ...	37th ...	3,000 ...	28th
Do. 6th do. do. ...	9th ...	2,000 ...	13th
Do. 7th do. do. ...	14th ...	500 ...	7th
Do. History of Ceylon do. ...	4th ...	1,000 ...	6th
Do. Domestic Economy do. ...	3rd ...	500 ...	1st
Do. Sanitary Catechism by Dr. Perry, P.C.M.O. ...	4th ...	25,000 ...	41st
Sinhalese and English Grammar and Exercise Book by Mudaliyar Simon de Silva	5th ...	1,000 ...	5th
Sinhalese History of England	1st ...	1,000 ...	1st
English, The Art of Teaching	1st ...	500 ...	—
Illustrated Syllabus of the course of Instruction in Drawing	— ...	1,982 ...	—

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The usual statistics as regards the libraries subsidized by Government in the provincial towns are appended :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Royal Asiatic Society ...	500	0	Hambantota Book Club ...	100	0
Colombo Pettah Library ...	500	0	Trincomalee Pettah Library ...	150	0
Negombo Book Club ...	100	0	Batticaloa Library ...	150	0
Kalutara Reading Room ...	100	0	Kurunegala Reading Room ...	150	0
Kandy Central Town Library	300	0	Puttalam Reading Room ...	150	0
Matale Library ...	100	0	Chilaw Library ...	100	0
Nuwara Eliya Town Library	100	0	Anuradhapura Reading Club ...	100	0
Jaffna Library ...	200	0	Badulla Library ...	180	0
Vavuniya Reading Club ...	120	0	Ratnapura Book Club ...	100	0
Mannar Reading Room ...	100	0			
Galle Reading Room ...	200	0	Total ...	3,650	0
Matara Reading Room ...	150	0			

Provincial Distribution of Scholars in Government English and Vernacular Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction, 1902.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the Day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.				Number examined.	Average Daily Attendance for 12 Months preceding the Month fixed for Examination.	Nationality.									Religion.								
														Sinhalese.		Tamil.													
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.	Middle: Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary: Standards I. to V.	Alphabet Class.			English.	European Descendants.	Low-country.	Kandyans.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western ...	206	19,430	6,782	26,212	6,748	4	988	11,698	6,773	19,463	17,302	7	161	25,470	199	70	2	5	284	14	152	67	66	528	39	302	47	25,008	3
Central ...	68	7,192	730	7,922	1,598	—	179	3,699	2,446	6,324	5,001	—	6	824	6,719	24	—	74	260	15	10	—	3	53	2	336	20	7,497	1
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southern ...	87	8,368	2,286	10,654	2,132	—	223	5,060	3,239	8,522	6,790	—	—	10,229	1	—	3	11	410	—	1	—	3	6	—	421	3	10,220	
Eastern ...	4	147	10	157	13	—	4	94	46	144	92	—	—	27	—	33	—	38	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	33	27	—
North-Western ...	37	3,877	342	4,219	905	—	24	1,839	1,451	3,314	2,601	—	—	1,109	3,082	2	—	3	20	3	—	—	—	139	—	23	—	4,057	—
North-Central ...	16	1,530	88	1,618	334	—	22	765	497	1,284	985	—	—	20	1,593	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	1,609	—
Uva ...	12	868	56	924	241	—	8	379	296	683	565	—	—	117	627	3	115	3	59	—	—	—	—	10	4	62	112	736	
Sabaragamuwa ...	85	7,158	648	7,806	1,785	—	140	3,744	2,137	6,021	4,900	—	—	399	7,342	10	1	4	50	—	2	—	3	53	5	54	3	7,686	4
Total ...	515	48,570	10,942	59,512	13,757	4	1,588	27,278	16,885	45,755	38,236	7	167	38,195	19,563	146	121	139	1142	32	165	67	75	793	50	1,296	222	56,840	8

Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction, 1902.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the Day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.				Number examined.	Average Daily Attendance for 12 Months preceding Month fixed for Examination.	NATIONALITY.									RELIGION.								
														Sinhalese.		Tamil.													
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.	Middle : Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary : Standards I. to V.	Alphabet Class.			English.	European Descendants.	Kandyans.	Low-country.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western ...	—	32935	20462	53397	23012	306	2868	27211	214	30599	33796	97	1767	163	47079	2476	599	161	382	139	2501	223	1858	20157	269	641	645	26533	36
Central ...	—	7048	2245	9293	4520	27	505	4241	—	4773	6030	64	531	3675	2509	476	1509	210	512	50	667	44	157	1095	40	703	1525	5293	12
Northern ...	—	21138	7468	28606	9571	83	1027	17925	—	19035	18621	1	99	3	2	27906	213	6	139	5	359	12	435	4983	739	193	21571	82	—
Southern ...	—	14460	5770	20230	10028	41	740	9384	82	10247	11994	14	397	31	19176	75	12	61	174	8	486	39	310	416	9	239	114	18335	—
Eastern ...	—	5112	1484	6596	2193	21	202	4180	—	4403	4549	6	160	4	36	6458	124	40	517	43	53	—	323	753	—	558	5660	21	20
North-Western ...	—	4791	2321	7112	3043	—	195	3874	—	4069	4459	5	89	1208	4860	794	42	43	46	23	181	3	13	4556	10	117	79	2151	—
North-Central ...	—	622	103	725	445	—	10	270	—	280	392	—	4	509	54	128	10	2	25	—	6	—	—	58	—	26	104	538	—
Uva ...	—	1254	507	1761	943	1	34	783	—	818	1044	—	80	1002	362	60	154	50	46	6	90	1	51	89	10	97	135	1287	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	1548	623	2171	1123	—	49	999	3	1051	1353	—	34	1360	631	16	76	10	50	3	77	1	11	334	5	62	62	1628	—
Total ...	—	88908	40983	129891	54616	479	5630	68867	299	75275	82238	187	3161	7955	74709	38389	2739	583	1891	277	4420	323	3158	32441	1082	2636	29895	55868	68

Grant-in-Aid English Schools, 1902.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	6 ...	3,876 50
Buddhist	17 ..	8,493 82
Church of England (C.M.S.)	17 ..	10,082 0
Do. (Diocesan)	30 ...	14,192 0
Private and Sivite	18 ...	16,647 0
Presbyterian	2 ...	1,792 0
Roman Catholic	37 ...	19,876 0
Wesleyan	29 ...	16,637 0
Mohammedan	3 ...	330 50
	159	91,926 82
Cambridge Local	...	1,187 50
		93,114 32*

* This sum does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 4,097; three lump-sum grants, Rs. 3,799·68; and industrial grants, Rs. 2,160.

Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 1902.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
Baptist	1 ...	757 0
Buddhist	1 ...	573 0
Church of England (C.M.S.)	4 ...	4,259 50
Do. (Diocesan)	1 ...	374 0
Roman Catholic	1 ...	664 50
Wesleyan	8 ...	6,983 50
	16	13,611 50
Bonus to Teacher	...	10 0
		13,621 50*

* This sum does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 581; industrial grants, Rs. 1,470; and one lump-sum grant, Rs. 900.

Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools, 1902.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	124 ...	33,703 37
Baptist	21 ...	4,158 0
Buddhist	161 ...	51,205 25
Church of England (C.M.S.)	224 ...	39,409 75
Do. (Diocesan)	49 ...	13,772 50
Private and Sivite	59 ...	14,782 0
Roman Catholic	325 ...	121,551 51
Wesleyan	284 ...	51,602 26
Mohammedan	2 ...	169 0
	1,249	330,353 64
Bonus to Teachers	...	4,690 17
		335,043 81*

* This sum does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 7,855; industrial grants, Rs. 14,900; and training school grants, Rs. 6,475.

Grant-in-Aid English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools examined during 1902.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	130 ...	37,579 87
Baptist	22 ...	4,915 0
Buddhist	179 ...	60,272 7
Church of England (C.M.S.)	245 ...	53,751 25
Do. (Diocesan	80 ...	28,338 50
Private and Sivite	77 ...	31,429 0
Presbyterian	2 ...	1,792 0
Roman Catholic	363 ...	142,092 1
Wesleyan	321 ...	75,222 76
Mohammedan	5 ...	499 50
	1,424	435,891 96
Cambridge Local	...	1,187 50
Bonus to Teachers	...	4,700 17
		441,779 63*

* This sum does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 12,533; four lump-sum grants, Rs. 4,699·68; industrial grants, Rs. 18,530; and training school grants, Rs. 6,475.

Statement showing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction from 1874 to 1902.

Year.	Government Boys' English Schools.		Government Boys' English Schools on Vernacular Basis.		Government Boys' Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' English Schools.		Government Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' Vernacular Schools.		Grant-in-Aid Schools.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1874	12	945	30	1,545	169	7,886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35,559	838	45,278
1875	12	890	33	1,644	191	8,572	4	304	7	199	29	1,167	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876	12	970	32	1,622	212	10,687	4	281	7	220	34	1,335	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877	13	998	30	1,586	239	11,189	5	324	7	159	35	1,421	730	47,142	1,059	62,819
1878	14	1,131	29	1,418	255	12,899	6	364	5	129	47	2,955	772	49,854	1,128	67,750
1879	14	1,151	28	1,618	262	13,497	7	446	5	126	56	2,282	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880	13	1,165	26	1,735	262	15,093	7	506	5	136	56	2,659	833	59,820	1,202	81,114
1881	16	1,326	23	1,922	276	15,865	10	650	2	156	71	3,707	839	61,131	1,237	84,757
1882	18	1,526	22	2,309	295	17,948	9	612	2	146	75	4,056	832	62,842	1,253	89,439
1883	17	1,504	23	2,401	304	18,529	9	652	2	160	82	4,410	836	61,374	1,273	89,030
1884	15	1,344	22	2,278	301	18,932	9	599	2	145	82	4,379	814	59,776	1,245	87,453
1885	3	384	23	2,179	306	19,513	—	—	3	241	82	4,307	856	58,918	1,283	85,542
1886	3	372	23	2,562	318	22,103	—	—	3	257	78	4,359	904	59,863	1,329	89,516
1887	3	333	22	2,399	334	24,929	—	—	3	291	78	4,613	899	62,995	1,339	95,560
1888	3	319	22	2,874	333	27,581	—	—	3	294	77	4,880	919	66,400	1,357	102,348
1889	2	333	13	1,753	352	31,743	1	65	—	—	72	5,132	938	69,483	1,378	108,509
1890	2	323	11	1,540	351	33,140	1	62	—	—	71	5,225	984	73,698	1,420	113,988
1891	2	363	11	1,647	349	33,988	1	76	—	—	73	5,672	971	74,855	1,407	116,601
1892	2	312	11	1,706	364	34,314	1	70	—	—	75	5,788	1,024	82,637	1,477	124,827
1893	3	393	11	1,785	360	33,192	1	76	—	—	81	6,234	1,005	81,598	1,461	123,278
1894	3	434	11	1,761	370	35,692	1	59	—	—	83	6,420	1,042	86,968	1,510	131,334
1895	3	414	11	1,623	376	35,613	1	70	—	—	86	6,532	1,096	90,229	1,573	134,481
1896	3	354	9	1,454	376	36,442	1	90	—	—	85	6,198	1,130	94,400	1,604	138,938
1897	3	353	7	1,521	376	36,430	1	54	—	—	87	6,755	1,172	102,485	1,646	147,598
1898	3	381	8	1,731	376	37,055	1	52	—	—	91	7,060	1,220	103,951	1,699	150,230
1899	3	436	10	2,034	380	37,628	1	47	—	—	95	7,337	1,263	111,145	1,752	158,627
1900	3	419	12	2,355	383	38,281	1	66	—	—	101	7,521	1,328	120,751	1,828	169,393
1901	3	501	16	3,483	380	41,154	1	60	—	—	103	8,636	1,407	129,427	1,910	183,261
1902	3	464	16	3,662	387	45,391	1	51	—	—	108	9,944	1,424	129,891	1,939	189,403

Abstract of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools for 1902.

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.			Charges.								Cost of educating each Pupil.		
				Fees.	Stationery.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Result Payments.	Stationery.	Books.	Furniture.	Sundries.	Total.	Gross Cost.	By Receipts.	Nett Cost to Government.
Boys'.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Royal College ...	1	299	281	20,135 0	—	20,135 0	40,568 2	—	—	250 28	213 30	84 0	2,467 53	43,583 13	145 76	67 34	78 42
Technical College ...	1	165	170	5,757 50	1,814 55	7,572 5	29,432 6	—	—	—	—	—	9,655 38	39,087 44	236 89	45 89	191 0
Training College ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	957 70	—	—	—	1 0	337 2	111 61	1,407 33	—	—	—
English on Vernacular Basis ...	—	3,662	2,444	1,917 0	—	1,917 0	22,972 52	1,474 92	782 40	81 8	207 65	135 41	132 71	25,786 69	7 4	0 52	6 52
Vernacular ...	—	45,331	28,994	—	61 29	61 29	142,725 18	25,069 39	5,483 55	1,221 44	1,713 85	2,957 60	924 71	180,095 72	3 97	—	3 97
Total Boys' ...	3	49,457	31,879	27,809 50	1,875 84	29,685 34	236,655 48	26,544 31	6,265 95	1,552 80	2,135 80	3,514 3	13,291 94	289,960 31	5 86	0 60	5 26
Girls'.																	
English on Vernacular Basis ...	1	51	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 65	3 75	—	—	6 40	0 12	—	0 12
Vernacular ...	—	10,004	6,312	—	—	—	31,446 24	4,462 71	499 20	251 64	435 3	440 34	575 82	38,110 98	3 80	—	3 80
Total Girls' ...	1	10,055	6,347	—	—	—	31,446 24	4,462 71	499 20	254 29	438 78	440 34	575 82	38,117 38	3 79	—	3 79
Grand Total ...	4	59,512	38,236	27,809 50	1,875 84	29,685 34	268,101 72	31,007 32	6,765 15	1,807 9	2,574 58	3,954 37	13,867 76	328,077 69	5 51	0 49	5 2

Abstract of Cost and State of the several Classes of Grant-in-Aid Schools for 1902.

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Government Expenditure.	Gross Cost to Government of educating each Pupil.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English	159	20,926	14,950	111,819 50	5 50
Anglo-Vernacular	16	1,168	928	17,205 0	14 73
Vernacular	1,249	107,797	66,360	368,929 13	3 42
Total ...	1,424	129,891	82,238	497,953 63*	3 83

* Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 20,411·32 was paid out of votes for 1903.

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, April 29, 1903.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director.

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1902.

1.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

THE year 1902 shows a slight decrease in registration business compared with 1901, but compares favourably with any previous year, except 1896, when, as I have explained in previous reports, owing to special steps taken by the Department, a large number of deeds that had escaped registration in previous years was registered in addition to current deeds.

2. The number of deeds registered in 1902 was 83,181, involving 135,166 registration entries (each of which represents a separate property). A comparison of these figures with those of previous years gives the following results :—

	Deeds.		Entries.	
	Increase or Decrease.*		Increase or Decrease.*	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1901 ...	—596	—·7	—713	—·5
1900 ...	744	·9	1,128	—·8
1899 ...	4,308	5	6,002	5
1898 ...	6,336	·8	9,163	7
1897 ...	1,200	1	128	·09
1896 ...	5,177	—6	—8,295	—6
1895 ...	12,409	18	20,663	18
1885-94 ...	33,177	66	55,110	·69
1875-84 ...	43,297	109	69,736	107

* The minus mark denotes decrease.

3. The total value of stamp duty levied during the year under the Registration Ordinance (including the duty on applications and copies) was Rs. 223,844, against Rs. 228,011 in 1901 (a fall of 1 per cent.), against Rs. 216,462 in 1900 (a rise of 3 per cent.), against Rs. 221,036 in 1899 (a rise of 1 per cent.), against Rs. 235,323 in 1898 (a fall of 4 per cent.), against Rs. 238,058 in 1897 (a fall of 5 per cent.).

4. Tables III., IV., and V. in the Appendix show in detail the number and description of the deeds registered and the value of the stamps levied in each Land Registry Office in 1902.

5. Of 82,594 deeds affecting immovable property, 40,795, or almost half the number, bore registration stamps of the value of Re. 1, which is the duty on transactions affecting a single land not exceeding Rs. 100 in value; 5,821 bore stamps of Re. 1·25, 1,747 of Re. 1·50, 800 of Re. 1·75, 212 of Rs. 2·25, 65 of Rs. 2·75, 39 of Rs. 3·25, 9 of Rs. 3·75, 4 of Rs. 4·25, 7 of Rs. 4·75, 1 of Rs. 5·25, and 2 of Rs. 6·25; a total of 8,707 representing approximately the number of deeds of the value of Rs. 100 and under, each dealing with more than one land, and therefore charged more than Re. 1.

6. Thus, about 49,502 or 60 per cent. of the total number of deeds represent transactions of the value of Rs. 100 and under, 31,252 or 38 per cent. were of higher value, and 1,840 or 2 per cent. were registered free of duty, being deeds in favour of the Crown, Fiscals' seizures, &c.

7. The average registration duty on a deed was Rs. 2·43 in 1902, against Rs. 2·50 in 1901, Rs. 2·31 in 1900, Rs. 2·46 in 1899, Rs. 2·76 in 1898, Rs. 2·63 in 1897, Rs. 2·56 in 1896, and Rs. 2·33 in 1895.

8. The highest registration duty levied on a single deed was Rs. 1,836. This was on a mortgage bond registered in the Colombo Office securing a sum of Rs. 1,807,058. The two next most valuable deeds were registered in Kandy, yielding Rs. 1,147 and Rs. 610 respectively, and were of the value of Rs. 410,601 and Rs. 601,174, the former affecting 728 allotments of lands and the latter 17.

9. Of deeds yielding a duty of Rs. 100 and upwards, forty-one were registered throughout the Island, viz., nine in Colombo with duty ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 316, sixteen in Kandy with duty ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 365, three in Kurunegala with duty ranging from Rs. 111 to Rs. 141, three in Kegalla with duty ranging from Rs. 170 to Rs. 218, two in Badulla with duty of Rs. 130 and Rs. 355, two in Galle with duty of Rs. 100 and Rs. 142, two in Chilaw with duty of Rs. 140 and Rs. 342, two in Batticaloa with duty of Rs. 100 and Rs. 120, and two in Negombo with duty of Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

10. Of 82,594 deeds affecting immovable property, 42,055 or 51 per cent. (against 55 per cent. in 1901) were conveyances by sale and gift, 25,677 or 31 per cent. (against 32 per cent. in 1901) mortgages, 4,130 or 5 per cent. (same percentage as in 1901) leases, and the remainder 10,732 or 13 per cent. (against 870 in 1901) were deeds of other description.

11. The deeds affecting movable property numbered 567, which is ·6 per cent. of the total number of deeds registered, against 656 or ·7 per cent. in 1901. 315 were bills of sale, 145 mortgages, and the remaining 107 were instruments of other description.

12. Twenty powers of attorney were registered under the Ordinance No. 4 of 1902, which came into operation in the latter part of the year, and the stamp duty recovered was Rs. 50.

13. The total value of all the registered transactions was Rs. 53,312,698 in 1902, against Rs. 61,642,521 in 1901, a decrease of Rs. 8,329,823 or 13 per cent., which occurred chiefly in Chilaw, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, and Kurunegala.

14. The value of transfers by sale, gift, &c., and registered in 1902 was Rs. 22,469,097, against Rs. 24,336,897 in 1901, a decrease of about two millions, or 7 per cent.

15. The amount secured by mortgages registered in 1902 (affecting immovable as well as movable property) was Rs. 19,339,425, against Rs. 25,058,969 in 1901, a decrease of about six million rupees, or 23 per cent., on 1901.

16. The value of other deeds registered in 1902 was Rs. 11,504,174, against Rs. 12,246,654, a decrease of Rs. 742,480, or 6 per cent.

17. The average value of a registered deed was Rs. 640 in 1902, against Rs. 735 in 1901, a decrease of Rs. 95.

18. The following Table A shows the progress of registration and the financial condition of this Department since it was established, and includes the number and value of deeds executed in each year :—

Table A.

Progress of Registration and Financial Condition of the Land Registration Department, 1864–1902, with Total Number and Value of Deeds registered and of Deeds executed.

Year.	Number of Deeds registered.	Total Value of registered Deeds.		Number of Deeds executed.	Total Value of Deeds executed.	Finances.	
		All Deeds.	Mortgages.			Income.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1864 ...	15,841	23,242,207	11,087,318	119,194	—*	41,287 0	56,839 62
1865 ...	24,098	30,706,688	12,646,503	126,178	—	53,808 62	56,037 79
1866 ...	21,760	21,165,531	9,471,283	130,103	—	56,822 75	53,765 37
1867 ...	19,012	18,954,136	8,956,304	131,239	—	55,108 4	53,653 96
1868 ...	21,699	14,226,950	5,412,876	124,672	—	56,085 83	58,954 37
1869 ...	20,819	17,917,402	6,969,622	125,004	—	54,433 75	60,899 29
1870 ...	19,203	16,960,648	7,525,199	127,282	—	50,641 37	59,820 25
1871 ...	22,230	22,796,118	9,288,233	141,449	—	62,071 71	57,805 50
1872 ...	34,267	26,855,781	12,198,640	147,558	—	83,834 50	54,964 12
1873 ...	27,618	30,538,063	15,835,980	156,799	—	86,389 7	58,547 72
1874 ...	27,772	38,036,212	16,989,867	163,741	—	91,673 90	59,158 92
1875 ...	33,093	35,016,728	23,315,832	166,972	—	103,058 45	65,218 40
1876 ...	32,796	57,912,679	23,761,713	170,188	—	116,415 30	62,962 3
1877 ...	43,433	62,710,047	26,821,225	171,988	—	141,564 60	66,370 75
1878 ...	39,590	49,825,476	23,688,080	177,119	—	129,771 0	68,656 7
1879 ...	42,582	46,423,059	23,888,848	161,714	—	125,302 75	69,236 17
1880 ...	42,402	51,332,319	17,925,905	151,706	—	124,330 38	75,673 55
1881 ...	37,718	30,002,045	14,095,634	138,977	—	107,734 10	70,459 54
1882 ...	38,081	23,867,941	11,579,403	136,908	—	90,065 50	70,669 42
1883 ...	39,253	19,446,958	8,711,029	139,165	—	81,468 75	70,249 91
1884 ...	48,774	24,417,639	11,600,940	152,934	—	99,090 5	60,684 36
1885 ...	36,923	18,194,247	7,753,680	149,445	—	76,434 85	62,153 98
1886 ...	40,506	22,735,954	10,314,914	146,004	—	81,885 83	64,829 38
1887 ...	41,330	21,015,435	9,586,932	142,846	—	79,977 20	63,823 56
1888 ...	46,308	24,006,437	10,911,985	156,027	—*	88,093 65	62,558 32
1889 ...	48,715	36,366,337	20,060,655	150,332	34,950,206 41	96,289 55	62,779 96
1890 ...	48,151	30,061,962	13,240,482	148,392	42,857,038 56	113,898 50	72,389 53
1891 ...	46,645	35,165,421	13,727,789	152,511	38,023,071 21	117,988 15	72,403 0
1892 ...	54,072	62,028,994	18,923,879	169,485	41,802,251 46	137,508 15	73,869 99
1893 ...	57,941	43,929,953	13,214,210	171,870	48,453,805 51	139,485 5	75,229 62
1894 ...	72,447	48,343,089	16,627,724	168,770	48,338,580 27	174,532 20	82,794 85
1895 ...	70,772	50,991,350	14,494,106	159,506	59,216,692 99	179,825 5	83,509 61
1896 ...	88,358	88,890,007	21,881,195	147,052	84,039,576 12	246,933 55	85,166 82
1897 ...	81,981	76,596,056	19,593,784	149,418	82,112,217 20	239,477 70	85,647 42
1898 ...	76,845	104,471,221	45,948,796	140,896	81,749,488 91	237,642 92	87,411 72
1899 ...	78,873	74,073,653	40,376,729	140,191	64,417,098 90	224,033 46	88,336 67
1900 ...	82,437	46,950,478	17,826,052	158,144	62,433,672 19	218,338 50	88,295 22
1901 ...	83,777	61,642,521	25,058,969	156,674	73,887,498 4	230,195 85	89,224 52
1902 ...	83,181	53,312,698	19,339,425	158,788	66,259,841 11	225,484 30	88,768 57

* Figures from 1864 to 1888 are not available.

19. The progress and distribution of registration business in the various offices of this Department during the period 1875–1902 are shown in Table VIII. in the Appendix which is summarized in the following Table B, where the offices are arranged in the order of importance :—

Table B.

Progress and Distribution of Registration Business in the Various Offices of the Department, 1875 to 1902.

Office.	No. of Deeds registered, 1902.	No. of Deeds registered, 1901.	No. of Deeds registered, 1900.	Average No. of Deeds registered, 1895–99.	Average No. of Deeds registered, 1885–94.	Average No. of Deeds registered, 1875–84.	Percentage of Increase or Deficit* in 1902 compared with				
							1901.	1900.	1895-99	1885-94	1875-84.
CEYLON	83,181	83,777	82,437	79,366	50,004	39,884	— ·7	·9	4·8	66·3	108·5
Colombo	16,484	16,598	15,806	13,849	7,663	5,952	— ·7	4·3	19·02	115·1	176·9
Kurunegala	9,631	9,544	8,995	8,361	5,565	2,951	·9	7·07	15·2	73·6	226·4
Kandy	7,990	8,321	8,679	9,949	6,358	7,661	— 4	— 7·9	—19·7	25·7	4·3
Negombo	7,620	8,362	7,807	7,199	5,711	3,335	— 8·9	— ·2·4	5·8	33·4	128·5
Galle	6,859	6,494	6,793	6,645	4,444	4,222	5·6	·9	3·2	54·3	62·4
Matara	6,111	6,249	6,173	6,568	4,713	4,419	— 2·2	—1·04	— 6·9	29·7	38·3
Kalutara	6,090	5,798	5,929	5,700	3,493	3,296	5·03	2·7	6·8	74·3	84·8
Jaffna	5,807	4,939	5,138	4,129	1,910	1,159	17·6	13·02	40·6	204·03	401·03
Kegalla	4,664	4,905	4,719	5,038	2,334†	—	— 4·9	— 1·2	— 7·4	99·8	—
Chilaw	3,726	3,770	4,026	4,501	2,757	1,073	— 1·2	— 7·4	—17·2	35·1	247·2
Ratnapura	1,977	2,376	2,099	2,067	1,332	1,473	—16·8	— 5·8	— 4·3	48·4	34·2
Batticaloa	1,966	1,949	2,410	1,407	928	1,069	·9	—18·4	39·7	111·8	83·9
Tangalla	1,712	1,870	1,785	1,742	1,095	732	— 8·4	—4·08	— 1·7	56·3	133·8
Badulla	1,621	1,588	1,542	1,751	1,242	1,907	2·07	5·1	— 7·4	30·5	— 15
Anuradhapura ...	608	715	224	233	200	82	—15	171·4	160·9	204	641·5
Trincomalee ...	118	161	155	153	142	327	—26·7	—23·9	—22·8	—16·9	— 63·9
Mannar	86	120	133	51	67	54	—28·3	—35·3	68·06	28·3	59·2
Mullaittivu	91	18	24	10	28	53	405·5	279·2	810	225·0	71·7
Registrar-General ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The minus sign (—) indicates deficit. † Office established in 1888. The average for 1888 to 1894 is shown here.

20. The registration business of the Department, which fell ·7 per cent. in 1902 compared with 1901, shows a rise of about 1 per cent. over 1900 and 4 per cent. over the period 1895 to 1899, and no less than 66 and 108 per cent. respectively over the decades 1885 to 1894 and 1875 to 1884.

21. The slight decrease which has occurred in the business as compared with 1901 occurred in eleven out of the eighteen offices of the Department, and chiefly in Negombo (which shows a fall of 742 deeds or 8 per cent.), Ratnapura (a fall of 399 deeds or 16 per cent.), Kandy (a fall of 331 deeds or 4 per cent.) Kegalla (a fall of 241 or 4 per cent.), Tangalla (a fall of 158 deeds or 8 per cent.), Matara (a fall of 138 or 22 per cent.).

22. Colombo, which registered 16,484 deeds, retains the first place, which it has held since 1885. The next largest number (9,631 deeds) was registered in Kurunegala, which, having overtaken Kandy in 1900, continues to keep the second place.

23. Kandy, which was the premier office till 1885, and yielded the second place to Kurunegala in 1900, and the third place to Negombo the following year, has this year recovered the third place.

24. The position of the other offices remains the same as in 1901.

25. The percentage of deeds registered in the Island in 1902 to deeds executed was 52, a decrease of 1 per cent. compared with 1901 and over the years 1895 to 1899, but a rise of ·4 per cent. on 1900 and 21 per cent. over 1885–1894. The progress in registration since the establishment of the Department in 1864 (when the percentage was 13·2) is shown in the following table :—

Table C.

Deeds executed and registered in the Island, and the Percentage of Registration, 1864 to 1902.

Period.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Period.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.
1864 ...	119,194	15,841	13·2.	1895 ...	159,506	70,772	44·3
1864–88 (yearly average)	147,540	32,138	21·8	1896 ...	147,052	88,358	60·0
1889 ...	149,794	48,686	32·5	1897 ...	149,418	81,981	54·9
1890 ...	148,191	48,154	32·5	1898 ...	140,896	76,845	54·5
1891 ...	152,311	46,725	30·7	1899 ...	140,191	78,873	56·2
1892 ...	169,457	54,072	31·9	1900 ...	158,256	82,437	52·09
1893 ...	171,851	57,941	33·7	1901 ...	156,807	83,777	53·53
1894 ...	168,770	72,447	42·9	1902 ...	158,791	83,181	52·38

26. The rise and fall in registration and the relative proportion in which it was taken advantage of in each office of the Department during the thirty-nine years of its existence are shown in Appendix VIII., and the following Table D is a summary of the figures for 1895 to 1902 :—

Table D.

Relative Proportion of Registered to Executed Deeds in the various Districts, 1875 to 1902.

Office.	Deeds registered in 1902.	Deeds executed in 1902.	Percentage of Deeds registered to Deeds executed.					
			In 1902.	In 1901.	In 1900.	In 1895-99.	In 1885-94.	In 1875-84.
CEYLON	83,181	158,791	52·4	53·05	52·09	53·8	31·06	25·4
Colombo	16,484	30,549	53·9	53·6	52·5	53·9	29·2	24·4
Kurunegala	9,631	13,592	70·8	74·1	68·7	66·4	40·9	31·3
Kandy	7,990	13,728	58·2	57·5	60·0	66·3	39·2	32·3
Negombo	7,620	12,370	61·6	66·1	62·5	45·6	42·5	29·6
Galle	6,859	14,914	45·9	45·3	45·5	49·1	31·6	26·9
Matara	6,111	10,837	56·3	59·06	56·2	58·4	45·07	38·4
Kalutara	6,090	10,620	57·3	55·8	58·4	59·3	36·4	29·9
Jaffna*	5,807	22,160	26·2	24·1	23·4	23·2	8·5	4·6
Kegalla	4,664	6,856	68·0	68·1	69·8	86·9	41·3*	—
Chilaw	3,726	6,347	58·7	63·3	62·6	68·2	39·05	19·2
Ratnapura	1,977	2,834	69·7	79·6	67·8	56·1	37·9	40·8
Batticaloa	1,966	5,339	36·8	38·7	47·5	24·8	14·7	17·0
Tangalla	1,712	3,710	46·1	57·6	54·6	55·6	37·4	21·1
Badulla	1,621	2,549	63·5	64·6	63·9	67·8	35·8	46·1
Anuradhapura	608	737	82·4	75·1	23·5	27·8	25·6	17·2
Trincomalee	118	703	16·7	22·7	18·1	21·9	21·8	56·9
Mannar	86	536	16·0	16·9	15·9	9·2	10·4	9·7
Mullaittivu	91	410	22·2	2·7	4·7	4·1	8·7	22·0
Registrar-General ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Office established in July, 1888. The percentage in 1888-94 is shown here.

27. The small office of Anuradhapura heads the list with a percentage of 82 (against 75 in 1901), ousting Ratnapura, which in 1901 held the first place. The bigger office of Kurunegala comes next to Anuradhapura with a percentage of 70, and is followed closely by Ratnapura and Kegalla with 69 and 68 per cent. respectively; Badulla and Negombo record 63 and 61 per cent. Next in order come Kandy and Chilaw with 58 each, and Kalutara 57, Matara 56, and Colombo with 53 per cent.

28. Thus, eleven out of eighteen offices registered over 50 per cent. of the deeds executed. Ten years ago there were only two offices which reached that percentage.

II.—NOTARIES.

29. The number of notaries practising in the Island at the end of 1902 was 328, an increase of 1 on the number at the end of 1901, 9 on the number for 1900, and 19 on the number for 1899.

30. A list of the notaries practising at the end of 1902 is given in Appendix VII., which shows their respective jurisdictions and places of office and the languages in which they practise.

31. Fifty-six of the notaries practised in English, 148 in Sinhalese, 61 in Tamil, 35 in English and Sinhalese, 22 in English and Tamil, and 6 in Sinhalese and Tamil. They were distributed as follows :—

Western Province.			
Colombo District	83*		
Kalutara do.	22		
Negombo do.	18		
		—	123
Central Province.			
Kandy District	27		
Matale do.	5		
Gampola do.	3		
Nuwara Eliya District ...	2		
Galagedara do. ...	1		
		—	38
Northern Province.			
Jaffna District	49		
Mannar do.	4		
Mullaittivu do.	2		
		—	55
Southern Province.			
Galle District	23		
Matara do.	11		
Tangalla and Hambantota Districts ...	6		
		—	40
Eastern Province.			
Batticaloa District	16		
Trincomalee do.	2		
		—	18
North-Western Province.			
Kurunegala District... ...	16		
Puttalam do.	5		
Chilaw do.	10		
		—	31
North-Central Province.			
Anuradhapura District ...		—	2
Province of Uva.			
Badulla District		—	7
Province of Sabaragamuwa.			
Ratnapura District	5		
Kegalla do.	9		
		—	14
Total ...			328

* Of this number, 47 practised in the town of Colombo.

32. Twelve notaries died in the year, viz., A. Don Frederick, W. Abeyesinha, H. G. Kelaart, K. D. D. Wickramasinha, J. M. P. W. J. Senawiratna, F. T. Staples, and C. P. G. Wikramaratna of Colombo District, K. D. F. V. Jayatilaka of Kalutara District, I. L. M. Uduma Lebbe Marikar of Matara District, S. Ponnudurai of Jaffna District, and D. J. Abeyaratna and A. Huratalhami of Ratnapura District.

33. The warrants of two notaries, viz., L. N. Prins of Colombo and Ekanayaka Ukku Banda of Matale, were cancelled by the Governor in Executive Council, as the result of inquiries held under section 2 of Ordinance No. 21 of 1900.

34. Similar inquiries held into the conduct of two other notaries, viz., D. A. M. Dissanayaka of Matara District and S. M. P. Wijetilleke of Matale District, resulted in the suspension of their warrants each for three months.

35. Mr. P. Coomaraswamy, a proctor notary of Colombo District, retired from practice in October, 1902.

36. The jurisdictions of six notaries were changed upon their application, viz., D. A. D. S. Wickramasinha was transferred from Matara District to Matale District, U. J. P. Jayasinha from Hambantota District to Colombo District, A. S. Warunakulasingam from Trincomalee District to Batticaloa District, T. H. de Silva from Ratnapura District to Kurunegala District, S. K. Abraham from Valikamam west to Jaffna division of the Jaffna District, and K. Kasippillai from Valikamam east to Valikamam west of the same district.

37. Notary H. J. B. de S. Jayaratna of Colombo District was given extended jurisdiction in his district.

38. During the year seventeen notaries were appointed, viz., D. C. Wijeyesinha, G. H. Philipsey, D. W. S. Samaranayaka, F. N. H. D. Prins, and C. L. Joseph to Colombo District, J. P. S. Jayawardana to Kurunegala District, E. S. F. A. Jayawardana to Chilaw District, D. J. L. J. Panditaratne to Matara District, M. P. M. Christian Perera to Hambantota District, E. D. W. Siebel to Kandy District, G. H. R. Jayamanna to Anuradhapura District, M. V. P. Dharmaratna to Ratnapura District, and S. Veluppillai, T. S. Thuraiappa, A. Cumaraswamy, C. Tilliampalam, and K. Venasittamby to Jaffna District. Of these, Mr. C. L. Joseph was a proctor of the Supreme Court, and G. H. R. Jayamanna was appointed under the proviso to section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877.

39. Two examinations of notarial candidates were held by the Council of Legal Education, one in April and the other in October, 1902.

40. At the first examination six candidates presented themselves. Of these, five were articled clerks, and the sixth one was admitted to the examination under the proviso of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877. Four of the former passed the examination, viz., D. C. Wijeyesinha, G. H. Philipsey, E. S. F. A. Jayawardana, and E. D. W. Siebel.

41. At the second examination seven candidates presented themselves, all of whom were articled clerks who had duly served their term of apprenticeship, and six passed, viz., S. Sabapathippillai, S. Kantar, J. V. Ganapathippillai, K. Valoopillai, V. Visuvalingam, and C. S. Chinnatambi.

42. The examination for admission to notarial apprenticeship was held by the Director of Public Instruction in the month of February, 1902. Of sixty-eight candidates admitted to the examination, sixty-three presented themselves, of whom fourteen were successful.

43. Their names and the districts for which they have been licensed are as follows :—

No.	Name of Candidate.	District of intended Practice.	Language of intended Practice.
1.	H. B. Perera ...	Chilaw	Sinhalese
2.	K. S. Perera ...	Kurunegala	do.
3.	H. D. P. Samaranayaka	Colombo	do.
4.	D. M. Minneriya	Chilaw	do.
5.	A. S. Ragunathan	Batticaloa	Tamil
6.	D. P. Jayasuriya	Chilaw	Sinhalese
7.	S. Vaitialingam	Batticaloa	Tamil
8.	G. Subramanian	do.	English and Tamil
9.	F. W. P. Gunawardana	Kandy	English
10.	W. A. D. John Perera	Colombo	do.
11.	R. G. Sabapathy	Batticaloa	Tamil
12.	P. Samaranayake	Matara	Sinhalese
13.	W. A. de Silva	Kandy	English
14.	R. W. Fernando	Colombo	do.

Number, Value, and Description of Deeds Executed.

44. The number and value or consideration of the deeds executed in each district in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages in the years 1889 to 1902, with the value of stamps used in 1894 to 1902 (the information for previous years not being available), are shown in Appendix IX.; and the different descriptions of the deeds executed in the years 1886 to 1902 and the percentage registered are shown in Appendix X.

45. The rise and fall in the number of deeds executed throughout the Island during 1864 to 1902 and in their value during 1889 to 1902 (the value of previous years not having been ascertained) are shown in Table A above.

46. The number of deeds executed throughout the Island in 1902 was 158,788 (exclusive of certain non-notarial deeds, whose exact number cannot be ascertained) of the aggregate value of Rs. 66,259,841. Compared with 1901 this is an increase in number of 2,114 deeds, but a decrease in value of Rs. 7,627,657.

47. The average value of a deed was in 1902 Rs. 417, as against Rs. 407 in 1901.

48. Colombo, as usual, contributed the largest number of deeds, viz., 30,549, or 19 per cent. of the total number for the Island, amounting in value to Rs. 32,340,560, which is 49 per cent. of the total value. The average value of a deed was Rs. 1,058 in 1902, against Rs. 1,290 in 1901.

49. Jaffna shows the next largest number, 22,160, of the value of Rs. 384,081, average value of each being Rs. 288, or about one-fourth of the value of a Colombo deed. Kandy, which follows with 13,728 deeds of the value of Rs. 608,704, shows a higher average, viz., Rs. 443.

50. The other offices where more than 10,000 deeds were executed in 1902 were Galle 14,914 deeds of the value of Rs. 3,141,107, with an average value of Rs. 210 per deed; Kalutara 10,620 of the value of Rs. 2,861,907, with an average value of Rs. 269 per deed; Kurunegala 13,592 deeds of the value of Rs. 2,275,129, with an average value of Rs. 167; Matara 10,837 deeds of the value of Rs. 1,451,982, with an average value of Rs. 134 per deed.

51. The stamps levied on all the deeds executed in the Island in 1902 amounted to Rs. 261,783, against Rs. 265,899 in 1901. Of this amount, the Colombo District yielded Rs. 118,894, which is over half the total for the Island, and over five times the amount levied in Kandy, and four times that in Jaffna, which comes next to Colombo, both in number and value of deeds executed.

52. Of the 158,793 deeds executed throughout the whole Island, 18,077 were in English, 11,196 in Sinhalese, and 29,520 in Tamil.

53. As many as 147,219, or 92 per cent. of the total number (158,793), were executed before notaries, while of the remainder the most numerous class were Crown grants (3,718), Fiscal's transfers (2,752), and discharges (2,723).

54. The number of duplicates examined in 1902 was 153,900, against 181,823 in 1901, and as a result Rs. 542·30 were recovered from notaries on account of deficiency of stamp duty, Rs. 1,022·25 as amount of departmental penalties and of the value of stamps used on affidavits, and Rs. 75 as fine imposed by courts.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

55. The revenue of the Department in 1902 was Rs. 225,484·30 and the expenditure Rs. 88,768·57, and the nett profit realized was Rs. 136,715·73.

56. The revenue and expenditure of the Department in each year since its creation in 1864 appear in Appendix XII., as also in Table A above.

57. The total nett gain to the Public Exchequer from this Department since its establishment has been Rs. 2,018,296·81.

58. The income, expenditure, and profit of each office in the year 1902 are shown in the following Table E, in which the offices are arranged according to their revenue. The income of each office in each year of the period 1885 to 1902 is given in Appendix XI.:—

Table E.

The Income and Expenditure of each Office of the Land Registration Department during 1902.

Office.	Total Income.		Total Expenditure.		Excess of Income.		Excess of Expenditure.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Registrar-General	50	0	18,212	6	—		18,162	6
Colombo	51,381	0	14,488	64	36,892	36	—	
Kandy	27,444	50	8,962	75	18,481	75	—	
Kurunegala	20,495	50	5,552	20	14,943	30	—	
Negombo	17,866	0	4,109	84	13,756	16	—	
Jaffna	17,442	30	3,753	53	13,688	77	—	
Galle	16,978	0	7,021	38	9,956	62	—	
Kalutara	14,941	0	6,536	34	8,404	66	—	
Chilaw	13,662	75	2,431	50	11,231	25	—	
Matara	12,754	25	4,742	6	8,022	19	—	
Kegalla	11,782	0	3,682	86	8,099	14	—	
Ratnapura	5,192	0	2,238	32	2,953	68	—	
Badulla	5,003	50	2,812	20	2,191	30	—	
Batticaloa	4,803	0	1,743	9	3,059	91	—	
Tangalla	3,715	25	1,680	48	2,034	77	—	
Anuradhapura	1,060	75	219	32	841	43	—	
Mannar	495	25	232	0	263	25	—	
Trincomalee	367	50	350	0	17	50	—	
Mullaittivu	39	75	—		39	75	—	
Total ...	225,484	30	88,768	57	154,877	79	18,162	6
Deduct excess of Expenditure ...					18,162	6		
Nett excess of Income ...					136,715	73		

59. It will be seen that every office shows a profit. Colombo and Kandy, as usual, occupy the first and second places, with incomes of Rs. 51,381 and Rs. 27,444 and profits of Rs. 36,892 and Rs. 18,481 respectively. Kurunegala, which shows an income of Rs. 20,495 and a profit of Rs. 14,943, has regained the third place, which it yielded to Negombo in 1899. Negombo follows with an income of Rs. 17,866 and profit of Rs. 13,756, Jaffna with an income of Rs. 17,442 and a profit of Rs. 13,688, Galle with an income of Rs. 16,978 and profit of Rs. 9,956, and the other offices retain their respective places they occupied in 1901.

60. The largest profit next to Colombo and Kandy was in Kurunegala (Rs. 14,943), followed by Negombo (Rs. 13,756), Jaffna (Rs. 13,688), and Chilaw (Rs. 11,231).

Administration.

61. The duties in connection with the Decennial Census, of which I had been in charge since 1900, terminated in December last. Census duties rather seriously interfered with my inspection of outstation offices.

62. The following are among the changes in the staff during the year:—

Mr. S. D. Ekanaike was appointed Registrar of Lands, Kalutara, in place of Mr. H. R. Abeywardene, who was transferred as Head Clerk of the Kandy Land Registry.

The Registrarship of Negombo rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. L. D. Silva in December, 1901, was conferred on Mr. K. D. Perera of the Kurunegala Kachcheri.

The Matara Registrarship, an appointment of the Second Class, in which a Third Class officer had been acting since November, 1901, was permanently filled by the appointment of Mr. F. W. M. Karunaratne, an officer of the Second Class. He was previously employed in the District Court, Kandy, and was transferred on an exchange of duties with Mr. B. P. de S. Samarasinhe, an officer of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths Branch.

Mr. D. L. Perera of the Fiscal's Office, Colombo, was appointed Registrar of Lands, Kegalla, in succession to Mr. J. F. Perera, who was transferred to the Secretariat.

Mr. E. Weinman, Secretary of the District Court, Trincomalee, was appointed Registrar of Lands, Trincomalee, *vice* Mr. V. E. Parys.

Mr. P. C. Fernando, who was seconded for duty in the Audit Office in place of Mr. G. Arumuham, reverted to his post as Financial Clerk of this Department.

Mr. A. W. Wijesinhe was transferred to the Panadure Police Court from the Kalutara Land Registry, and Mr. F. E. Punchihewa from the Badulla Land Registry to the District Court, Badulla.

Messrs. Van Felse and D. T. F. Obeyesekere, Clerks of the Galle Land Registry, retired during the year.

63. The Ratnapura Registrarship, an appointment of the Second Class, continues to be filled by an officer of the Third Class for want of an officer of the higher class. Another post of the Second Class, viz., the Second Clerkship of my Head Office, is filled by a Third Class Officer.

64. His Excellency the Governor was pleased to sanction the addition of the following posts of this Department to the schedule of offices which entitled the incumbents, if Sinhalese or Tamil, to official rank to be held *ex-officio*:—

To be Mudaliyars: The Registrars of Lands, Kandy, Galle, Kurunegala, Kalutara, Matara, Negombo, Badulla, Jaffna, Ratnapura, and the Chief Clerk of the Registrar-General's Office, who is also Additional Registrar of Lands.

To be Muhandirams: The Registrars of Lands, Kegalla, Tangalla, Chilaw, Batticaloa, and the Head Clerk, Kandy.

Office Accommodation.

65. The want of sufficient accommodation at my Head Office, which was admitted by Government several years ago, has not yet been supplied. It is now more than five years since the Department was promised the addition of the upper floor now occupied by the Public Works Office, for which it was decided to construct a new building, but it has not been commenced yet. Every part of the present office is so crowded that business is transacted with great inconvenience to the public as well as to the officers; and the present state of things cannot continue much longer without serious impediment to public business and detriment to the records. It is hoped that this long-standing grievance will soon be remedied.

66. The Anuradhapura Land Registry has been provided with satisfactory accommodation in the new court-house building.

67. For the Chilaw Office better accommodation is urgently needed. The construction of a new building, for which an estimate of Rs. 19,050 was sanctioned by Government in January, 1902, has been postponed, the site selected having been found to be insufficient; and further provision has to be made for acquisition of another site. Meantime it is proposed to give the registrar some relief by adding to his present office two adjoining rooms recently vacated by the Police Court.

68. The need of better accommodation for the Matara Office, alluded to in my previous report, continues. The Assistant Government Agent, with whom I have been in communication on the subject, will I hope include the necessary provision in any scheme he may submit to Government for improved accommodation for offices in his own charge.

69. At Ratnapura business is conducted under great difficulties for want of proper accommodation, not to mention the consequent exposure of records to damage. In May last His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who visited the Land Registry Office, was satisfied as to the inadequacy of the accommodation. The Government Agent has, I understand, included provision for it in a scheme submitted by him to Government.

70. The Batticaloa Office is also in need of additional accommodation.

Consolidation of Indexes.

71. Considerable progress was made in this branch of work during 1902, as will appear from Table XV. in the Appendix.

72. The indexes of three divisions, viz., Badulla B, Kandy C, and Jaffna A, which had been sent to the Printer in the latter part of 1901, were completed.

73. In Colombo the compilation of the indexes of two important divisions, C and M, was completed. They were sent to the Printer about the end of the year, and are expected to be printed in about two months.

74. The indexes of seven divisions are now ready for the press, viz., Colombo B, Jaffna E, Kalutara A, Kandy D, Kegalla A, Matara A, and Negombo B. Those of Galle C division, Batticaloa B, and Ratnapura C will be ready for the press in the course of next month.

75. The following indexes were commenced during the year, viz., Jaffna C and D, Kandy E, Kegalla E, and Matara D.

Records.

76. During the year there were 329,787 records verified, listed, and filed, of which 184,330 were duplicates of notarial and other documents (including 16,420 Crown grants), and 132,576 were protocols of notaries who have ceased to practise. The remaining 12,881 were chiefly monthly lists furnished by notaries to the Registrar-General.

77. The fees recovered for copies and searches amounted to Rs. 20,948 against Rs. 20,326 in 1901, and the expenditure Rs. 27,633 against Rs. 23,005 in 1901. There was an unusually large expenditure during the last two years owing to the employment of additional hands and other arrangements that were necessary to expedite the compilation and printing of the consolidated indexes that had been undertaken.

Supervision of Notaries.

78. The amendments made in the law regarding the duties and supervision of notaries by the Ordinance No. 21 of 1900 have been found to work very well, and there is a distinct improvement in the work of these officers.

79. With a view to the prevention of frauds by false personation and of the employment by some notaries of "professional witnesses" who hang about notaries' offices, especially in the Matara District, and offer their services for a small consideration, the following rule was passed in June, 1902, by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under section 4 of the Ordinance No. 21 of 1900, for the guidance of notaries not being advocates or proctors:—

"When a person executing a deed is not known to the notary, but to the attesting witnesses, the notary must satisfy himself before accepting them as witnesses that the witnesses are well acquainted with the executant and know his proper name, occupation, and residence."

80. During the year twenty-eight notaries' offices were inspected by the Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the provision in rule 3 of sub-section 36 of section 3 of the Ordinance No. 21 of 1900. This provision in the Ordinance is very salutary in making the notaries very careful in their work, thereby safeguarding the interests of the public.

81. Several cases were instituted against notaries and others in connection with irregularities and frauds that were discovered. The more important of them are mentioned below.

82. Notary D. J. Kulutara, who was prosecuted in P. C., Colombo, case No. 76,752, for habitual delay in furnishing duplicates of deeds attested by him, was convicted and fined Rs. 75.

83. Notary G. E. D. Seneviratna of Matara District was prosecuted in P. C., Matara, case No. 9,082, for failing to state in the attestation of the duplicate the alterations, erasures, and interpolations appearing in that document. The case on being committed to the District Court was dismissed and the notary acquitted, the District Judge holding that the word "deed" in sub-section 22 of section 3 of Ordinance No. 21 of 1900 means only the original and does not apply to the duplicate. But in appeal the District Judge's decision was set aside, and the notary convicted and fined by the Acting Chief Justice.*

84. Notary J. de Z. Siriwardana of Galle District was suspended in August, pending trial before the Supreme Court for forgery. He was tried at Colombo in December last and was acquitted.

85. Last will No. 3,373, dated 27th November, 1896, attested by the same notary, was held to be a forgery in D. C., Galle, testamentary case No. 3,385, and this decision has been upheld by the Supreme Court in appeal.

86. In D. C., Galle, case No. 5,829, a deed of gift purporting to have been executed by one Engaltina Dias Abeyesingha, and to have been attested by the deceased notary W. G. E. de S. Rajakaruna of Galle District under No. 20,119 of 15th October, 1893, was held to be a forgery. The case has gone in appeal.

87. Last will No. 7,370 of 20th December, 1870, purporting to have been attested by the same notary was pronounced a forgery in D. C., Galle, testamentary case No. 3,353, and this decision has been upheld in appeal. Criminal proceedings were instituted against the party who uttered the will and the two witnesses. The former was tried in the District Court and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused has appealed. The two witnesses are in concealment and have been proclaimed.

88. Deed of transfer No. 13,732 of 12th September, 1901, alleged to have been attested by notary D. L. D. S. Wickramanayaka of Galle, was found to be a forgery. The woman who executed the deed and the transferee (also a woman) were tried before the Supreme Court and found guilty by an unanimous verdict. The jury, however, recommended them for mercy, as they considered they were merely dupes in the hands of the second accused's husband, who is in concealment. The accused were accordingly discharged.

Registration of Titles to Land.

89. This subject has made no progress since the date of my last report. A Sessional Paper is about to be published containing the report of the Committee presided over by the Attorney-General (now Chief Justice) Hon. Mr. C. P. Layard, together with the Draft Ordinance submitted by the Committee to Government. It is hoped that at no distant date the Bill will become law, and the public begin to enjoy the benefits so long deferred of a complete system of registration.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, March 14, 1903.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—The Business, Revenue, and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department in 1901 and 1902.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
BUSINESS.				
Number of Deeds registered	83,777	83,181	—	596
Number of Registration Entries	135,879	135,166	—	713
Applications for Copies, Extracts, and Search ...	21,218	21,441	223	—
Copies and Extracts issued	5,492	5,849	357	—
Number of Notarial Duplicates examined ...	181,823	153,900	—	27,923
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total Value secured on Mortgages ...	25,058,969 15	19,339,420 87	—	5,719,548 28
Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sales, Gifts, &c.	24,336,897 98	22,469,097 59	—	1,867,800 39
Total Value of other Deeds	12,246,654 75	11,504,175 76	—	742,478 99
REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Value of Stamps (registration, applications, and copies)	228,011 0	223,844 75	—	4,166 25
Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates	653 10	542 30	—	110 80
Fines and Affidavits departmentally recovered from Notaries	1,456 75	1,022 25	—	434 50
Fines imposed by Courts	75 0	75 0	—	—
Total ...	230,195 85	225,484 30	—	4,711 55
EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments.				
Fixed Establishment, Supply Bill ...	83,964 31†	83,844 97†	—	119 34
Other Charges.				
Bookbinding	438 54	389 71	—	48 83
Stationery	940 95	994 96	54 1	—
Furniture and Petty Expenses	886 92	1,507 90	620 98	—
Rent	1,110 0	780 0	—	330 0
Transport	1,610 20	984 3	—	626 17
Station allowance	273 60	267 0	—	6 60
Total ...	89,224 52	88,768 57	—	455 95

* The case is reported in New Law Reports, Vol. VI., Part V.

† This includes the salary of the Registrar-General, although it has ceased to appear in the votes of the Department since the year 1898.

11.—The Business and Revenue of the various Offices of the Land Registration Department in the Year 1902.

Office.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Registration Entries.	Applications.	Copies and Extracts.	Number of Notarial Duplicates examined.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sale, Gift, &c.	Total Value of other Deeds.	Revenue.				
									Value of Stamps (Registration, Applications, and Copies).	Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates.	Fines Departmentally imposed and Stamps on Affidavits.	District Court Fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances.	Total Revenue.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura ...	608	940	189	9	187	20,367 25	41,758 6	11,502 50	1,060 75	—	—	—	1,060 75
Badulla ...	1,621	2,623	765	130	2,150	390,408 0	774,701 29	415,178 90	5,003 50	—	—	—	5,003 50
Batticaloa ...	1,966	2,583	362	137	1,429	310,698 83	674,000 39	100,120 35	4,765 50	0 50	37 0	—	4,803 0
Chilaw ...	3,726	6,337	1,258	251	6,889	1,874,646 48	1,859,141 83	630,209 34	13,573 50	18 25	71 0	—	13,662 75
Colombo ...	16,484	23,259	2,753	1,399	13,906	8,004,405 9	6,826,010 67	4,850,587 12	50,991 25	123 50	191 25	75 0	51,381 0
Galle ...	6,859	11,592	1,839	569	15,869	765,136 42	1,239,571 50	167,047 86	16,919 50	10 0	48 50	—	16,978 0
Jaffna ...	5,807	9,522	4,194	760	22,439	876,816 10	851,794 78	50,306 1	17,349 0	8 80	84 50	—	17,442 30
Kalutara ...	6,090	10,131	1,270	371	10,429	575,035 75	832,402 7	489,889 82	14,752 50	45 0	143 50	—	14,941 0
Kandy ...	7,990	14,474	1,533	601	23,707	2,966,450 69	4,087,531 22	2,122,252 1	26,855 0	328 50	261 0	—	27,444 50
Kegalla ...	4,664	9,228	1,422	279	8,201	664,909 2	935,783 32	511,277 77	11,759 50	—	22 50	—	11,782 0
Kurunegala ...	9,631	15,989	2,072	471	14,945	1,101,593 9	1,333,696 43	617,920 2	20,441 50	1 50	52 50	—	20,495 50
Mannar ...	86	154	272	10	540	8,109 0	8,927 0	—	479 50	0 25	15 50	—	495 25
Matara ...	6,111	10,562	1,225	316	17,150	392,441 86	662,914 70	140,668 21	12,718 0	4 25	42 0	—	12,764 25
Mullaittivu ...	91	96	3	2	—	790 0	2,055 0	—	39 75	—	—	—	39 75
Negombo ...	7,620	11,017	686	269	9,237	995,879 58	1,872,777 59	1,266,616 88	17,842 50	0 50	23 0	—	17,866 0
Ratnapura ...	1,977	3,786	843	164	2,826	244,691 30	242,883 64	54,026 92	5,182 25	1 25	8 50	—	5,192 0
Tangalla ...	1,712	2,709	686	88	3,477	123,632 83	211,066 53	74,209 25	3,693 75	—	21 50	—	3,715 25
Trincomalee ...	118	144	69	23	519	23,414 58	12,081 57	2,362 0	367 50	—	—	—	367 50
Registrar-General ...	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	—	50 0
Total ...	83,181	135,166	21,441	5,849	153,900	19,339,425 87	22,469,097 59	11,504,174 96	223,844 75	542 30	1,022 25	75 0	225,484 30

III.—The Number, Nature, and Value of the Transactions affecting Immovable Property registered in the various Offices of the Land Registration Department during 1902.

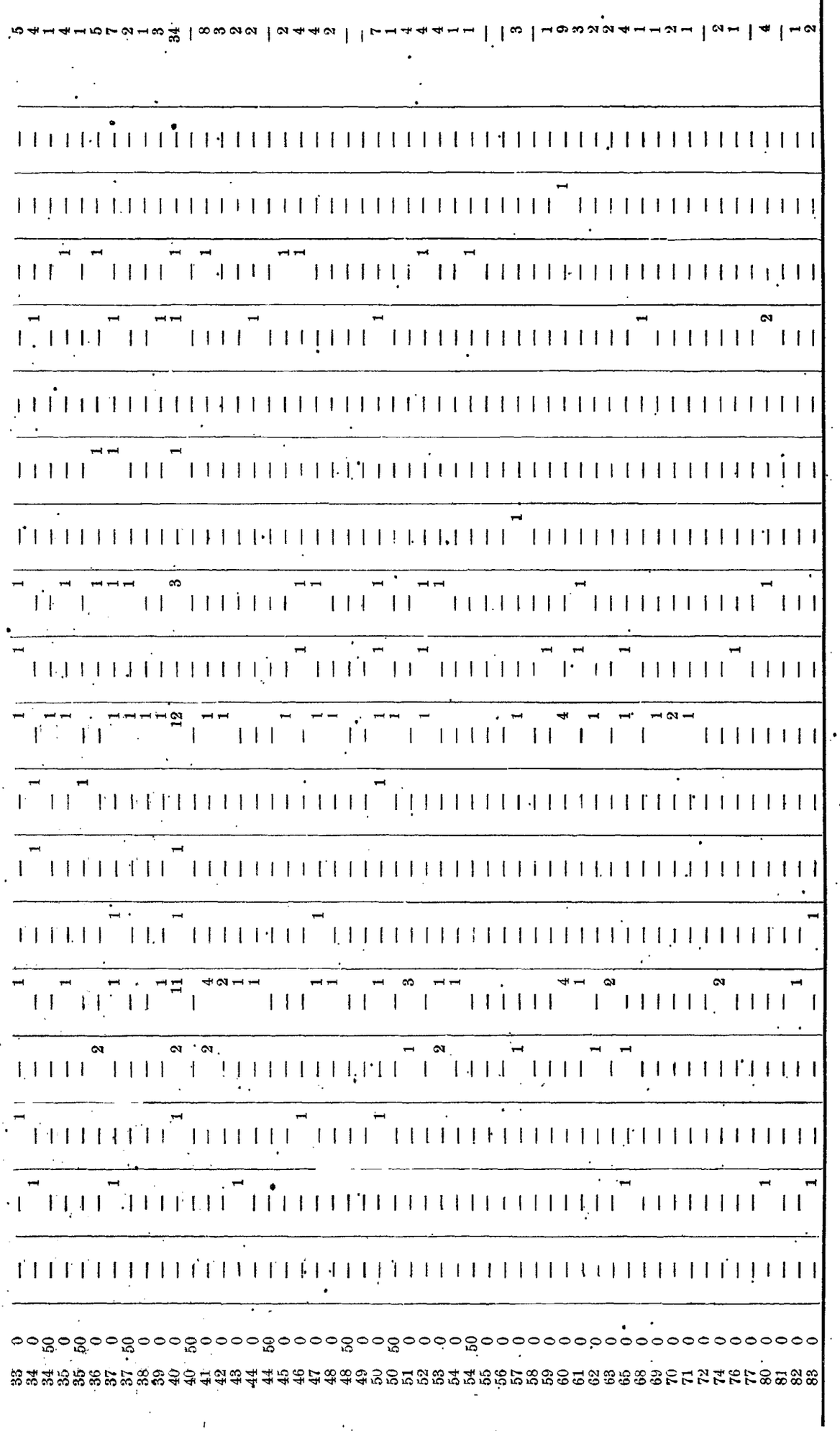
Office.	Agreements and Planting Vouchers.	Assignments of Title Deeds.	Assignments of Judgments or Decrees of Courts.	Attachments under Ord. No. 15 of 1868.	Conditions of Sale.	Caveats.	Certificates of Possession in favour of the Crown.	Certificates of Sale.	Certificates of Title.	Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Certificates of Acquisition.	Deeds of Rectification.	Deeds of Exchange.	Deeds of Partition:	Deeds of Settlement.	Deeds of Postponement.	Deeds of Partnership.	Deeds of Trust.	Deeds of Confirmation, Revocation, Disclaimer, &c.	Deeds or Acts of Release, Discharge, Surrender, and Annulment.	Fiscals' Seizures.	Gifts.	Government Grants.	Judgments or Decrees of Court.	Leases.	Mortgages.	Notarial Attestation and Declaration of Title.	Probates.	Powers of Attorney.	Security Bonds.	Security Bonds in favour of the Crown.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Transfers of Leases.	Transfers of Agreements.	Transfers of Assignments.	Transfers other than Gifts.	Total Number of Deeds registered.	Total Number of Properties affected.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages.		Total Value of Properties transferred by Sale, Gift, &c.		Total Value of other Deeds.		Applications.	Copies.
																																							Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		
Anuradhapura	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	10	2	—	6	62	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	503	603	932	20,367	25	40,587	75	6,502	50	189	9
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	8	38	29	1	61	304	—	—	—	—	—	17	6	—	—	1044	1613	2615	395,858	0	769,727	83	412,230	75	765	130
Batticaloa ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	26	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	67	6	374	42	4	32	359	—	—	2	—	16	10	1	—	—	992	1953	2570	309,581	33	654,438	50	92,120	35	362	137
Chilaw ...	7	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	3	180	61	103	39	11	366	1,159	—	—	2	—	13	32	13	1	—	1701	3708	6319	1,873,839	83	1,855,957	52	629,981	84	1,258	251
Colombo ...	43	—	1	2	3	1	—	3	23	—	104	5	1	45	—	2	—	2	14	1,156	144	893	157	33	1298	5,084	14	—	9	14	72	43	—	—	7095	16261	23035	7,134,232	44	6,639,015	82	4,804,867	12	2,753	1399
Galle ...	20	—	—	21	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	94	42	158	162	9	302	2,512	—	1	18	10	140	9	1	1	3303	6833	11566	738,192	75	1,212,773	13	165,647	86	1,839	569
Jaffna ...	40	—	2	4	—	1	892	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	1	4	16	33	470	3	5	26	1,844	—	—	2	—	13	55	—	4	—	2361	5788	9503	662,676	10	845,444	78	50,306	1	4,194	760
Kalutara ...	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	2	190	39	303	69	7	154	2,283	—	—	—	—	9	60	5	—	—	2917	6068	10109	562,483	75	823,186	7	489,889	82	1,270	371
Kandy ...	27	—	—	2	15	8	125	13	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	6	—	7	310	70	395	46	9	195	2,133	—	—	14	23	111	34	4	—	—	4283	7836	14320	2,799,217	7	3,863,808	48	2,109,369	1	1,533	601
Kegalla ...	10	32	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	40	2	50	28	4	116	1,558	—	2	—	—	22	6	—	—	—	2784	4656	9220	662,659	2	925,983	32	511,277	77	1,422	279
Kruunegala ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	156	27	160	17	3	426	2,307	—	—	—	—	2	67	16	—	—	6415	9617	15974	1,088,726	41	1,332,430	93	617,920	2	2,072	471
Mannar ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	52	78	144	7,694	0	7,743	0	—	—	272	10
Matara ...	3	—	—	13	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	89	30	105	70	11	186	2,273	—	—	—	1	10	39	—	—	—	3258	6108	10559	392,441	86	660,042	45	140,668	21	1,225	316
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	90	95	790	0	1,555	0	—	—	3	2
Negombo ...	30	2	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	1	—	2	4	402	45	362	41	23	872	2,421	2	—	—	—	—	39	53	—	—	3277	7596	10992	994,959	58	1,859,201	91	1,266,466	88	686	269
Ratnapura ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10	43	9	1	59	721	—	—	—	—	—	50	2	1	—	1006	1958	3767	171,702	48	240,223	64	54,026	92	843	164
Tangalla ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	4	28	34	1	31	576	—	1	—	—	4	11	1	—	—	996	1710	2707	123,632	83	210,971	53	74,209	25	686	88
Trincomalee...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	118	144	23,414	58	12,081	57	2,362	0	69	23
Registrar-Gen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	227	34	5	50	19	13	1021	179	24	78	104	7	5	118	1	3	6	6	38	2,790	521	3496	748	122	4130	25,677	16	4	20	48	142	712	183	11	1	42055	82614	134571	17,962,469	28	21,955,173	23	11,427,846	31	21441	5849

IV.—The Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered, with the Value of Registration Stamps used, in each Office during the Year 1902.

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	Number of Deeds registered.																		
	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mannar.	Matara.	Mullaitivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Total Number of Stamps.
Rs. c.																			
1 0	377	963	1,079	1,335	7,420	3,389	1,709	2,805	3,946	2,457	5,926	36	3,321	8	3,826	1,120	1,032	45	40,795
1 25	97	134	53	102	774	573	282	405	570	490	995	4	661	1	335	172	171	2	5,821
1 50	23	41	6	23	182	172	110	138	159	165	289	1	208	—	98	80	52	—	1,747
1 75	6	11	1	9	90	85	40	81	60	96	130	2	90	—	37	37	25	—	800
2 0	39	144	343	590	2,370	858	900	926	847	450	753	11	683	4	1,273	177	177	32	10,577
2 25	2	2	—	3	15	27	14	30	25	31	22	—	22	—	—	11	8	—	212
2 50	10	67	54	131	553	208	244	227	301	180	264	2	172	3	255	61	47	—	2,779
2 75	—	—	—	—	7	16	2	10	1	10	6	—	6	—	—	5	2	—	65
3 0	16	80	184	455	1,509	515	575	513	501	235	361	9	326	1	674	82	65	18	6,119
3 25	—	9	—	—	6	4	1	4	2	5	2	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	39
3 50	4	—	4	12	71	53	63	49	66	49	72	1	36	—	24	12	3	—	519
3 75	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
4 0	9	34	84	310	890	287	320	309	295	123	187	2	170	1	372	47	38	7	3,485
4 25	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
4 50	—	4	—	6	12	14	10	13	14	21	23	—	15	—	4	6	2	—	144
4 75	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
5 0	6	26	42	244	763	200	226	185	256	82	150	1	103	—	268	28	32	7	2,619
5 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
5 50	1	—	—	2	6	7	4	5	8	12	15	—	5	—	3	1	—	—	69
5 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 0	1	8	20	92	177	76	114	96	90	36	76	2	58	—	94	13	10	3	966
6 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6 50	—	1	—	—	3	2	4	4	4	9	3	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	36
7 0	1	11	14	55	79	49	63	36	48	27	38	—	31	—	52	9	8	3	524
7 50	2	11	5	34	324	27	16	20	37	7	37	—	8	—	32	4	3	—	567
8 0	1	6	3	36	46	32	36	25	39	22	42	1	15	—	28	9	7	1	349
8 50	—	—	1	12	48	20	6	9	9	1	11	—	2	—	9	—	1	—	129
9 0	—	3	2	17	32	27	23	15	27	19	23	1	15	—	23	2	—	—	229
9 50	—	—	1	8	17	4	4	4	6	6	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	57
10 0	—	7	4	34	269	39	26	43	83	25	42	—	18	—	42	22	4	—	658
10 50	—	—	1	6	9	—	3	1	1	—	3	—	3	—	8	1	—	—	36
11 0	—	5	3	11	35	13	8	15	14	10	19	2	9	—	16	4	—	—	164
11 50	—	—	1	7	8	3	2	2	3	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	33
12 0	1	—	3	8	16	9	8	4	9	9	12	1	11	—	4	5	1	—	101
12 50	—	—	1	9	5	1	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	30
13 0	—	1	2	11	14	6	4	6	10	1	5	—	2	—	3	2	2	—	69
13 50	—	—	2	2	3	3	3	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	18

IV.—The Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered, with the value of Registration Stamps used, in each Office during the Year 1902—*contd.*

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	Number of Deeds registered.																		Total Number of Stamps.
	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mannar.	Matara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	
Rs. c.																			
14 0	1	2	1	5	4	7	8	5	6	5	9	—	8	—	3	2	1	—	67
14 50	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	11
15 0	—	1	—	4	4	2	3	2	6	2	3	—	3	—	3	4	1	—	38
15 50	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	7
16 0	—	—	1	2	3	5	2	2	1	5	6	—	3	—	5	2	—	—	37
16 50	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
17 0	—	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	6	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	25
17 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	8
18 0	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	2	5	2	4	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	25
18 50	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
19 0	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	11
19 50	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
20 0	—	7	1	11	99	5	2	2	38	7	12	—	1	—	18	5	3	—	211
20 50	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
21 0	—	4	—	3	12	—	—	3	5	2	10	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	42
21 50	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12
22 0	—	2	—	2	12	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	24
22 50	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
23 0	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
23 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
24 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25 0	—	1	—	—	4	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	17
25 50	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
26 0	—	—	1	1	4	—	3	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	16
26 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
27 0	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
27 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
28 0	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
28 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 0	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
29 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30 0	—	3	—	1	28	1	—	1	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	52
30 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 0	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	13
31 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
32 0	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
32 50	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1



IV.—The Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered, with the value of Registration Stamps used, in each Office during the Year 1902—*contd.*

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	Number of Deeds registered.																	Total Number of Stamps.
	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mannar.	Matara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	
Rs. c.																			
84 0																			
85 0				2															2
86 0		1							3										4
90 0									1										1
91 0																			
93 0																			
94 0																			
98 0			1		1	1			2						1				6
100 0																			
102 0					1				1										2
104 0					1														1
108 0					1				1										2
109 0					1						1								1
110 0			1																2
111 0											1								1
112 0																			
113 0									1										2
120 0	1																		1
122 0											1								
123 0																			2
123 50																			1
124 0																			
130 0		1			1														2
137 0									1										1
140 0				1	1														2
141 0											1								1
142 0						1													1
144 0									1										1
145 0																			
150 0									2										2
163 0																			
166 0					1														1
170 0									1	2									3
176 0																			
184 0																			
185 0									1										1

		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
194	0																																				
202	50																																				
206	0																																				
218	0																																				
219	0																																				
222	0																																				
230	0																																				
243	0																																				
250	0																																				
260	0																																				
300	0																																				
316	0																																				
333	0																																				
342	0																																				
355	0																																				
610	0																																				
1,147	0																																				
1,836	0																																				
Total Receipts ...		Rs. 846	c. 25	Rs. 4077	c. 50	Rs. 4211	c. 0	Rs. 12027	c. 50	Rs. 45966	c. 25	Rs. 14403	c. 0	Rs. 12332	c. 0	Rs. 13062	c. 50	Rs. 24027	c. 50	Rs. 10019	c. 50	Rs. 17380	c. 50	Rs. 179	c. 50	Rs. 11167	c. 0	Rs. 31	c. 25	Rs. 16835	c. 50	Rs. 4164	c. 25	Rs. 2917	c. 75	Rs. 275	c. 50	Rs. 194424	c. 25

V.—The Number and Description of Deeds affecting Movable Property registered in each Office during 1902 under the Ordinances Nos. 8 and 21 of 1871, and the Value of Registration Stamps used.

Office.	Number and Description of Deeds.													Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Property conveyed by Bills of Sale.	Total Value of other Deeds.	Number of Deeds registered bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of														Total Receipts.
	Decrees of Court.	Deeds of Partnership	Transfers of Mortgages.	Agreements.	Bills of Sale.	Caveats.	Discharges.	Leases.	Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Security Bonds in favour of the Crown.	Transfers of Judgments	Transfers of Leases.	Number of Deeds registered.			Re. 1.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2·50.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 7·50.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 13.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 40.	Rs. 60.	Rs. 100.	
															Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.														Rs. c.
Anuradhapura	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	1,170 31	5,000 0	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 50
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	3,550 0	4,973 46	2,948 15	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 0
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	13	1,117 50	19,561 89	8,000 0	2	1	—	2	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 50
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	12	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	18	806 65	3,184 31	227 50	6	5	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 0
Colombo ...	—	1	—	—	115	—	5	—	64	—	38	—	—	223	870,172 65	186,994 85½	45,720 0	25	27	2	29	33	28	22	12	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	923 0
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	26	26,943 67	26,798 37	1,400 0	6	6	—	3	1	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108 50
Jaffna ...	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	4	8	—	19	214,140 0	6,350 0	—	3	4	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	63 0
Kalutara ...	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	22	12,552 0	9,216 0	—	12	3	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 0
Kandy ...	—	—	—	1	103	1	2	2	37	1	7	—	—	154	167,233 62	223,722 73½	12,883 0	25	31	—	26	9	18	15	5	—	3	—	2	3	—	—	693 50
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	2,250 0	9,800 0	—	1	1	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 0
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	14	12,866 68	1,265 50	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 0
Mannar ...	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	8	415 0	1,184 0	—	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 0
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2,872 25	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	500 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0
Negombo ...	1	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	24	920 0	13,575 68	150 0	9	5	—	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 0
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	19	72,988 82	2,660 0	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 0
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	95 0	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	1	2	3	315	1	12	4	145	1	71	11	—	567	1,388,828 84	511,052 11	76,328 65	101	95	2	87	52	62	46	25	—	7	2	3	3	1	—	2,130 0

VI.—The Registration Business transacted in each Office of the Land Registration Department during, and the Arrears remaining at the end of, the Year 1902.

Office.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Registration Entries.	Average Number of Deeds registered per Month.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1901.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1902.
Anuradhapura	608	940	50	—	—
Badulla	1,621	2,623	135	—	—
Batticaloa	1,966	2,583	163	—	—
Chilaw	3,726	6,337	310	2	—
Colombo	16,484	23,279	1,375	17	—
Galle	6,859	11,592	571	1	—
Jaffna	5,807	9,522	483	3	—
Kalutara	6,090	10,131	507	6	—
Kandy	7,990	14,474	665	—	—
Kegalla	4,664	9,228	388	—	—
Kurunegala	9,631	15,989	803	—	—
Mannar	86	154	7	—	—
Matara	6,111	10,562	509	—	—
Mullaittivu	91	96	7	—	—
Negombo	7,620	11,017	635	1	1
Ratnapura	1,977	3,786	164	—	—
Tangalla	1,712	2,709	143	—	—
Trincomalee	118	144	9	—	—
Registrar-General	20	20	1	—	—
Total ...	83,181	135,166	6,931	30	1

VII.—List of Notaries practising in Ceylon on December 31, 1902.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Colombo District.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
1	Arsakularatna, Don Joseph	Colombo	Colombo ...	Feb. 17, 1897 ...	English and Sinhalese
2	Amarasinha, Elias Perera Sundrasekara ...	do.	Tihariya ...	March 13, 1872 ...	Sinhalese
3	Abayaratna, Andreas Perera Sundrasekara Amarasinhe ...	do.	Hanwella, Kosgama, and Avisawella ...	August 22, 1890 ...	do.
4	Ahlip, Crayin Hassim	do.	Colombo ...	June 11, 1890 ...	English
5	Alvis, Arthur William	do.	do. ...	Jan. 4, 1879 ...	do.
6	Casseer, Tuan Mansoor	do.	do. ...	Aug. 4, 1898 ...	do.
7	Dasanayaka, Eugene Stewart Lucius	do.	do. ...	Nov. 19, 1900 ...	English and Sinhalese
8	De Saram, Leslie William Frederick	do.	do. ...	July 22, 1901 ...	English
9	De Mel, Henry Lawson	do.	do. ...	August 10, 1901 ...	do.
10	De Fry, John James	do.	do. ...	Dec. 30, 1885 ...	do.
11	De Fry, William Bernard	do.	do. ...	Feb. 23, 1877 ...	do.
12	De Saram, Frederick John	do.	do. ...	April 22, 1871 ...	do.
13	De Saram, Richard Francis	do.	do. ...	March 10, 1879 ...	do.
14	De Saram, George	do.	do. ...	April 18, 1887 ...	do.
15	De Soyza, Frederick	do.	do. ...	Sept. 17, 1885 ...	do.
16	De Vos, William Arnold Speldewinde	do.	do. ...	April 5, 1900 ...	do.
17	Dewnuge Carolis Pedris	do.	Hulftsdorp, Colombo ...	Sept. 11, 1891 ...	English and Sinhalese
18	Disanayaka, David Dias	Salpiti korale	Gangodawila and Kesbewa	Sept. 26, 1900 ...	Sinhalese
19	Dissanayaka, Malmalabaduge Joronis Fernando Wijeyeratne ...	Colombo	Mutwal ...	April 17, 1873 ...	do.
20	Fernando, Lawrence Benedict	do.	Colombo ...	August 12, 1897 ...	English
21	Ganegoda Appuhamillage Don David Senewiratna ...	Adikari, Meda, and Gangaboda pattus, Siyane korale	Heyyantuduwa ...	July 12, 1859 ...	Sinhalese
22	Ganegoda Appuhamillage Don John Charles Seneviratna ...	Gangaboda pattu in Siyane korale ...	Pugoda ...	July 31, 1897 ...	do.
23	Gunawardana, Don Jacovis Jayasuriya	Gangaboda and Udugaha pattus, Siyane korale	Attanagalla ...	March 31, 1866 ...	do.
24	Gunatilaka, Charles Perera Senewiratna	Colombo	Colombo ...	Dec. 13, 1882 ...	English and Sinhalese
25	Hindenipatirannehelage Don Peris Abayawardana ...	Meda pattu, Siyane korale	Alutgama ...	Dec. 14, 1871 ...	Sinhalese
26	Hewagamage Santiago Pinto Samarasinha Gunawardana ...	Wattala, Telengipata, and Awariwatta	Wattala ...	August 16, 1869 ...	do.
27	Hettiarachchige Floris Lobus Dharmaratna	Colombo	Dalugama ...	Feb. 9, 1872 ...	do.
28	Jayaratna, Hitaka James Benjamin de Silva	Udugaha and Meda pattus of Siyane korale ...	Pasyala and Kendalanda...	July 31, 1897 ...	do.
29	Jayawardana, Weerapperuma Achchi Atukoralage Don John Perera Wijesekara Senanayaka	Hewagam korale	Padukka ...	July 10, 1901 ...	do.
30	Julius, Villiers Alexander	Colombo	Colombo ...	July 6, 1880 ...	English
31	Joseph, Cyril Louis	do.	do. ...	Nov. 28, 1902 ...	do.
32	Jayasinha, Uswatteliyanage John Pereira	Alutkuru korale south	Nagoda and Hendala ...	August 28, 1896 ...	Sinhalese
33	Kattotarallage Don David Amarasekara Jayawardana ...	do.	Gampaha ...	May 4, 1861 ...	do.
34	Keith, John Neil	Colombo	Colombo ...	August 16, 1865 ...	English
35	Kulatunga, Don Joseph	do.	do. ...	Jan. 16, 1872 ...	English and Sinhalese
36	Karunaratna, Paulis Perera Wikkramasinha	Meda pattu, Siyane korale	Varapalana ...	Dec. 3, 1872 ...	Sinhalese
37	Kirihettiliyanage Don John Senanayaka	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Pamunugama ...	Jan. 20, 1877 ...	do.
38	Kodikarage Don John Charles Samaranayaka	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Kotalawala ...	August 5, 1871 ...	do.
39	Loos, Frederick Charles	Colombo	Colombo ...	July 21, 1859 ...	English
40	Liesching, Frank	do.	do. ...	August 28, 1885 ...	do.
41	Lindamulage Andrew de Silva Dharmaratna	Dandugam peruwa	Delatura ...	May 8, 1889 ...	Sinhalese
42	Mack, Peter Daniel Anthonisz	Colombo	Colombo ...	July 5, 1879 ...	English

43	Marshall, Charles James Alexander	Udugaha pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Avisawella ...	July 3, 1872	...	English
44	Magalage Carolis Perera Gunawardana	Colombo	Colombo ...	Dec. 9, 1880	...	English and Sinhalese
45	Ohlmus, John Gerard Lambert	do.	do. ...	Jan. 5, 1870	...	English
46	Philipsey, Gregory Herman	do.	do. ...	Oct. 17, 1902	...	do.
47	Prins, Frederick Nell Hortensius Dornhorst	Salpiti korale...	Moratuwa ...	Nov. 3, 1902	...	do.
48	Petiyagodagamage Martinus Perera Samarasinha ...	Colombo	Hulftsdorp ...	April 27, 1872	...	English and Sinhalese
49	Ponnahennedige Simon Dias...	do.	Moratuwa ...	Nov. 29, 1875	...	Sinhalese
50	Pereira, John Ellenson Richard	do.	Colombo ...	Oct. 5, 1882	...	English
51	Pieris, Charles	do.	do. ...	Feb. 5, 1883	...	English and Sinhalese
52	Prins, Francis Albert	do.	do. ...	March 10, 1897	...	English
53	Randunu, Don Hendrick Samaratunga Vidane ...	Villages of Galgomuwa and Bemmulla ...	Wataddora ...	Oct. 30, 1894	...	Sinhalese
54	Ranasinha, William Perera	Colombo	Colombo ...	August 28, 1865	...	English and Sinhalese
55	Ranasinha, Mylius Perera	do.	do. ...	Feb. 26, 1866	...	do.
56	Rupasinha Arachchige Pieris Perera Abaygunaratna ...	do.	Imbulgoda ...	Sept. 3, 1873	...	Sinhalese
57	Samarasekara, John William Perera Wijayasinha ...	Adikari pattu, Siyane korale	Biyanwila ...	Dec. 17, 1900	...	do.
58	Saypatge Don Carolis de Saypat Jayatilaka	Palle pattu, Hewagam korale... ...	Aturugiriya ...	June 26, 1871	...	do.
59	Senaratmohottige Paules Perera Senewiratna Gunatilaka ...	Colombo	Colombo ...	May 19, 1851	...	English
60	Senaviratne, Gabriel Alexander Fonseka Wikramatunga Gunatilaka	Colombo gravets	do. ...	Oct. 22, 1900	...	English and Sinhalese
61	Samaranayaka, Don Warelis Senaratna	Siyane korale west	Weliweriya and Udupila...	Oct. 16, 1902	...	Sinhalese
62	Senarat Arachchige Don Charles Peiris	Gangaboda pattu, Siyane korale ...	Kalukondayawa ...	June 22, 1876	...	do.
63	Serapperuma, Don Charles	Colombo	Indurugala ...	Sept. 16, 1885	...	do.
64	Silva, Gregory Marcelline	do.	Colombo and Moratuwa ...	Dec. 7, 1900	...	English and Sinhalese
65	Suravira Arachchige Don Baron Appuhami	Adikari and Meda pattus of Siyane korale and Ragam pattu of Alutkuru korale ...	Petiyagoda ...	Sept. 19, 1871	...	Sinhalese
66	Tiruvilangam, Hallock	Colombo	Colombo ...	March 16, 1892	...	English and Tamil
67	Tissevirasinha, Francis Alexander	do.	do. ...	Dec. 16, 1897	...	do.
68	Uswattage Liyanduru Perera Jayasinha	do.	Weligampitiya ...	July 21, 1878	...	Sinhalese
69	Van Cuylenburg, Hector	do.	Colombo ...	Nov. 16, 1875	...	English
70	Vanderstraaten, John William	do.	do. ...	Feb. 25, 1867	...	do.
71	Vanderstraaten, William Peter Drieberg	do.	do. ...	July 6, 1897	...	do.
72	Wirahennedige Davit Fernando Wikkaramasekara Karunaratna	do.	Moratuwa ...	March 31, 1874	...	English and Sinhalese
73	Wanigasurige Don Jacovis	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Sedawatta ...	Feb. 23, 1860	...	Sinhalese
74	Wijeyasekara, Don Henry Ernest	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale ...	Bokundara ...	Nov. 18, 1869	...	do.
75	Wijayaratna, Robert de Silva	Colombo	Grandpass, Colombo ...	Oct. 9, 1871	...	English and Sinhalese
76	Wikkramasinha, Don Bernard	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Pamunugama ...	Dec. 14, 1871	...	Sinhalese
77	Wiranarayanamudalige Gabriel Fonseka Wikkaramatunga Senevirátna	Colombo	Colombo ...	August 13, 1881	...	English and Sinhalese
78	Welikala Appuhamillage Don Philip Samarawira ...	Hewagam korale	Hanwella and Avisawella	July 19, 1894	...	Sinhalese
79	Wijayasinha, Carolis Perera	Colombo	Wellampitiya and Talangama ...	Jan. 17, 1882	...	do.
80	Wikaramasinha, Dedrick George Mendis	do.	Colombo ...	July 1, 1882	...	English and Sinhalese
81	Wijayaratna, Samuel William Perera	do.	Dehiwala ...	August 4, 1877	...	do.
82	Williams, Ernest Reed	do.	Colombo ...	April 19, 1894	...	English
83	Wijayasinha, Don Charles	Siyane korale	Pasyala and Pattalagedara	Sept. 25, 1902	...	English and Sinhalese
		Kalutara District.				
84	Abayaratna, Pesteruweliyanarallege Eusebeus Cooray ...	Kalutara	Kalamulla ...	July 25, 1872	...	English and Sinhalese
85	Abdul Carim Markar Colonda Markar Comister ...	do.	Alutgama ...	March 10, 1897	...	Tamil
86	Abayawardana, Don Hendrick Jeyarnis Perera ...	do.	do. ...	Feb. 8, 1875	...	Sinhalese
87	Dias, Benedict Oliver	do.	Panadure ...	Feb. 22, 1883	...	English

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
88	Fernando Jayawardana, Busabaduge Eupemeano Marianus ...	Kalutara	Welapura Kalutara ...	April 2, 1870 ...	English and Sinhalese
89	Gunaratna, Edwin Austin de Fonseka Abayasekara ...	Pasdun korale	Neboda and Balana ...	Jan. 17, 1900 ...	Sinhalese
90	Gunawardana, Warnakula Arachchirallage Don Martinus Alexander	Kalutara	Paiyagala ...	May 14, 1872 ...	English and Sinhalese
91	Gunatilaka, Alexander	do.	Talpitiya ...	Nov. 30, 1874 ...	Sinhalese
92	Gunatilaka, Don Bastian Kuruppu	do.	Welapura Kalutara ...	Sept. 28, 1876 ...	do.
93	Gunaratna, Charles de Alwis	do.	Gorakana ...	June 23, 1875 ...	English and Sinhalese
94	Hettikankanange Charles Perera Samarasekara ...	Waskadubadda	Kuda Waskaduwa ...	Nov. 5, 1896 ...	Sinhalese
95	Jayatilaka, Don Davit Kornelis	Kalutara	Molligoda ...	August 27, 1861 ...	do.
96	Kalapuge Don William Jayatilaka	do.	Wadduwa ...	March 12, 1892 ...	do.
97	Kotalawala, Joronimus Aron	Rayigam korale	Bandaragama ...	Oct. 23, 1856 ...	do.
98	Karunaratna, Don Brampi	Kalutara	Panadure ...	Dec. 24, 1875 ...	do.
99	Karunaratna, Hapuarachchige Don Swaris	do.	Henagama in Rayigam korale	Sept. 20, 1881 ...	do.
100	Perera, Wannakuwattewaduge Gabriel	do.	Desestara Kalutara ...	March 18, 1853 ...	do.
101	Salgado, Merennage Francisco	do.	Nalluruwa in Panadure ...	August 3, 1872 ...	do.
102	Warnakulasuriya Mahapatabendi Lindamulage John William de Silva	do.	Panadure ...	August 19, 1893 ...	English and Sinhalese
103	Wijayaratna, Jeronis Perera	Pasdun korale, Beruwalbadda, and Maggonbadda	Welipenna and Beruwala ...	Dec. 17, 1898 ...	Sinhalese
104	Wikramasinha, Don Joronis	Kalutara	Paiyagala ...	May 13, 1871 ...	do.
105	Wickramasuriya, Andrew Peris Fernando Abeysundara ...	do.	Kalutara South ...	Dec. 18, 1900 ...	do.

Negombo District.

106	Attanayaka Martinu Fernando Amarasekara Jayawardana ...	Dasiya pattu	Madawala and Udugampola	Jan. 18, 1899 ...	Sinhalese
107	Hitaka Manuel de Silva	Negombo	Negombo ...	Dec. 2, 1880 ...	do.
108	Jayatilaka, Solomon Peter Wijayawardhana	Dasiya pattu	Diwulapitiya and Udugampola ...	May 11, 1893 ...	do.
109	Kurukulasuriya Domingo Leitan	Negombo	Negombo ...	July 15, 1871 ...	Sinhalese and Tamil
110	Kirihettiliyanage Don Honorius Albert Johannes Senanayaka	A portion of Dunagaha pattu and a portion of Dasiya pattu	Katana and Kandawala ...	June 23, 1898 ...	Sinhalese
111	Mahapatunege John Perera	Negombo	Mugurugampola ...	Oct. 11, 1876 ...	do.
112	Maipalamudalige Henry Thomas Perera Senaviratna ...	do.	Dunagaha, Banduragoda, and Keenadeniya ...	June 28, 1892 ...	do.
113	Manam James de Silva Wijayawardhana	do.	Negombo ...	May 25, 1891 ...	do.
114	Mihindukulasuriya, Anthony Perera Dharmaratna ...	Dunagaha pattu	Godigomuwa and Maha Hunupitiya ...	Jan. 9, 1901 ...	do.
115	Minneripitiyage Don Migel Karunaratna	Negombo	Pallansena ...	March 13, 1875 ...	do.
116	Perera, Seneviratna Dasanayaka John Peter	do.	Minuwangoda and Katuwelagama ...	Oct. 12, 1874 ...	do.
117	Perera, Samarasekara Wijesinha Baron Peter ...	do.	Dewalepola ...	May 21, 1870 ...	do.
118	Rajapaksa, Wilfred Martin	do.	Negombo ...	March 16, 1898 ...	English and Sinhalese
119	Sansoni, Miliani Henri	do.	do. ...	March 27, 1884 ...	English
120	Sembukuttiarachchige Abilinu Silva Abayasinha Gunawardana	do.	Minuwangoda and Andiambalama ...	Feb. 3, 1872 ...	Sinhalese
121	Wattege Martinus Fernando Gunawardana	The Local Board of Health and Improvement of Negombo town	Negombo ...	Oct. 16, 1895 ...	do.
122	Wijayasekara, Nathaniel John Cooke	Dasiya pattu and town of Negombo ...	Siduwa and Yogodamulla	August 5, 1896 ...	do.
123	Willenberg, Matthew George	Negombo	Negombo ...	Feb. 22, 1894 ...	English

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunegala District.

124	Abayasekara, Arnolis Mendis... ...	...	The Local Board of Health and Improvement of the town of Kurunegala	...	Kurunegala	...	April 4, 1895	...	Sinhalese
125	De Silva, Tenahandi Hewis	...	Katugampola hatpattu ...	...	Kuliyapitiya	...	August 9, 1900	...	do.
126	Felsinger, William Edmund	...	Kurunegala	...	Kurunegala	...	Sept. 30, 1859	...	English
127	Gunawardana, Edward Gregory ...	...	do.	...	do.	...	Sept. 18, 1897	...	English and Sinhalese
128	Jayawardene, Joseph Perera Seneviratna ...	...	Dewamedi and Hiriyala hatpattus	...	Wariyapola and Maeliya...		Jan. 4, 1902	...	Sinhalese
129	Kalu Banda, Kalukumaramudiyanselage ...	...	Kurunegala	...	Uda Diwullewa	...	June 30, 1880	...	do.
130	Kulatilaka, Francis Fonseka ...	...	Weudawili hatpattu ...	...	Weuda	...	Oct. 8, 1900	...	do.
131	Kurukulasuriya, Charles Stephen Leitan ...	...	The Local Board of Health and Improvement of the town of Kurunegala ...	...	Kurunegala	...	June 27, 1895	...	Sinhalese and Tamil
132	Modder, Frank	...	Kurunegala	...	do.	...	Oct. 7, 1897	...	English
133	Madiwalaliyange Don Frederick Jayatilaka ...	...	Katugampola Meda pattu korale and Katugampola Meda pattu Pitigal korale	...	Pannala	...	July 19, 1893	...	Sinhalese
134	Perera, Atauda Achchillage Peris ...	...	Kurunegala	...	Walakumbura	...	Jan. 29, 1874	...	do.
135	Ranhami, Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage ...	...	do.	...	Madawala	...	August 26, 1863	...	do
136	Schokman, George	...	do.	...	Kurunegala	...	Jan. 24, 1872	...	English
137	Seneviratna, Malawia Elias Perera ...	...	do.	...	do.	...	Jan. 20, 1882	...	Sinhalese
138	Seneviratna, Abraham Pinto Jayatilaka ...	...	Dambadeni hatpattu and Weudawili hatpattu...		Polgahawela, Naramala, and Kurunegala	...	Sept. 18, 1897	...	do.
139	Wijeyatunga, Jayawardhana Don Hendrick ...	...	Kurunegala	...	Kurunegala	...	June 9, 1869	...	do.

Puttalam District.

140	Casie Chetty, Aloysius Mt. Carmel ...	...	Puttalam	...	Puttalam	...	May 1, 1882	...	English and Tamil
141	De Vaz, Don Joseph Rosairo ...	...	Kalpitiya division and northern portion of Akkaraipattu ...	...	Kalpitiya	...	Dec. 8, 1898	...	Tamil
142	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Deago Juan de Pinto	...	Southern portion of Akkaraipattu north	...	Etalai	...	Dec. 1, 1898	...	Sinhalese and Tamil
143	Rosairo, Anthony de	...	Puttalam	...	Puttalam	...	April 22, 1872	...	English and Tamil
144	Senathi Raja, John Wirt Ponnaiah ...	...	do.	...	do.	...	May 8, 1897	...	do.

Chilaw District.

145	Fernando, Ponnamperumage Migel Abilino ...	...	Chilaw	...	Vennappuwa	...	June 22, 1876	...	Sinhalese
146	Fernando, Varnakulasuriya Vaidyasekara Wanselisto	...	do.	...	Tambarawila	...	Feb. 22, 1877	...	do.
147	Jayawardene, Eugene Sebastian Fernando Amarasekera	...	do.	...	Chilaw	...	Oct. 7, 1902	...	English
148	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Deago Ambrosius de Pinto	...	do.	...	do.	...	May 3, 1891	...	Sinhalese and Tamil
149	Nakelewalawwe Abraham Wijesinha Jayawardana	...	Yagam pattu	...	Madampe	...	July 19, 1893	...	English and Sinhalese
150	Patiratna, Lansakara Charles ...	...	Chilaw	...	Dankotuwa	...	Oct. 17, 1887	...	Sinhalese
151	Pietersz, Lawrence Henry	...	Kammal pattu	...	Ulhitiyawa	...	Dec. 9, 1896	...	do.
152	Rowel, Warnakulawirasuriya Jayatilaka Ambrosius de	....	Chilaw	...	Vaikkal	...	June 17, 1872	...	do.
153	Silva, Liyanage Philip	...	do.	...	Virahena	...	Nov. 6, 1871	...	do.
154	Warnakulasuriya Anthony Juwan Fernando....	...	Anavilundan and Munnesvaram pattus	...	Chilaw	...	August 12, 1891	...	Tamil

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle District.

155	Abayasinha, Nicholas Dias	...	Galle	...	Galle	...	May 29, 1893	...	English
156	Abayaratna, Cyrus de Silva.	...	Four Gravets of Galle town ...	...	Galle Fort	...	April 16, 1897	...	English and Sinhalese
157	Gunatilaka, Frederick Harmanis de Alwis ...	...	Galle	...	Varahena	...	Nov. 3, 1855	...	Sinhalese

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
158	Gunawardana, Don David de Silva Samarasinha	Galle	Habaraduwa	Dec. 9, 1848	Sinhalese
159	Gunawardana, Don Andreas	Galle gravets	Dangedara, Galle	Feb. 22, 1894	do.
160	Gunawardana, David George	Galle	Kaluwella	July 14, 1897	English
161	Gunawardana, Don William de Silva Samarasinha	Four Gravets of Galle town	Gintota	August 3, 1897	Sinhalese
162	Jayasekara, Uyanage Don Denis de Silva Wiraratna	Galle	Kataluwa	June 22, 1876	do.
163	Jayasundara, Gintotavitanage Don Bastian de Silva Vaidyratna	do.	Hatuvapiyadigama	March 27, 1874	do.
164	Jayasundarahettige Don David Jayasundara	Wellaboda pattu	Ambalangoda	July 30, 1897	do.
165	Mohamado Lebbe Marikar, Ibrahim Lebbe Mestriyar	Galle	Mahamodara	June 9, 1892	Sinhalese and Tamil
166	Samarasinha, Don Bastian de Silva	do.	Katukurunda	August 18, 1873	Sinhalese
167	Samarasinha, Don Bastian Salman de Silva	do.	Waduveliwitiya	Dec. 29, 1854	do.
168	Seneviratna, Carolis Dias Abayasiriwardana	do.	Galle bazaar	July 6, 1876	do.
169	Siriwardana, Lekamwasan Joronimus	Wellaboda pattu	Ambalangoda	Feb. 19, 1898	do.
170	Siriwardhana, Joseph de Zoysa	Bentara-Walallawiti korale	Kosgoda	June 13, 1892	do.
171	Wikramanayaka, Don Louis de Silva	Galle	Galupiyadda	Sept. 28, 1870	do.
172	Wikramanayaka, Don Nicholas de Silva	do.	Habaraduwa	Nov. 3, 1855	do.
173	Wijesekara, James Mendis	do.	Ratgama	April 14, 1871	do.
174	Wijayasiriwardana, David Mendis Gunasekara	Wellaboda pattu and Bentara-Walallawiti korale	Balapitiya	Feb. 1, 1900	English and Sinhalese
175	Wirasinha, James Peter	Wellaboda and Gangaboda pattus	Hikkaduwa	Nov. 5, 1892	Sinhalese
176	Wijayasekara, Charles Dias Senewiwikrama	Galle town	Galle town	August 16, 1901	do.
177	Zoysa, Haljoti Henry Valentine de	Bentota division	Bentota	Feb. 19, 1901	do.
	Matara District.				
178	Disanayaka, Don Hendrick Seneviratna	Matara	Akuressa	August 22, 1870	Sinhalese
179	Disanayaka, Don Andreas Munasinha	do.	Dikwella and Kotuwegoda	Oct. 27, 1876	do.
180	Gunaratna, Charles Alexander	do.	Gabadawidiya	August 11, 1897	English and Sinhalese
181	Gunawardhana, John Barton Pujita	Morawak korale	Kotapola	Sept. 27, 1892	Sinhalese
182	Ilangage John Perera Seneviratna Gunasekara	Matara town and Gangaboda pattu	Kotuwegoda and Tihagoda	Nov. 8, 1898	do.
183	Nitiratna, Mathew Christian Perera Jayamanna	Wellaboda pattu and Matara town	Dondra and Matara	Jan. 21, 1901	do.
184	Panditaratne, Don Joseph Lewis Jayaweera	Weligam korale	Weligama	April 24, 1902	do.
185	Senawiratna, George Edward Dionysius	Matara	Kotuwegoda	March 11, 1899	English and Sinhalese
186	Seneviratne, Isaac de Silva Jayasundara	Weligam korale	Weligama	August 28, 1895	Sinhalese
187	Siriwardana, Solomon Gerard de Zoysa Wijayagunaratna	Matara	Matara town	Sept. 14, 1899	English and Sinhalese
188	Wijayasinha, Arnolis de Abrew	Kandaboda pattu	Wepotaira	Feb. 22, 1894	Sinhalese
	Hambantota District.				
189	De Silva, Cornelis	Hambantota	Walasmulla and Beliatta	Nov. 22, 1901	Sinhalese
190	Dhirasekara, Disneris Dias	do.	Kirinda and Hambantota	June 23, 1873	do.
191	Perera, Migel Perera Mahavidanege Christian	Giruwa pattu	Beliatta	June 9, 1902	do.
192	Ratnatunga, Don Mathes de Silva Baboris	Hambantota	do.	August 17, 1867	do.
193	Samaraweera, Arnolis Dias	do.	Hambantota town	March 23, 1901	do.
194	Wiraratna, Sadris de Silva	do.	Tangalla and Beliatta	Sept. 4, 1884	English and Sinhalese
	CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
195	Appuhami, Ekanayaka Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Kandy	June 16, 1862	Sinhalese
196	Beven, Edwin	do.	do.	Jan. 3, 1872	English
197	Borrett, Herbert Percy	do.	do.	April 23, 1895	do.
198	Creasy, Harry	do.	Hatton	April 19, 1893	do.

199	De Silva, Hettiarachchige Don Carolis	Kandy	...	Nawalapitiya ...	Jan. 3, 1877	... Sinhalese
200	Disanayaka, Martinus Diyonis	do.	...	Mullegama ...	Sept. 7, 1869	... do.
201	Dingiri Banda, Kalvane Abayakon Wijayasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	...	Girihagama ...	April 23, 1849	... do.
202	Fisher, Lionel Paston	do.	...	Hatton ...	April 7, 1893	... English
203	Ilangantilaka, Bodandarawegedara Abraham	do.	...	Hanguranketa ...	Dec. 18, 1873	... Sinhalese
204	Jayawardana, James de Silva	do.	...	Kaikawala ...	Jan. 26, 1878	... do.
205	Kiri Banda, Bowala Rajapaksa Karunanayaka Kulatunga Mudiyanselage	do.	...	Peradeniya ...	Oct. 18, 1872	... do.
206	Kalu Banda, Disanayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	...	Teldeniya ...	Jan. 29, 1874	... do.
207	Kiri Banda, Wijeratna Mudiyanselage	do.	...	Pallipana ...	Jan. 13, 1868	... do.
208	Kotalawala, Martin	do.	...	Gampola and Nawalapitiya	Oct. 22, 1899	... English and Sinhalese
209	Loos (Junior), Frederick Christian	Nuwara Eliya ...	...	Nuwara Eliya ...	August 6, 1890	... English
210	Muhammadu Asan Mira Lebbe, Kiduru Muhammadu ...	Walapane division ...	...	Nildandahinna ...	August 30, 1892	... Sinhalese and Tamil
211	Mahammadu Kasin Awodo Lebbe Markar	Kandy	...	Kandy ...	Sept. 18, 1876	... Tamil
212	Muhammadu Lebbe Ahamadu Lebbe	Harispattu	...	Akurana ...	Nov. 10, 1870	... do.
213	Mudiyanse, Herat Anura	Kandy	...	*Kahalla* ...	*July 24, 1871*	... *Sinhalese*
214	Murugesu Pillai Kandaiya	Matale	...	Matale ...	Nov. 6, 1874	... Tamil
215	Mudannayaka, Francis Perera	Yatinuwara division ...	...	Urapola and Kandy ...	Dec. 19, 1894	... Sinhalese
216	Punchi Banda, Godamunne Rajakaruna Wahala Sakalasuriya Mudiyanselage	Kandy	...	Gampola ...	Oct. 25, 1867	... do.
217	Punchi Banda, Wasalasenewiratna Mudiyanselage ...	do.	...	Hurikaduwa ...	Jan. 17, 1870	... do.
218	Prins, Francis Albert	do.	...	Matale ...	March 23, 1877	... English
219	Samaranayaka, Don Cornelius Wijetunga	do.	...	Urugala ...	July 18, 1861	... Sinhalese
220	Seneviratna, William Herat	Matale	...	Akuramboda ...	Feb. 8, 1875	... do.
221	Siebel, Edmund Lawson	Kandy	...	Kandy ...	June 22, 1871	... English
222	Siebel, John Boyle	do.	...	do. ...	June 18, 1857	... do.
223	Sielman, Edwin Bernard	Hatton and Nuwara Eliya divisions	...	Nuwara Eliya ...	June 30, 1894	... do.
224	Surawira, Surawira Mudalige Don Anthony	Kandy	...	Galagedara ...	June 13, 1870	... Sinhalese
225	Tikiri Banda, Pilapitiya Karunatilaka Wijeyasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	...	Kandy ...	Jan. 6, 1868	... do.
226	Tilakaratna, Polambakotuwa *alias* Samarasinha William ...	do.	...	Udispattu ...	August 18, 1871	... do.
227	Van Rooyen, Theodore Cecil	do.	...	Hatton ...	June 9, 1892	... English
228	Wanigaratna, John Perera	Matale	...	Matale ...	Jan. 22, 1874	... Sinhalese
229	Wijeyasinha, Gohagoda Tennakon Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda	Kandy	...	Yatiwawala ...	July 25, 1878	... do.
230	Wikramasinha, Nandris Mendis	Four Gravets of Kandy town...	...	Kandy ...	August 5, 1896	... English and Sinhalese
231	Wijeyetilaka, Samarappulige Martinus Perera... ...	Matale	...	Matale town ...	March 4, 1901	... Sinhalese
232	Wickramasinha, Don Arnolis de Silva	do.	...	do. ...	Feb. 7, 1896	... do.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

233	Jayamanna, George Henry Rudrigo	Anuradhapura ...	...	Anuradhapura, Nochiyagama, Madawachchiya, and Kebitigollewa ...	Nov. 20, 1902	... Sinhalese
234	Rajapaksa, Alfred Rufus de Soysa Sriwikramasinha ...	do. ...	...	Anuradhapura, Kalawewa, Habarana, and Kahatagasdigiliya ...	Oct. 29, 1900	... do.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna District.

235	Abraham, Sithamparanather Kasippillai	Jaffna division ...	...	Vannarponnai west ...	Dec. 7, 1901	... Tamil
236	Ampalawanar, Aiampillai	Islands division ...	...	Velanai east and Kayts ...	Oct. 19, 1896	... English and Tamil
237	Arumukam, Iramalinkar	Jaffna	...	Alvay south ...	March 18, 1872	... Tamil

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
238	Arumukam, Muttukumaru ...	... Islands division	... Punkudutivu west	... Sept. 12, 1862	... Tamil
239	Arunasalam, Kanavatipillai ...	... Valikamam north	... Tellippalai	... Nov. 6, 1900	... do.
240	Chellappa, Alfred Katirkamar ...	... Tenmaradchchi and Vadamaradchchi east divisions	Kodikamam and Chempiyanpattu	... Nov. 9, 1900	... do.
241	Chellappa, Katireser ...	... Jaffna	... Nallur	... Oct. 23, 1876	... do.
242	Chankarapillai, Tilliampalam Clarke ...	... do.	... Vannarponnai west	... May 2, 1877	... English and Tamil
243	Chankarapillai, Velayuder	... do.	... Nirvely	... April 29, 1872	... Tamil
244	Chanmukam, Muttatampi	... do.	... Navaly	... June 16, 1871	... do.
245	Chittamparapillai, Paramu	... Vadamaradchchi west division	... Karaveddi east	... May 8, 1897	... English and Tamil
246	Chivasidamparam, Tiruguana Sampandar ...	... Jaffna division	... Tirunelveli and Chiviyateru	... Nov. 9, 1900	... Tamil
247	Chivasitamparampillai, Arumukam	... Jaffna	... Vaddukkoddai west	... Feb. 25, 1873	... do.
248	Chapapati, Katireser	... do.	... Chutumalai	... March 8, 1871	... do.
249	Chiniwasakam, Vairawanatar	... do.	... Panditteruppu	... Jan. 31, 1879	... do.
250	Chuppaiyar, Katiresaiyar	... do.	... Tayiddi	... May 7, 1872	... do.
251	Cumaraswamy, Arunachalam ...	... Pachchilappali and Tenmaradchchi divisions	... Tampakamam and Elutumadduval	... June 21, 1902	... do.
252	Chankarappillai, Chupper	... Jaffna	... Karativu west	... Dec. 9, 1871	... do.
253	Chuppiramaniar, Murukapper ...	... do.	... Puloly west	... May 18, 1868	... English and Tamil
254	Chinnattampi, Vayiravanather ...	... do.	... Imaiyanan	... March 31, 1874	... Tamil
255	Ganapatippillai, Venasitamby ...	... Vadamaradchchi west	... Puloly west	... Nov. 16, 1898	... English and Tamil
256	Johnpulle, Gabriel Solomon	... Jaffna	... Jaffna town	... March 10, 1897	... English
257	Kasippillai Visuvanatar	... do.	... do.	... Feb. 19, 1901	... English and Tamil
258	Katiravelu, Chanmukam	... do.	... Mulay	... March 16, 1872	... Tamil
259	Katirkamattampi, Chittamparanatar ...	... do.	... Alvay west	... April 24, 1868	... do.
260	Katiraveluppillai, Murukeser... ...	... do.	... Valluveddy	... June 22, 1871	... do.
261	Kasippillai, Kumaravelu	... Valikamam west	... Chandiruppay	... August 28, 1897	... do.
262	Murukesar, Chittamparanatar ...	... Jaffna	... Manippay	... Oct. 10, 1873	... do.
263	Muttatampi, Chittamparanatar ...	... do.	... Elalai	... August 27, 1869	... do.
264	Ramalinkam, Tanmawaratar	... do.	... Uduvil	... August 8, 1891	... do.
265	Sapapatipillai, Chinnatamby	... Tenmaradchchi division	... Chavakachcheri and Varanidaikurichi	... April 16, 1897	... do.
266	Sitamparanatapillai, Arunasalam ...	... Valikamam west division	... Aralai south	... Nov. 9, 1900	... do.
267	Sivaprakasapillai, Satasivampillai ...	... Jaffna division	... Vannarponnai west	... Sept. 4, 1899	... English and Tamil
268	Strantenbergh, Charles	... Jaffna	... Jaffna	... Sept. 5, 1868	... English
269	Sivarattenam, Arunasalam	... do.	... Vannarponnai west and Nallur	... Jan. 25, 1886	... Tamil
270	Subramaniam, Sinnattamby	... Vadamaradchchi west	... Puloly east	... Feb. 18, 1898	... English and Tamil
271	Sittampalam, Subramaniar	... Jaffna	... Batticotta east	... Aug. 9, 1901	... do.
272	Thampu, Hemphill	... do.	... Jaffna town	... Feb. 26, 1895	... do.
273	Tampoo, Tamodarampillai Magan ...	... do.	... do.	... Oct. 23, 1876	... do.
274	Tampappillai, Kanapatipillai	... do.	... Kokkuvil	... August 26, 1872	... Tamil
275	Tillaiampalam, Virakattippillai Edward Daniel	... Valikamam north	... Maviddapuram	... August 5, 1897	... do.
276	Thuraiappa, Tellippalai Sangarapillai ...	... Islands division	... Kayts and Karativu east	... Feb. 10, 1902	... do.
277	Tilliampalam, Chittampalam	... Valikamam east division	... Puttur south and Achchuveli	... June 23, 1902	... do.
278	Velupillai, Subramaniar	... do.	... Urumpiray and Kopay south	... Jan. 16, 1902	... do.
279	Venasittampy, Kasippillai	... Islands and Punakari divisions	... Mankumpan and Cheddikalkurichi	... July 8, 1902	... do.
280	Vayittiyanatar, Iramalinkar	... Jaffna	... Kaitadi	... May 18, 1874	... do.
281	Velayutar, Chinnatampi	... do.	... Kaitadi Navatkuli	... August 20, 1868	... do.

282	Velupillai, Ambalawana Mudaliyar ...	...	Jaffna and Valikamam west divisions	...	Jaffna town and Batticotta east ...	Nov.	6, 1900	... Tamil
283	Vallipuranather, Samuel Kanthappoo ...	...	Tenmaradchchi division ...	...	Charasalai, Chavakachcheri, and Kachchai ...	Dec.	23, 1901	... do.
			Mannar District.					
284	Anantham, Simampillai, Mudaliyar ...	...	Mannar	...	Mannar ...	Nov.	21, 1899	... English and Tamil
285	Cadersaibo Marakkaiar, Mahamadu Muttalivawa Marikkaiar	...	Mannar island ...	...	Erukkilampiddy ...	June	8, 1872	... Tamil
286	Muttiah, Valupillai	...	Mannar	...	Mannar, Vidataltivu, and Murunkan ...	Nov.	13, 1901	... do.
287	Neina Mohamado Levvai Marakkaiar, Kappaneyna	...	Musali and Nannadan pattus	...	Putuvalyin Musali south...	Feb.	7, 1882	... do.
			Mullaittivu District.					
288	Mappanar, Philip Rasaruthiram ...	...	Mullaittivu	...	Vavuniya ...	March	8, 1886	... Tamil
289	Mailwakanam Sanmukam	...	do.	...	Mullaittivu ...	June	11, 1888	... do.
			EASTERN PROVINCE.					
			Batticaloa District.					
290	Ampikapaker Isaiah	...	Batticaloa	...	Puliyantivu ...	March	29, 1871	... Tamil
291	Canakasabai, Arampar	...	Koralai pattu ...	...	Valachchenai ...	Oct.	12, 1900	... do.
292	Chinnatambo, Tiruvelankar Jacob ...	...	Batticaloa ...	...	Kalmunai ...	Dec.	19, 1901	... do.
293	Karuveltampi, Nakappar	...	do.	...	Navatkuda ...	Jan.	9, 1873	... do.
294	Kosumuhamatu Levvai, Ismail Levvai ...	...	do.	...	Sangamarutu ...	May	2, 1883	... do.
295	Karyappar, Abdul Karim ...	...	Manmunai, Eruvil, and Karavaku pattus	...	Kattankudi and Kalmunai	July	5, 1898	... do.
296	Kantappah, Kasinatar George ...	...	Batticaloa	...	Manjantoduwa ...	Sept.	7, 1885	... do.
297	Mootatampi, Velupillai	...	do.	...	Arapattai ...	Jan.	15, 1870	... do.
298	Massillamani, Nakappar	...	do. ...	...	Navatkuda ...	Dec.	10, 1879	... do.
299	Nallatambi, Kanapati Pillai	...	Eruvil, Porativu, and Manmunai pattus	...	Kaluvanjikudi and Karukkalmadam ...	Sept.	5, 1889	... do.
300	Ponniah, Sinnatambi	...	Nintavur and Karavaku pattus	...	Kalmunai ...	Oct.	10, 1900	... do.
301	Sastri Chinnatampi, Sastri Kanapatipillai ...	...	Akkarai, Panakai, Chammanturai, and Nadukadu pattus		Karunkoditivu and Chammanturai ...	July	22, 1892	... do.
302	Sinitampi, Nakappar	...	Eruvil, Porativu, Karavaku, Chammanturai, Manmunai, Nintavur, Akkarai, and Panakai pattus	...	Arappattai ...	Nov.	20, 1882	... do.
303	Toussaint, Peter John Gratien ...	...	Batticaloa	...	Puliyantivu ...	Oct.	7, 1887	... English
304	Velupillai, Sittamparapillai	...	do.	...	Eravur and Puliyantivu ...	July	29, 1880	... Tamil
305	Warunakulasingam, Anthony Sebastianpulle ...	...	do.	...	Batticaloa town ...	July	12, 1878	... English and Tamil
			Trincomalee District.					
306	Nadarasapillai, Sarawanamuttu ...	...	Trincomalee	...	Trincomalee town ...	June	28, 1892	... English and Tamil
307	Subramaniyan, Mayilvaganam Mudaliyar ...	...	do.	...	do. ...	May	23, 1895	... do.
			PROVINCE OF UVA.					
308	Bartholomeusz, George Frederick ...	...	Badulla	...	Badulla ...	Sept.	3, 1895	... English
309	De Silva, James Wilfred	...	do.	...	do. ...	Sept.	24, 1895	... do.
310	Gunasekara Mudaliyar, Don Frederick ...	...	Four Gravets of Badulla town	...	do. ...	June	15, 1897	... Sinhalese

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
311	Jayatilaka, Don Abraham Gunaratna ...	Udukinda, Wellawaya, and Yatikinda divisions (exclusive of Pattipola korale)	Bandarawela and Welimada ...	August 4, 1900	Sinhalese
312	Kalu Banda, Malala Bandaranayaka Herat Mudiyanselage	Badulla	Badulla ...	June 11, 1875	do.
313	Potger, Barandt Ludwig	do.	do. ...	Dec. 10, 1863	English
314	Vanasekara Banda	Bintenna, Buttala, and Wellassa divisions, and Pattipola korale	Bellan-oya and Alupotakottuva ...	August 4, 1900	Sinhalese
		PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.			
		Ratnapura District.			
315	Abeyasinha, Marcellus de Abrew ...	Ratnapura	Ratnapura ...	Sept. 18, 1897	English and Sinhalese
316	Dharmaratna, Mihidukulasuriya Victorianu Perera	Kuruwiti korale	Ratnapura and Talawitiya	April 24, 1902	Sinhalese
317	Gunatillaka, Anthony Perera... ...	Ratnapura	Rakwana, Pelmadulla, and Balangoda ...	Dec. 23, 1901	do.
318	Induhami, Kalatuwe Arachchillage ...	Nawadun korale	Ganegoda ...	July 28, 1870	do.
319	Jayatilaka, Daniel James	Ratnapura	Ratnapura ...	July 12, 1900	English and Sinhalese
		Kegalla District.			
320	Abayasekara, Gregory de Jansz ...	Kegalla	Kegalla ...	July 31, 1897	English and Sinhalese
321	Abayawardana, Edward Albert Piris ...	do.	do. ...	Oct. 23, 1900	English
322	Balasurige Cornelis Perera	do.	Ruanwella ...	Nov. 20, 1872	Sinhalese
323	Perera, Surawira Arachchige Don Gabriel ...	do.	Kegalla ...	April 7, 1870	do.
324	Senewiratna Yapa Mudiyanselage Kiri Banda	do.	Hingula ...	August 8, 1877	do.
325	Welikada Arachchige Manuel Perera ...	do.	Kegalla ...	Feb. 19, 1892	do.
326	Wijayaratna, Gabriel Perera	do.	Rambukkana ...	Sept. 24, 1869	do.
327	Wikrama Arachchige Don Cornelis Appuhami	do.	Kegalla ...	April 13, 1867	do.
328	Wikramasinha, Don Hendrick Perera Abayawardana ...	Beligal korale	Nelundeniya ...	Nov. 29, 1895	do.

VIII.—Progress of the Registration of Deeds in Ceylon.

Year.	Western Province. Colombo. Number of executed documents.	Western Province. Colombo. Number of Deeds registered.	Western Province. Colombo. Percentage.	Western Province. Negombo. Number of executed documents.	Western Province. Negombo. Number of Deeds registered.	Western Province. Negombo. Percentage.	Western Province. Kalutara. Number of executed documents.	Western Province. Kalutara. Number of Deeds registered.	Western Province. Kalutara. Percentage.	Central Province. Kandy. Number of executed documents.	Central Province. Kandy. Number of Deeds registered.	Central Province. Kandy. Percentage.	Northern Province. Jaffna. Number of executed documents.	Northern Province. Jaffna. Number of Deeds registered.	Northern Province. Jaffna. Percentage.	Northern Province. Vavuniya.† Number of executed documents.	Northern Province. Vavuniya.† Number of Deeds registered.	Northern Province. Vavuniya.† Percentage.	Northern Province. Mannar. Number of executed documents.	Northern Province. Mannar. Number of Deeds registered.	Northern Province. Mannar. Percentage.	Northern Province. Multipitiye.‡ Number of executed documents.	Northern Province. Multipitiye.‡ Number of Deeds registered.	Northern Province. Multipitiye.‡ Percentage.	Southern Province. Galle. Number of executed documents.	Southern Province. Galle. Number of Deeds registered.	Southern Province. Galle. Percentage.	Southern Province. Matara. Number of executed documents.	Southern Province. Matara. Number of Deeds registered.	Southern Province. Matara. Percentage.	Southern Province. Tangalla.§ Number of executed documents.	Southern Province. Tangalla.§ Number of Deeds registered.	Southern Province. Tangalla.§ Percentage.	Eastern Province. Batticaloa. Number of executed documents.	Eastern Province. Batticaloa. Number of Deeds registered.	Eastern Province. Batticaloa. Percentage.	Eastern Province. Trincomalee. Number of executed documents.	Eastern Province. Trincomalee. Number of Deeds registered.	Eastern Province. Trincomalee. Percentage.	North-Western Province. Kurunegala. Number of executed documents.	North-Western Province. Kurunegala. Number of Deeds registered.	North-Western Province. Kurunegala. Percentage.	North-Western Province. Chilaw. Number of executed documents.	North-Western Province. Chilaw. Number of Deeds registered.	North-Western Province. Chilaw. Percentage.	North-Central Province. Anuradhapura. Number of executed documents.	North-Central Province. Anuradhapura. Number of Deeds registered.	North-Central Province. Anuradhapura. Percentage.	Province of Uva. Badulla. Number of executed documents.	Province of Uva. Badulla. Number of Deeds registered.	Province of Uva. Badulla. Percentage.	Province of Sabaragamuwa. Ratnapura. Number of executed documents.	Province of Sabaragamuwa. Ratnapura. Number of Deeds registered.	Province of Sabaragamuwa. Ratnapura. Percentage.	Province of Sabaragamuwa. Kegalla.‖ Number of executed documents.	Province of Sabaragamuwa. Kegalla.‖ Number of Deeds registered.	Province of Sabaragamuwa. Kegalla.‖ Percentage.	Total. Number of executed documents.	Total. Number of Deeds registered.	Total. Percentage.	Year.
1864	18,748	3,493	19·2	3,179	573	6·2	2,731	1,190	12·5	19,219*	5,896	17·7	19,909	73	0	—	—	—	410	1	2	—	—	—	12,837	3,810	29·6	11,118	1,653	14·9	2,282	33	1·7	4,605	766	16·6	439	295	68·2	3,845	863	22·8	2,297	11	0·2	68	—	—	1,214	323	26·6	2,274	411	18·1	—	1864
1865	19,803	3,407	17·2	7,813	886	11·3	11,672	2,405	17·5	19,219*	4,235	17·1	19,685	77	0	—	—	—	407	4	1·4	—	—	—	14,535	4,263	29·3	10,955	3,443	31·4	2,046	230	9·7	5,257	1,213	21·9	625	342	54·6	5,204	854	16·4	4,372	78	1·7	227	—	—	1,428	887	62·0	2,728	952	29·4	—	1865
1866	19,281	3,495	18·1	9,265	1,117	12·0	10,861	1,838	16·9	19,219*	4,235	17·1	19,685	77	0	—	—	—	407	4	1·4	—	—	—	14,535	4,263	29·3	10,955	3,443	31·4	2,046	230	9·7	5,257	1,213	21·9	625	342	54·6	5,204	854	16·4	4,372	78	1·7	227	—	—	1,428	887	62·0	2,728	952	29·4	—	1866
1867	20,991	3,496	16·6	9,140	990	10·8	11,421	2,616	22·9	17,384	2,478	14·2	18,622	181	1·4	—	—	—	405	11	2·9	—	—	—	14,425	2,747	19·0	9,814	2,091	21·3	2,931	426	14·5	4,985	623	12·5	407	257	63·1	5,038	1,153	22·9	643	4,389	268	6·1	130	—	—	1,439	835	58·0	2,956	917	31·0	—	1867
1868	20,856	3,535	17·0	8,981	918	10·2	11,351	2,646	23·3	19,265	2,738	14·2	20,454	1,916	9·3	—	—	—	404	5	1·2	—	—	—	13,998	2,372	17·1	7,772	1,851	23·8	2,564	301	11·7	4,930	586	11·8	400	282	70·5	4,802	930	19·3	477	4,176	474	11·4	133	35	26·3	1,394	1,123	80·5	3,331	916	27·5	—	1868
1869	19,738	3,292	17·6	6,607	848	12·8	11,425	2,065	18·2	20,867	2,524	12·1	20,443	2,219	10·8	—	—	—	403	—	—	—	—	—	13,554	2,005	14·8	8,547	1,816	21·2	2,419	217	9·0	3,844	486	12·6	393	314	81·9	3,579	1,064	29·7	510	3,781	373	9·8	144	27	18·7	1,518	775	51·0	3,044	927	30·4	—	1869
1870	21,226	3,701	18·7	6,890	1,174	17·0	12,154	2,733	22·4	20,358*	3,634	17·9	19,393	1,705	8·8	—	—	—	379	16	4·2	—	—	—	14,577	2,981	20·5	9,392	2,064	21·9	2,745	252	9·2	3,431	507	9·3	346	323	93·3	7,066	1,618	22·8	4,058	383	9·7	124	20	16·1	2,466	1,251	50·7	3,687	1,099	29·8	—	1870
1871	22,114	4,372	19·7	7,833	1,388	17·7	11,281	4,500	39·8	20,358*	3,634	17·9	19,393	1,705	8·8	—	—	—	681	16	2·3	—	—	—	14,577	2,981	20·5	9,392	2,064	21·9	2,745	252	9·2	3,431	507	9·3	346	323	93·3	7,066	1,618	22·8	4,058	383	9·7	124	20	16·1	2,466	1,251	50·7	3,687	1,099	29·8	—	1871
1872	24,323	3,354	14·7	8,402	1,251	14·8	10,980	2,072	19·0	20,650	3,598	19·5	18,567	1,505	8·1	—	—	—	681	11	2·2	—	—	—	15,286	2,942	17·6	10,681	2,630	24·6	3,153	397	12·6	7,032	1,895	26·9	427	339	77·9	10,103	2,350	23·2	4,305	387	9·0	146	27	18·5	3,072	1,427	46·5	4,184	1,408	33·6	—	1872
1873	25,649	3,736	14·5	8,779	1,443	16·4	10,870	2,284	21·0	20,650	3,598	19·5	20,497	1,505	8·1	141	26	18·4	726	24	3·3	—	—	—	15,286	2,942	17·6	10,681	2,630	24·6	3,153	397	12·6	7,032	1,895	26·9	427	339	77·9	10,103	2,350	23·2	4,305	387	9·0	146	27	18·5	3,072	1,427	46·5	4,184	1,408	33·6	—	1873
1874	21,474	4,843	19·3	8,502	1,853	20·4	12,159	3,766	29·7	34,332	6,958	19·9	27,950	2,064	7·4	153	—	—	833	11	2·0	—	—	—	15,794	3,445	20·4	11,812	3,238	27·4	3,706	396	10·7	7,247	1,743	23·6	615	448	72·8	8,715	2,439	27·8	4,338	603	13·8	388	29	7·4	3,484	1,841	49·9	4,188	1,232	29·0	—	1874
1875	26,567	4,576	17·2	9,610	1,874	19·2	13,491	3,901	27·7	33,864	6,236	18·4	30,265	2,374	7·8	198	—	—	464	9	1·9	—	—	—	15,606	3,438	22·0	13,077	3,515	26·8	3,844	454	11·8	7,566	2,024	26·7	574	514	89·5	9,264	3,086	33·3	4,695	851	18·1	393	45	11·4	3,843	2,438	63·4	4,393	1,357	30·9	—	1875
1876	22,556	4,745	20·9	10,430	2,516	24·0	12,136	3,879	31·9	36,992	7,402	19·9	32,276	2,650	8·2	247	—	—	447	24	5·3	—	—	—	16,382	3,441	21·0	13,706	3,955	28·8	4,506	413	9·1	7,428	1,946	26·2	496	401	80·8	8,391	2,890	34·4	5,512	845	15·3	423	88	20·8	4,251	2,863	67·3	5,316	1,915	36·0	—	1876
1877	26,675	5,808	21·8	11,650	3,045	26·1	11,372	3,173	28·1	35,319	8,115	22·9	31,345	2,799	8·9	122	—	—	706	22	3·1	—	—	—	16,107	3,871	24·0	13,060	4,584	35·1	4,703	1,049	22·3	7,428	1,946	26·2	496	401	80·8	8,391	2,890	34·4	5,512	845	15·3	423	88	20·8	4,251	2,863	67·3	5,316	1,915	36·0	—	1877
1878	29,626	5,405	18·2	13,290	2,874	21·6	11,088	3,453	31·1	39,278	9,348	23·8	28,463	2,554	9·0	177	—	—	711	5	0·7	—	—	—	15,207	3,577	23·5	12,669	4,276	33·7	3,301	435	13·2	5,873	925	15·8	600	479	79·8	11,865	3,870	32·6	4,299	1,029	23·9	1,011	53	5·2	4,418	1,808	40·9	3,954	1,693	42·8	—	1878
1879	30,330	6,523	21·5	12,673	3,911	30·9	11,154	3,343	29·9	17,018	4,375	25·7	24,813	1,846	7·4	238	—	—	672	15	2·2	—	—	—	14,175	4,377	30·8	10,748	4,618	43·0	2,314	276	11·9	4,624	1,108	23·9	452	406	89·8	7,209	2,809	38·9	3,594	1,041	28·9	1,011	53	5·2	4,418	1,808	40·9	3,954	1,693	42·8	—	1879
1880	34,719	6,445	18·5	10,811	3,439	31·8	9,906	3,036	30·6	17,018	4,375	25·7	24,813	1,846	7·4	238	—	—	672	15	2·2	—	—	—	14,175	4,377	30·8	10,748	4,618	43·0	2,314	276	11·9	4,624	1,108	23·9	452	406	89·8	7,209	2,809	38·9	3,594	1,041	28·9	1,011	53	5·2	4,418	1,808	40·9	3,954	1,693	42·8	—	1880
1881	32,479	6,332	19·2	11,185	4,074	34·4	10,060	3,074	30·6	18,779	4,963	27·1	21,784	1,659	7·6	255	180	72·5	546	74	13·5	—	—	—	14,179	4,899	37·8	9,720	4,185	43·0	2,435	451	37·9	5,347	767	13·1	716	347	54·4	8,658	3,779	34·4	3,846	1,445	37·6	372	111	30·1	3,668	1,983	38·7	3,760	1,067	28·1	—	1881
1882	34,108	6,111	19·5	10,744	3,705	34·5	9,205	3,082	33·4	19,558	4,893	25·0	20,713	1,642	7·9	267	64	23·9	512	82	16·0	1	1	100·0	14,956	4,362	29·1	9,704	4,240	43·6	2,443	348	14·2	5,437	766	14·0	437	346	79·1	8,307	3,722	44·8	3,911	1,434	36·6	357	72	20·1	3,623	1,947	53·7	3,923	1,067	27·2	—	1882
1883	35,305	7,804	22·1	14,358	5,428	37·7	9,964	4,106	41·2	17,426	7,318	41·9	22,305	2,160	9·6	406	236	58·1	570	160	28·0	467	105	22·4	14,962	5,908	39·4	12,697	7,217	57·8	3,408	1,355	39·7	6,918	674	9·7	636	516	81·1	11,913	5,943	49·8	5,320	2,031	38·1	1,294	332	25·6	5,123	1,434	44·6	—	1883
1884	35,696	8,206	23·0	14,559	4,451	30·4	9,965	3,722	37·3	17,426	7,318	41·9	22,305	2,160	9·6	406	236	58·1	570	160	28·0	467	105	22·4	14,962	5,908	39·4	12,697	7,217	57·8	3,408	1,355	39·7	6,918	674	9·7	636	516	81·1	11,913	5,943	49·8	5,320	2,031	38·1	1,294	332	25·6	5,123	1,434	44·6	—	1884
1885	35,696	8,206	23·0	14,559	4,451	30·4	9,965	3,722	37·3	15,911	5,291	33·2	19,016	2,026	10·6	351	34	9·6	578	151	26·1	12	10	83·3	14,956	5,908	39·4	12,697	7,217	57·8	3,408	1,355	39·7	6,918	674	9·7	636	516	81·1	11,913	5,943	49·8	5,320	2,031	38·1	1,294	332	25·6	5,123	1,434	44·6	—	1885
1886	33,442	6,456	19·3	11,535	4,526	39·1	8,674	3,562	41·0	16,040	6,108	38·0	23,150	1,549	6·6	274	71	25·9	541	68	12·5	271	71	26·2	15,033	5,015	33·3	11,127	6,215	55·8	3,771	1,505	39·9	6,016	1,225	20·3	617	523	84·7	10,545	5,242	49·7	5,067	1,870	36·9	1,242	305	24·5	4,942	1,358	27·4	—	1886
1887	33,442	6,456	19·3	11,535	4,526	39·1	8,674	3,562	41·0	16,040	6,108	38·0	23,150	1,549	6·6	274	71	25·9	541	68	12·5	271	71	26·2	15,033	5,015	33·3	11,127	6,215	55·8	3,771	1,505	39·9	6,016	1,225	20·3	617	523	84·7	10,545	5,242	49·7	5,067	1,870	36·9	1,242	305	24·5	4,942	1,358	27·4	—	1887
1888	34,628	7,039	20·3	12,883	5,613	43·5	9,122	3,391	37·1	15,749	5,777	36·7	22,881	1,572	6·8	184	10	5·4	586	58	9·8	304	54	17·7	15,303	4,771	31·1	10,818	4,895	44·8	3,733	813	21·7	5,661	891	15·7	497	86	17·3	11,181	5,125	45·7	5,161	2,738	41·7	672	185	27·5	5,022	1,283	25·5	5,856	2,721	46·4	—	1888
1889	34,885	7,410	21·2	13,077	5,731	43·8	9,301	3,811	40·9	15,864	5,923	37·3	21,544	1,538	7·1	203	9	4·4	945	197	20·8	155	12	7·7	15,213	4,371	28·7	9,154	4,344	47·4	3,844	1,000	26·0	5,650	977	17·3	574	77	13·4	10,784	5,177	48·0	5,161	2,738	41·7	672	185	27·5	5,022	1,283	25·5	5,856	2,721	46·4	—	1889
1890	36,326	6,945	19·1	15,028	6,699	44·6	9,136	3,152	34·5	14,564	5,747	39·4	22,164	1,623	7·3	147	81	55·1	754	95	12·6	203	74	36·4	14,309	4,425	31·1	9,098	4,253	46·7	3,928	716	18·2	5,553	1,025	18·4	540	360	66·6	10,798	4,983	46·1	5,304	2,005	37·8	1,253	340	27·1	5,354	2,005	37·4	5,975	2,982	49·9	—	1890
1891	36,326	6,945	19·1	14,028	5,997	42·7	9,136	3,152	34·5	14,564	5,747	39·4	22,164	1,623	7·3	147	18	12·2	754	95	12·6	203	74	36·4	14,309	4,425	31·1	9,098	4,253	46·7	3,928	716	18·2	5,553	1,025	18·4	540	360	66·6	10,798	4,983	46·1	5,304	2,005	37·8	1,253	340	27·1	5,354	2,005	37·4	5,975	2,982	49·9	—	1891
1892	38,527	8,211	21·3	16,980	7,397	43·5	10,129	3,515	34·7	18,337	7,616	41·5	23,979	1,899	7·9	196	6	3·1	795	45	5·6	314	15	4·7	16,854	3,200	31·1	9,078	4,845	53·3	2,946	1,206	40·9	6,046	781	12·9	630	84	13·3	13,544	7,503	55·4	5,346	2,684	42·9	1,221	188	15·3	3,992	1,341	33·4	5,596	1,326	23·7	6,419	2,418	38·0	—	1892
1893	39,977	10,908	27·2	13,763	6,376	50·7	10,813	4,893	45·2	15,629	5,903	37·7	18,183	6,370	35·0	248	17	6·8	567	70	12·3	234	30	12·7	17,571	7,917	45·0	12,703	6,220	48·9	4,771	2,017	42·2	6,777	1,440	21·2	1,074	278	25·8	14,428	7,495	51·9	5,944	2,927	49·2	1,974	372	18·8	4,149	1,412	34·0	6,393	3,480	54·4	—	1893
1894	37,448	12,250	32·7	14,466	12,856	88·8	10,850	4,291	39·5	17,945	7,315	40·7	19,211	6,370	33·1	248	17	6·8	567	70	12·3	234	30	12·7	17,571	7,917	45·0	12,703	6,220	48·9	4,771	2,017	42·2	6,777	1,440	21·2	1,074	278	25·8	14,428	7,495	51·9	5,944	2,927	49·2	1,974	372	18·8	4,149	1,412	34·0	6,393	3,480	54·4	—	1894
1895	34,078	14,631	42·9	10,636	7,338	69·0	9,316	4,456	47·8	14,744	13,358	90·6	17,991	3,849	21·4	196	8	4·1	546	48	8·8	220	13	5·9	14,896	9,857	66·1	12,413	7,369	59·3	2,313	1,736	75·0	5,831	802	13·7	718	174	24·2	12,563	8,854	70·4	6,257	4,046	64·6	774	243	31·3	3,751	1,979	52·8	4,716	2,526	53·5	5,146	4,480	120·0	—	1895
1896	34,078	14,631	42·9	10,636	7,338	69·0	9,316	4,456	47·8	14,744	13,358	90·6	17,991	3,849	21·4	196	8	4·1	546	48	8·8	220	13	5·9	14,896	9,857	66·1	12,413	7,369	59·3	2,313	1,736	75·0	5,831	802	13·7	718	174	24·2	12,563	8,854	70·4	6,257	4,046	64·6	774	243	31·3	3,751	1,979	52·8	4,716	2,526	53·5	5,146	4,480	120·0	—	1896
1897	34,963	14,035	40·1	10,825	7,127	65·9	9,169	5,234	57·0	13,715	8,991	65·5	17,047	4,356	25·5	144	4	2·7	543	46	8·4	210	9	4·2	15,016	9,999	66·5	12,078	8,323	68·9	2,264	1,916	84·6	6,376	1,826	28·6	1,035	286	27·6	12,078	9,253	76·6	6,257	4,046	64·6	735	280	38·1	3,623	2,132	49·3	5,305	4,725	89·1	—	1897
1898	34,963	14,978	42·8	10,825	7,127	65·9	9,077	5,861	64·5	13,715	8,991	65·5	16,329	4,356	26·6	144	4	2·7	543	46	8·4	210	9	4·2	15,016	9,999	66·5	12,078	8,323	68·9	2,264	1,916	84·6	6,376	1,826	28·6	1,035	286	27·6	12,078	9,253	76·6	6,257	4,046	64·6	735	280	38·1	3,623	2,132	49·3	5,305	4,725	89·1	—	1898
1899	30,937	15,806	51·1	12,801	7,807	61·0	10,159	5,929	58·4	14,878	8,678	60·9	21,937	5,138	23·4	—	—	—	834	139	16·7	268	18	6·7	14,917	9,798	65·6	15,378	8,178	56·2	2,765	1,786	64·6	5,074	2,410	47·5	804	155	19·3	15,080	8,895	58·7	6,457	4,026	62·4	564	224	39·7	3,418	1,542	45·1	6,092	2,098	47·8	6,156	4,719	69·8	—	1899
1900	30,918	16,338	52·8	12,640	8,062	64·1	10,035	6,207	61·8	15,373	8,983	58·4	20,483	4,309	21·0	—	—	—	709	128	18·0	256	18	7·0	14,446	8,931	61·8	15,378	8,178	56·2	2,765	1,786	64·6	5,074	2,410	47·5	804	155	19·3	15,080	8,895	58·7	6,457	4,026	62·4	564	224	39·7	3,418	1,542	45·1	6,092	2,098	47·8	6,156	4,719	69·8	—	1900
1901	30,848	16,484	53·4	12,591	7,626	61·0	10,635	6,080	57·2	13,728	7,998	58·2	22,166	5,067	22·8	—	—	—	736	86	11·6	410	31	7·5	14,359	8,859	61·6	15,567	6,311	40·5	3,328	1,966	59·0	5,744	1,715	29·8	1,308	116	8·8	15,583	6,581	42·2	6,756	3,787	56·0	737	326	44·2	3,654	1,977	54·0	6,856	1,644	23·9	15,879	8,241	51·8	1903

* The figures for these years are not ascertainable owing to the loss of the office books; the average of the three succeeding years is given.

† Office established in 1892. Office abolished in 1896.

‡ Office established in 1885.

§ This does not include twenty powerful attorneys registered in the Registrar-General's Office.

‖ Office amalgamated with Matara in 1881, re-established separately in 1890.

¶ Office established in July, 1898.

[*For Table IX., see page K 30.*]

X.—Number and Description of Deeds executed and registered, and the Percentage of Deeds registered to Deeds executed, in the various Offices of the Department during the Years 1896-96, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902.

| Description of Deeds. | Years. | Anuradhapura. | | | Badulla. | | | Batticaloa. | | | Chilaw. | | | Colombo. | | | Galle. | | | Jaffna. | | | Kalutara. | | | Kandy. | | | Kegalla. | | | Kurunegala. | | | Nuwara. | | | Matara. | | | Mullaitivu. | | | Negombo. | | | Ratnapura. | | | Tangalla. | | | Trincomalee. | | | Vavuniya. | | | Total for Ceylon. | |
|---|---|---

IX.—The Number of Deeds executed in each District in the English and the Vernacular Languages, and their Total Value or Consideration, with the Value of Stamps used, in the Years 1889–94, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Office.	Language in which Deeds are drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
	English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.			
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura:						
Average for 1889–94...	76	806	—	882	36,279 47	449 50
1895	29	934	—	963	77,916 82	485 60
1896	119	655	—	774	48,615 7	336 0
1897	330	625	—	955	45,306 37	346 75
1898	12	713	—	725	45,141 62	320 30
1899	209	562	—	771	89,191 87	450 0
1900	188	763	—	951	88,386 43	653 75
1901	81	930	—	1,011	93,626 25	499 25
1902	238	496	—	734	96,162 75	503 50
Badulla:						
Average for 1889–94...	384	2,705	226	3,315	1,393,799 5	6,709 90
1895	457	2,368	174	2,999	1,469,327 81	5,290 0
1896	653	1,922	141	2,716	848,659 24	3,827 33
1897	435	2,090	175	2,700	673,983 51	3,558 18
1898	348	1,853	67	2,268	444,592 38	2,595 50
1899	340	1,867	7	2,214	617,142 45	3,344 37
1900	297	2,107	6	2,410	314,719 54	1,977 35
1901	283	2,182	6	2,471	378,281 9	2,058 20
1902	232	2,312	5	2,549	358,296 82	2,229 25
Batticaloa:						
Average for 1889–94...	405	—	5,847	6,252	1,075,740 15	5,851 85
1895	481	—	6,234	6,715	1,286,013 14	7,038 55
1896	561	—	5,270	5,831	1,341,396 51	6,864 55
1897	401	—	4,820	5,221	1,141,732 7	5,754 55
1898	916	—	4,760	5,676	1,111,426 69	6,233 53
1899	878	—	4,029	4,907	1,140,665 41	5,684 65
1900	569	—	4,505	5,074	1,342,777 75	6,100 50
1901	482	—	4,549	5,031	1,268,137 43	6,094 20
1902	403	—	4,936	5,339	1,623,928 49	6,237 30
Chilaw:						
Average for 1889–94...	354	5,468	1,787	7,609	3,887,852 9	11,673 95
1895	426	5,378	1,587	7,391	2,138,957 3	10,212 26
1896	346	4,480	1,425	6,251	2,169,886 48	10,205 90
1897	214	4,757	1,584	6,555	2,497,870 62	11,496 19
1898	308	4,426	1,557	6,291	2,356,799 13	11,283 61
1899	288	4,547	1,659	6,494	2,755,459 0	12,142 20
1900	351	4,359	1,727	6,437	2,851,939 57	13,517 96
1901	379	4,057	1,516	5,952	2,714,884 49	12,518 14
1902	544	4,297	1,506	6,347	2,758,283 68	13,220 26
Colombo:						
Average for 1889–94...	4,772	22,218	36	27,026	17,436,194 44	120,844 75
1895	5,219	22,228	1	27,448	33,456,958 86	147,000 65
1896	5,895	18,684	—	24,579	56,930,945 72	273,331 0
1897	5,773	20,343	—	26,116	52,869,437 60	338,507 30
1898	6,203	18,750	10	24,963	53,815,683 10	210,985 50
1899	6,359	18,793	11	25,163	35,255,062 40	138,043 85
1900	8,159	21,846	32	30,037	29,776,955 16	105,222 60
1901	8,492	22,414	12	30,918	39,908,760 71	127,724 20
1902	7,892	22,640	17	30,549	32,340,560 59	118,894 70
Galle:						
Average for 1889–94...	1,995	12,927	3	14,925	2,088,626 5	13,025 65
1895	2,026	14,647	1	16,674	2,989,127 33	11,673 5
1896	2,086	12,811	1	14,898	2,582,105 16	12,635 73
1897	1,521	13,417	1	14,939	2,490,401 71	13,289 3
1898	896	11,764	—	12,660	2,138,852 78	11,854 65
1899	1,444	11,020	—	12,464	2,688,655 92	13,522 65
1900	1,805	13,111	1	14,917	3,687,790 9	15,530 62
1901	1,423	12,912	3	14,338	3,437,650 43	13,111 14
1902	1,683	13,228	3	14,914	3,141,107 45	13,434 50
Jaffna:						
Average for 1889–94...	1,284	—	20,826	22,110	4,152,206 51	19,171 65
1895	733	—	17,214	17,947	4,065,448 92	18,835 20
1896	815	—	17,176	17,991	4,311,462 45	20,526 10
1897	652	—	17,075	17,727	4,373,392 18	20,945 80
1898	719	—	16,328	17,047	5,274,997 77	21,928 80
1899	784	—	17,545	18,329	4,890,483 64	22,366 85
1900	871	—	21,066	21,937	6,440,574 25	29,009 10
1901	1,433	—	19,054	20,487	6,036,555 62	26,786 35
1902	1,527	—	20,633	22,160	6,384,081 30	28,836 30

The Number of Deeds executed in each District, &c.—*continued.*

Office.	Language in which Deeds are drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
	English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.			
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kalutara :						
Average for 1889–94...	631	9,044	191	9,866	1,144,684 12	7,657 45
1895	592	10,061	197	10,850	1,441,075 92	7,859 80
1896	722	8,132	252	9,106	1,904,384 11	8,178 10
1897	409	9,203	249	9,861	1,767,007 63	9,954 5
1898	421	8,494	254	9,169	1,545,356 45	9,179 30
1899	574	8,303	200	9,077	2,055,960 83	10,490 1
1900	763	9,154	242	10,159	2,141,089 68	11,082 58
1901	737	9,574	214	10,525	2,368,300 6	11,379 50
1902	855	9,522	243	10,620	2,861,907 45	12,268 69
Kandy :						
Average for 1889–94...	1,969	13,513	619	16,101	4,744,018 46	26,270 85
1895	2,651	13,882	606	17,139	6,374,108 3	32,440 63
1896	2,460	11,795	489	14,744	5,523,611 48	27,006 57
1897	2,561	12,531	467	15,559	8,748,655 22	39,032 60
1898	1,972	11,193	550	13,715	7,615,317 78	26,422 25
1899	1,761	11,497	610	13,868	5,087,289 79	22,643 5
1900	1,998	11,941	537	14,476	6,215,629 35	23,280 90
1901	2,228	11,665	554	14,447	6,899,740 45	21,332 60
1902	1,984	11,182	562	13,728	6,086,704 40	21,154 50
Kegalla :						
Average for 1889–94...	247	5,839	—	6,086	557,177 5	4,300 50
1895	243	5,745	—	5,988	560,726 40	3,604 50
1896	229	4,917	—	5,146	707,373 56	4,376 50
1897	334	5,521	—	5,855	708,145 83	4,153 35
1898	288	5,651	—	5,939	671,590 31	4,410 50
1899	234	5,826	—	6,060	714,540 32	4,675 70
1900	262	6,485	5	6,752	946,736 69	5,462 90
1901	195	7,002	—	7,197	1,035,235 79	4,940 70
1902	347	6,497	12	6,856	1,304,096 48	5,069 0
Kurunegala :						
Average for 1889–94...	308	13,886	2	14,196	1,233,782 12	6,794 50
1895	435	12,101	1	12,537	858,166 5	6,128 30
1896	356	12,180	25	12,561	1,102,809 91	7,155 60
1897	393	11,965	23	12,381	1,210,970 54	7,497 50
1898	426	12,922	30	13,378	1,287,388 76	8,380 25
1899	385	11,618	73	12,076	2,158,040 23	9,331 35
1900	438	12,566	76	13,080	1,634,925 91	9,058 55
1901	438	12,352	89	12,879	2,427,051 20	8,970 40
1902	428	13,087	77	13,592	2,275,129 74	10,019 25
Mannar :						
Average for 1889–94...	35	—	687	722	101,461 82	436 60
1895	10	—	577	587	101,046 34	464 45
1896	46	—	500	546	94,221 24	462 65
1897	40	—	496	536	97,388 51	490 50
1898	23	—	520	543	106,267 95	485 65
1899	84	—	400	484	97,600 86	441 75
1900	197	—	637	834	162,910 38	738 85
1901	121	—	588	709	129,596 95	571 80
1902	80	—	456	536	121,220 56	552 5
Matara :						
Average for 1889–94...	982	8,921	16	9,903	1,235,507 0	6,542 93
1895	909	10,743	—	11,652	1,143,457 25	7,046 8
1896	887	11,526	—	12,413	1,721,940 8	8,419 95
1897	756	11,345	—	12,101	1,593,566 80	7,925 70
1898	610	9,799	—	10,409	1,288,660 80	7,212 55
1899	781	8,877	—	9,658	1,753,989 60	8,185 10
1900	710	10,266	3	10,979	1,519,028 19	8,195 45
1901	738	9,716	—	10,454	1,468,018 71	7,858 20
1902	694	10,143	—	10,837	1,451,982 90	7,672 60
Mullaittivu :						
Average for 1889–94...	61	—	262	323	30,204 12	124 55
1895	42	—	246	288	27,613 18	114 35
1896	72	—	248	320	38,437 69	181 30
1897	47	—	248	295	38,891 6	179 30
1898	81	—	229	310	38,405 0	178 50
1899	163	—	323	486	40,466 83	227 25
1900	54	—	447	501	54,937 14	279 35
1901	176	—	474	650	58,920 36	285 15
1902	15	—	395	410	38,831 70	181 80

The Number of Deeds executed in each District, &c.—*continued.*

Office.	Language in which Deeds are drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
	English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Negombo :						
Average for 1889–94...	584	12,981	99	13,664	2,551,146 22	11,095 50
1895	124	11,321	11	11,456	2,445,720 16	11,388 0
1896	892	9,734	10	10,636	3,285,576 12	15,868 20
1897	530	9,905	13	10,448	2,550,115 68	11,615 18
1898	851	9,954	20	10,825	3,002,992 10	13,581 95
1899	883	10,488	146	11,517	3,914,477 27	15,814 75
1900	821	11,543	137	12,501	3,891,039 6	15,384 55
1901	536	11,974	136	12,646	4,538,302 58	16,195 80
1902	470	11,725	175	12,370	4,231,080 13	15,889 30
Ratnapura :						
Average for 1889–94...	335	3,129	1	3,465	293,444 69	1,643 5
1895	247	3,077	—	3,324	304,666 82	2,009 5
1896	473	4,243	—	4,716	765,159 94	4,370 0
1897	313	3,964	1	4,278	609,848 37	3,646 30
1898	275	2,797	—	3,072	425,073 69	2,843 5
1899	293	2,743	—	3,036	639,559 85	2,956 15
1900	276	2,816	—	3,092	581,672 43	2,587 25
1901	206	2,810	—	3,016	414,089 36	2,298 25
1902	157	2,677	—	2,834	322,330 25	2,003 50
Tangalla :						
Average for 1889–94...	115	2,830	16	2,945	233,065 64	1,719 35
1895	117	3,662	—	3,779	228,598 78	1,503 65
1896	288	2,623	—	2,911	337,519 18	1,875 30
1897	196	2,792	—	2,988	255,881 15	1,417 66
1898	296	2,731	—	3,027	260,627 40	1,465 85
1899	143	2,785	—	2,928	270,618 21	1,497 62
1900	174	3,091	—	3,265	500,067 42	2,019 95
1901	124	3,118	—	3,242	380,082 82	2,022 40
1902	320	3,390	—	3,710	529,259 35	2,124 60
Trincomalee :						
Average for 1889–94...	94	—	517	611	230,538 7	1,384 85
1895	176	—	456	632	235,585 96	1,334 40
1896	211	—	507	718	305,956 0	1,753 55
1897	247	—	501	748	415,139 39	1,790 35
1898	203	—	523	735	307,665 11	1,717 55
1899	177	—	482	659	247,894 41	1,414 85
1900	321	—	533	854	282,493 15	1,677 95
1901	232	—	469	701	330,263 74	1,253 20
1902	203	—	500	703	334,877 7	1,492 15
Total for the Island :						
Average for 1889–94...	14,662	114,267	31,270	160,199	42,404,142 23	245,804 13
1895	15,902	116,149	27,455	159,506	59,216,692 99	274,497 90
1896	17,126	103,702	26,224	147,052	84,039,576 12	407,501 78
1897	15,153	108,458	25,807	149,418	82,112,217 20	481,738 64
1898	14,847	101,047	25,002	140,896	81,749,488 91	341,148 74
1899	15,780	98,926	25,485	140,191	64,417,098 90	273,232 15
1900	18,254	110,048	29,954	158,256	62,433,672 19	251,780 16
1901	18,304	110,706	27,664	156,674	73,887,498 4	265,899 48
1902	18,072	111,196	29,520	158,788	66,259,841 11	261,783 25

[*For Table X., see page E 28.*]

XI.—Table showing the Revenue derived from each Office of the Registrar-General's Department from 1886 to 1902.

Office.	1886.*	1887.*	1888.*	1889.*	1890.*	1891.*	1892.*	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura ...	301 50	269 0	190 0	249 0	324 0	463 0	276 50	297 0	427 75	334 50	362 50	471 0	467 37	402 61	404 50	1,048 75	1,060 75
Badulla ...	3370 50	2945 50	3119 0	2464 50	4160 0	4912 50	3782 25	3775 25	5,585 75	5,536 0	6,766 25	6,721 75	10,797 0	5,041 0	6,023 50	4,877 25	5,003 50
Batticaloa ...	1851 0	2248 0	1990 0	1835 75	2271 0	1558 0	1763 50	2086 75	1,930 25	2,019 25	1,948 0	4,063 50	4,287 0	5,029 25	5,325 75	4,303 50	4,803 0
Chilaw ...	4543 0	4057 50	4671 0	5502 25	7063 50	6942 0	9454 75	9918 50	11,777 50	13,928 0	14,678 25	13,366 0	13,370 0	14,794 0	13,667 25	14,857 50	13,662 75
Colombo ...	16799 0	14647 50	17620 50	19105 0	20286 50	20710 50	22713 50	25253 75	28,625 25	32,521 50	39,539 75	39,272 20	44,377 25	45,773 0	46,994 70	52,648 50	51,381 0
Galle ...	5479 50	6014 50	6150 0	6216 50	8954 0	9499 0	10774 25	11049 75	15,184 95	14,221 50	17,873 50	15,007 75	12,968 55	15,119 55	16,717 30	16,396 80	16,978 0
Jaffna ...	3314 0	4172 0	4218 0	4008 75	4554 65	5361 50	5633 0	6128 0	14,442 50	12,161 25	12,496 55	14,596 25	13,682 25	14,972 25	17,766 75	16,273 25	17,442 30
Kalutara ...	5732 0	5361 0	5462 0	5924 5	7731 55	7672 50	8014 0	7944 75	10,912 25	10,461 25	16,294 25	16,003 75	13,855 25	16,075 50	15,233 50	15,608 50	14,941 0
Kandy ...	14708 50	14687 50	15415 0	14245 50	15657 0	19819 50	30008 25	25731 5	30,651 50	32,206 55	62,225 0	58,291 0	46,172 0	36,243 0	25,618 50	26,282 50	27,444 50
Kegalla ...	—	—	†2458 0	4594 50	4391 0	5522 50	5384 25	7296 75	8,258 0	9,301 50	18,242 75	16,885 0	13,998 50	13,487 50	12,188 50	12,567 25	11,782 0
Kurunegala ...	5697 0	5798 0	7207 50	6944 0	9118 50	8383 0	10077 25	12257 75	12,831 0	12,671 25	15,516 0	17,038 50	16,727 75	17,234 30	17,276 75	18,621 75	20,495 50
Mannar ...	119 0	140 0	126 0	110 0	192 50	127 50	90 50	162 0	237 25	200 0	455 0	397 0	543 75	507 50	821 75	693 75	495 25
Matara ...	6271 0	5955 0	7251 0	7905 0	8359 0	8306 50	9033 75	8776 25	12,843 50	13,088 25	14,059 0	13,653 75	12,019 50	12,820 50	13,111 75	13,309 55	12,764 25
Mullaittivu ...	40 50	36 50	25 0	70 50	96 50	34 50	18 25	3 0	50 50	22 0	32 0	22 0	17 0	55 0	55 75	34 0	39 75
Negombo ...	7369 50	7815 50	8876 50	9945 50	11726 50	12780 0	13769 25	13571 0	14,919 25	14,256 75	16,332 25	14,571 75	16,003 50	17,340 25	17,861 25	20,826 75	17,866 0
Ratnapura ...	2888 50	3095 0	2050 0	2211 0	2902 50	2238 50	3291 75	2799 50	2,936 75	3,599 50	6,605 0	5,962 0	7,476 75	5,199 75	5,371 25	6,987 25	5,192 0
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	3090 0	1436 50	1797 0	2105 25	2,413 25	2,520 50	2,931 25	2,748 0	3,270 75	3,467 25	3,507 25	3,792 75	3,715 25
Trincomalee ...	514 50	573 50	223 0	189 50	324 0	295 0	253 25	299 75	407 0	486 0	511 25	328 50	831 75	471 25	392 50	407 25	367 50
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registrar-General	382 50	124 50	12 50	36 0	7 0	12 50	12 50	5 0	67 50	267 0	54 0	64 0	9,769 0	—	—	659 0	50 0
Total ...	79381 50	77941 50	87065 0	93557 30	111209 70	116075 0	136147 75	139461 5	174,501 70	179,802 55	246,922 55	239,463 70	237,634 92	224,033 46	218,338 50	230,195 85	225,484 30

* In these years the income other than registration duty (such as deficiency of duty and fines recovered from notaries upon deeds attested by them, and which average about Rs: 1,600 a year for the whole Department) is not included, not being ascertainable separately.

† Income for half-year. Office established in July, 1888.

XII.—Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department from its Establishment in 1864 to 1902.

Period.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Excess of Revenue. Rs. c.	Excess of Expenditure. Rs. c.
1864	41,287 0	56,839 62	—	15,552 62
1865	53,808 62	56,037 79	—	2,229 17
1866	56,822 75	53,765 37	3,057 38	—
1867	55,108 4	53,653 96	1,454 8	—
1868	56,085 83	58,954 37	—	2,868 54
1869	54,433 75	60,899 29	—	6,465 54
1870	50,641 37	59,820 25	—	9,178 88
1871	62,071 71	57,805 50	4,266 21	—
1872	83,834 50	54,964 12	28,870 38	—
1873	86,389 7	58,547 72	27,841 35	—
1874	91,673 90	59,158 92	32,514 98	—
1875	103,058 45	65,218 40	37,840 5	—
1876	116,415 30	62,962 3	53,453 27	—
1877	141,564 60	66,370 75	75,193 85	—
1878	129,771 0	68,656 7	61,114 93	—
1879	125,302 75	69,236 17	56,066 58	—
1880	124,330 38	75,673 55	48,656 83	—
1881	107,734 10	70,459 54	37,274 56	—
1882	90,065 50	70,669 42	19,396 8	—
1883	81,468 75	70,249 91	11,218 84	—
1884	99,090 5	60,684 36	38,405 69	—
1885	76,434 85	62,153 98	14,280 87	—
1886	81,885 83	64,829 38	17,056 45	—
1887	79,977 20	63,823 56	16,153 64	—
1888	88,093 65	62,558 32	25,535 33	—
1889	96,289 55	62,779 96	33,509 59	—
1890	113,898 50	72,389 53	41,508 97	—
1891	117,988 15	72,403 .0	45,585 15	—
1892	137,508 15	73,869 99	63,638 16	—
1893	139,485 5	75,229 62	64,255 43	—
1894	174,532 20	82,794 85	91,737 35	—
1895	179,825 5	83,509 61	96,315 44	—
1896	246,933 55	85,166 82	161,766 73	—
1897	239,477 70	86,514 64	152,963 6	—
1898	237,642 92	87,411 72	150,231 20	—
1899	224,035 46	88,336 67	135,698 79	—
1900	218,338 50	88,295 22	130,043 28	—
1901	230,195 85	89,224 52	140,971 33	—
1902	225,484 30	88,768 57	136,715 65	—
Total	4,718,983 88	2,700,687 7	2,054,591 48	36,294 75

Showing a nett profit of Rs. 2,018,296 81.

XIII.—The Number of Duplicates and Protocols of Deeds, and other Records verified, stitched, arranged, and listed during 1902, and since the Verification commenced in 1888.

Office.	Documents verified, &c., in 1902.			Documents verified, &c., since the Verification commenced in 1888.		
	Duplicates.	Protocols.	Other Records.	Duplicates.	Protocols.	Other Records.
Anuradhapura	19,775	14,351	12	69,583	28,725	120
Badulla	2,490	—	—	118,382	75,932	5,064
Batticaloa	4,898	—	298	332,324	208,041	298
Chilaw	7,141	—	—	276,341	119,923	—
Colombo	29,139	51,142	11,500	1,380,933	705,472	62,000
Galle	13,010	—	—	854,669	513,221	—
Jaffna	20,781	2,594	177	1,400,881	1,054,098	2,229
Kalutara	9,843	—	—	600,342	328,282	150
Kandy	13,275	17,858	—	951,592	580,379	6,132
Kegalla	3,789	—	10	231,286	97,538	976
Kurunegala	11,883	20,745	—	406,755	223,302	7,012
Mannar	630	—	4	24,130	14,852	734
Matara	11,542	12,606	89	584,137	458,226	11,381
Mullaittivu	650	950	—	7,941	2,897	—
Negombo	11,885	—	588	515,562	603,936	2,469
Ratnapura	2,777	12,330	199	147,439	102,849	5,873
Tangalla	3,703	—	—	150,052	88,283	—
Trincomalee	699	—	4	34,635	21,198	732
Total	167,910	132,576	12,881	8,086,984	5,227,154	05,170

XIV.—Crown Grants listed in the Offices of the Land Registration Department since the Verification of Records commenced in 1888.

Office.	Number listed in 1902.	Number listed since the Verification commenced in 1888.	Office.	Number listed in 1902.	Number listed since the Verification commenced in 1888.
Anuradhapura	225	2,100	Kegalla	177	1,276
Badulla	60	3,679	Kurunegala	68	2,523
Batticaloa	12,463	36,031	Mannar	32	648
Chilaw	246	6,812	Matara	65	8,708
Colombo	874	16,077	Mullaittivu	409	955
Galle	736	12,463	Negombo	81	10,405
Jaffna	40	2,071	Ratnapura	18	2,175
Kalutara	492	14,582	Tangalla	244	2,165
Kandy	83	12,056	Trincomalee	107	2,081

XV.—The Progress made in the "Consolidated Index."

Office.	No. of Clerks engaged in the Work.	Division.	Date of Commencement of Work.	Work done in 1902.	Stage of Work at the end of 1902.	Remarks.
Badulla ...	1	C	1901. October 1	37/320 to 1/1, 51/96 to 52/228, and checked volumes 52/228 to 3/101	Checking nearly completed	—
Batticaloa ...	2	B	1899. April 10	Arranged 11,952 and fair-copied 11,042 entries; checked 9,364 entries	Checking	—
Colombo	4 from Jan. to May, 3 from June to Nov. 18, and 4 from Nov. 19 to Dec.	B	1897. March 31	Arrangement of names of properties in dictionary order; fair-copying and checking completed; elimination of superfluous entries as far as villages beginning with letter R	Elimination	—
	5 from Jan. to Feb. 3, and 4 from Feb. 4 to Dec.	C	1898. April 27	Arrangement in dictionary order, fair-copying, checking, and elimination of superfluous entries	In the press	—
	6 from Jan. 1 to 26, and 4 from Jan. 27 to Aug. 5	M	1897. March 15	Arrangement, fair-copying, checking with the registers, and elimination of superfluous entries	do.	Printing of 4 volumes completed; 2 more to be printed
Galle ...	6	A	1898. November 21	Indexed 21/285 to 1/1 and revised names of properties	Revision nearly completed	—
		B	Do.	Indexed 16/287—400	Posting of entries	Suspended
		C	Do.	Revision, arrangement of names of properties in dictionary order, checking with the registers, and elimination of superfluous entries	Elimination	—
Jaffna ...	2	B	1899. November 22	4/376 to 5/277	Posting of entries	—
		C	1902. November 21	19/400 to 19/1	do.	—
		D	August 7	27/321 to 9/81	do.	—
		E	1900. January 10	Fair-copied	Ready for the press	—
		F	July 4	12/10 to 1/1; 31/217 to 39/15	Posting of entries	—
		H	October 19	18/110 to 1/1; 25/1 to 27/378	do.	—
Kalutara ...	6	A	1899. April 19	Arrangement of names of properties in dictionary order, fair-copying, checking, and elimination of superfluous entries	Ready for the press	—
Kandy ...	5	D	1900. April 18	Indexed 4,659 and checked 40,187 entries, arranged in alphabetical order 20,541 entries, fair-copied 19,434 entries, and revised the index	do.	—
		E	1902. Sept. 3	Indexed 34,674 entries	Posting of entries	—
Kegalla ...	4	A	1899. July 12	Checked, arranged, fair-copied, and revised	Ready for the press	—
		E	1902. August 25	Indexed 11,919 entries	Posting of entries	—
Kurunegala ...	3 from Jan. to July and 2 from July to Dec.	A	1899. April 24	10/284 to 1/1, arranged names of properties in dictionary order and fair-copied	Arranging and fair-copying	The clerks were not solely engaged in this work

Office.	No of Clerks engaged in the Work.		Date of Commencement of Work.	Work done in 1902.	Stage of Work at the end of 1902.	Remarks.
			1899.			
	3	C	April 24	69/392 to 1/4, arranged names of properties in dictionary order and fair-copied	Arranging and fair-copying	The clerks were not solely engaged in this work
	—	D	Do.	—	—	Suspended
			1897.			
		A	May 1	Fair-copied 25,187, checked 30,066, and re-arranged in dictionary order 241 names of lands	Ready for the press	The clerks were not solely engaged in this work
Matara ...	4					
			1902.			
		D	October 27	Indexed 1,782 entries with 2,530 names of lands	Posting of entries	do.
		B	May 22	Posting of entries, checking, and arranging names in alphabetical order, fair-copying, and revision	Ready for the press	This Index relates only to lands belonging to Ragam pattu of Alutkuru korale, Colombo District
Negombo ...	4					
			1897.			
		C	June 7	Checked 99/248 to 45/300	Checking entries	—
		E	November 3	Checked 78/400 to 1/1, and arranged 25,171 entries in alphabetical order	Arranging entries	—
Ratnapura ...	2	A	August 25	Arranged 41,825 entries and fair-copied 14,164 entries affecting 22,743 lands	Fair-copying	—

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1902.

I.—POPULATION.

THE population of Ceylon, as enumerated at the Census of 1st March, 1901, was 3,565,954 persons, exclusive of the military and shipping population and the South African prisoners of war, and was distributed over 28 towns, 12,870 villages, 598,076 occupied houses, and 664,371 families, giving a density of 141 persons and 23·6 houses per square mile, 5·2 persons per house, and 4·7 persons per family.* The estimated increase from the date of the Census to the end of December, 1902, amounted to 106,934, being the excess of births over deaths registered, plus the excess of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies. This number being added, the estimated population on 31st December, 1902, would be 3,672,888. The rates for each year of the decade ending 31st December, 1900, have been re-calculated according to the results of the Census.

2. *Indian Immigration.*—The total number of Indian coolies who arrived in 1902 was 87,763, as against 63,917 departures.

Table A shows the arrivals and departures of Indian coolies in the period 1871–1902. The largest number of arrivals recorded in any year previous to 1900 was in 1876 and 1877, when the Indian famine drove a large number of coolies to Ceylon, causing an excess of arrivals of over 70,000. The tide of immigration was arrested in 1879 in sympathy with the general depression that followed the downfall of the coffee enterprise. In the years 1879–1886 the usual excess of arrivals over departures was turned into a deficit.

3. In 1887 the return of better times, consequent on the increase of tea cultivation, was accompanied by an excess of arrivals, which reached its highest point in 1892 (48,856), and fluctuated in subsequent years till it became a deficit of 13,236 in 1899, a deficit attributed to good harvests in Southern India and to the closing of the Northern immigration route. In 1900 there was a sudden and striking rebound, showing, in spite of so many as 113,000 departures, the unprecedented excess of 95,000 arrivals. In the following year the departures increased slightly, and the arrivals diminished by about a half, and the excess of arrivals over departures was only 2,260. In the year under report both arrivals and departures fell considerably. The immigrants numbered 87,763 (the lowest level reached in the decade 1893–1902, excluding 1894 and 1899), and the emigrants numbered 63,917 (the lowest number in the decade), leaving an excess of 23,846 immigrants over emigrants.

Table A.—Arrivals and Departures of Indian Coolies, 1871–1902.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.
1871	88,529	58,610	29,919	1888	82,587	55,805	26,782
1872	80,121	74,035	6,086	1889	61,735	52,619	9,116
1873	89,012	80,629	8,383	1890	84,106	45,756	38,350
1874	125,156	89,727	35,429	1891	103,149	60,042	43,107
1875	86,712	95,519	—8,807	1892	116,472	67,616	48,856
1876	164,797	91,960	72,837	1893	91,676	73,181	18,495
1877	167,196	88,609	78,587	1894	85,256	66,292	18,964
1878	101,093	91,188	9,905	1895	123,611	80,673	42,938
1879	76,897	80,750	—3,853	1896	128,350	93,281	35,069
1880	45,600	73,683	—28,083	1897	153,075	109,213	43,862
1881	53,887	63,240	—9,353	1898	136,864	105,706	31,158
1882	50,907	57,820	—6,913	1899	68,393	81,629	—13,236
1883	39,204	52,962	—13,758	1900	207,994	112,936	95,058
1884	45,777	50,085	—4,308	1901	120,603	118,343	2,260
1885	47,794	48,863	—1,069	1902	87,763	63,917	23,846
1886	39,907	45,250	—5,343				
1887	72,660	55,121	17,539	Total	3,026,883	2,385,060	641,823

4. *Population and Registration in 1871–1902.*—Tables I. and II. in the Appendix show the population estimated in the middle of each year from 1867 (when the registration laws first came into operation in the Island), the number of births, marriages, and deaths registered in each year, and their proportion to 1,000 persons living, and the difference between registered births and deaths and between immigrants and emigrants.

5. The population increased in the thirty-two years 1871–1902 from 2,417,000 to 3,630,000 in round numbers; that is, by 1,213,000 or over 50 per cent. About half of this increase was due to immigration. The annual growth of the population in the period 1871–1881 was 13·2 per 1,000, 8 per 1,000 in 1881–1891, and 17·3 per 1,000 in 1891–1901. In 1902 the rate of increase was 18·3, at which rate the population should double itself in thirty-eight years.

* For detailed results of the Census and a review thereof reference is requested to my Report on the Census of Ceylon, 1901. A special chapter (XXIV. of vol. I.) is added on the Vital Statistics of the two decades 1881–1890 and 1891–1900, with a health map of the Island; also a Life Table (chapter XXII.).

6. *Race Distribution.*—Table III. shows the estimated population of each race in the Island, the number of persons of each race registered as married, born, or dead, with their rates per 1,000 persons living, in the years 1901 and 1902, as well as the averages for the period 1892–1901. Tables IV. and V. give the number of births, marriages, and deaths registered in that period, with their rates for each province and district.

7. The numbers of the various races and the proportion of each to a thousand of the total populationat the Census of 1901 and in the middle of 1902 are shown in the following table:—

Table B.—Race Distribution of the Population (exclusive of the Military, the Shipping, and the Prisoners of War).

Race.	At the Census of 1901.	At the Middle of 1902.	Proportion to 1,000. At the Census of 1901.	At the Middle of 1902.
Europeans ...	6,300	6,336	1·8	1·7
Burghers ...	23,482	23,732	6·6	6·5
Sinhalese ...	2,330,807	2,381,013	653·7	656·0
Tamils ...	951,740	963,372	266·9	265·4
Moors ...	228,034	230,150	63·9	63·4
Malays ...	11,902	11,939	3·3	3·3
Others ...	13,689	13,444	3·8	3·7

8. It will be seen that since the Census of 1901 the proportion of the various sections of the population has decreased, except in the case of the Sinhalese, who show an increase of 2·3 per 1,000, and of the Malays, who show the same proportion as at the Census.

II.—MARRIAGES.

9. The marriages registered in 1902 numbered 27,816, of which 21,364 were "general" (*i.e.*, other than Kandyan or Mohammedan) marriages and 6,452 Kandyan marriages. The marriage rate (*i.e.*, the proportion of persons whose marriages were registered in 1902 to 1,000 persons living) is 16·4, which is higher than the rate for the preceding year and the mean rate for the decade 1892–1901 by 2·2 and 1·1 per 1,000 respectively. The increase in the number of marriages registered in 1902, as compared with the years 1900 and 1901, was chiefly due to the registration in the Matara District of an abnormally large number of unions which the parties had previously contracted according to customary ceremonies, but had failed to register until special efforts were made by the Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matara, to secure their registration.

10. The proportion of the number of persons (other than Mohammedans) whose marriages were registered to 1,000 persons living is given in the following Table C for the years 1901 and 1902, with the average for the decade 1892–1901. The figures are based solely on the registered marriages, and take no account of the marriages legally contracted among non-Kandyan Sinhalese Buddhists and among Hindus according to customary and religious rites, but not registered. This accounts for the low rate among the Tamils, who are mostly Hindus.

Table C.—Marriage Rates among the different Races, 1902, 1901, and 1892–1901.

	1902.	1901.	1892–1901.
All races (excluding Mohammedans) ...	16·4	14·2	15·3
Europeans	23·9	19·7	24·1
Burghers	17·1	14·5	15·2
Sinhalese	20·6	17·2	18·7
Tamils	6·2	7·0	7·0
Others	1·9	1·6	1·4

11. Table D below shows the Kandyan marriages, general marriages, their total, and the proportion of the number of persons married to 1,000 persons living in each of the years 1871–1902.

12. The Kandyans are, as a rule, indifferent to registration, though the law makes the issue of their unregistered unions bastards. The number of marriages registered among them varies with the pressure applied to them by the Government Agents, who, under instructions from Government, made special efforts in 1894, 1895, 1899, and 1900, and secured the registration of the marriages of a large number of couples who had been living together as husband and wife according to Kandyan custom. Thus, as many as 16,801 Kandyan marriages were registered in 1895, and nearly 16,000 in 1899. Since that year apparently the pressure has been relaxed, and there has been a continuous decline in the number of Kandyan marriages, till in the year under report the number of Kandyan marriages registered was as low as 6,452, a marked contrast to the "general marriages," which have increased from 16,535 in 1899 to 21,364 in 1902.

Table D.—Kandyan and General Marriages, their Total, and the Rates of the Number of Persons married to 1,000 Persons living, 1871–1902.

Year.	Kandyan Marriages.	General Marriages.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	Kandyan Marriages.	General Marriages.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
1871	20,836	11,178	32,014	28·5	1887	7,930	9,241	17,171	13·0
1872	8,083	9,605	17,688	15·5	1888	4,516	10,122	14,638	10·9
1873	12,377	9,731	22,108	19·3	1889	3,494	9,297	12,791	9·4
1874	14,241	9,007	23,248	19·9	1890	4,156	10,952	15,108	10·9
1875	3,971	9,268	13,239	11·3	1891	4,015	10,722	14,737	10·5
1876	3,439	9,341	12,780	10·7	1892	3,756	12,927	16,683	11·7
1877	13,596	7,864	21,460	17·3	1893	5,518	11,809	17,327	11·9
1878	4,554	7,852	12,406	9·7	1894	10,653	12,130	22,783	15·4
1879	3,600	8,707	12,307	9·5	1895	16,801	13,890	30,691	20·4
1880	4,009	9,641	13,650	10·6	1896	5,918	13,761	19,679	12·8
1881	3,320	8,767	12,087	9·4	1897	8,194	13,625	21,819	14·0
1882	3,317	9,897	13,214	10·3	1898	8,007	16,247	24,254	15·3
1883	5,664	10,230	15,894	12·3	1899	15,959	16,535	32,494	20·1
1884	3,986	9,784	13,770	10·6	1900	11,274	16,918	28,192	17·2
1885	3,144	7,579	10,723	8·2	1901	7,509	16,227	23,736	14·2
1886	12,157	8,057	20,214	15·4	1902	6,452	21,364	27,816	16·4

13. *Mohammedan Marriages.*—The Ordinances Nos. 8 of 1886 and 2 of 1888 requiring the registration of Mohammedan marriages were in 1900 in force in the Western, Central, Southern, North-Western, North-Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province. In August, 1901, the Northern Province, including the Districts of Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu, was also brought under the operation of the Mohammedan Marriage Registration Ordinances. It will be seen from the following Table E that, except in the Puttalam and Galle Districts, and this year also in the Jaffna and the Mullaittivu Districts, the Mohammedans have availed themselves but little of the opportunity of registering their marriages. In the Districts of Puttalam and Galle the rates of persons married to 1,000 persons living per annum were 21·7 and 19·3 respectively. In the Jaffna District, which has little more than 3,000 Mohammedans, the rate was as high as 27·0, a remarkable increase on the previous year (4·4). But Batticaloa, the chief Mohammedan district in the Island, shows only 1·7 per 1,000, and Colombo 5·5 :—

Table E.—Mohammedan Marriages in 1892–1901, 1901, and 1902.

Province and District.	Mohammedan Population at the Census of 1901.	Number of Marriages.			Persons married to 1,000 living.		
		Averages from 1892 to 1901.	1901.	1902.	Averages from 1892 to 1901.	1901.	1902.
Western.							
Colombo	42,187	85·6	117	120	4·4	5·8	5·5
Negombo	3,391	10·1	12	11	6·4	7·7	6·3
Kalutara	16,052	23·8	27	38	3·2	3·4	4·6
Central.							
Kandy	27,868	45·1	27	30	3·5	2·0	2·1
Matale	5,883	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	2,853	1·6	—	—	1·2	—	—
Northern.							
Jaffna	3,188	7·0	7	43	4·4	4·4	27·0
Mannar	7,804	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	1,089	—	—	8	—	—	14·5
Southern.							
Galle	10,986	70·7	101	107	13·3	18·5	19·3
Matara	6,348	3·8	7	15	12·5	2·2	4·7
Hambantota	2,835	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern.							
Batticaloa	54,313	22·7	34	48	·9	1·2	1·7
North-Western.							
Kurunegala	11,646	12·7	5	11	2·3	·9	1·9
Puttalam	10,835	134·0	95	119	25·7	18·6	21·7
Chilaw	3,062	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central.							
Anuradhapura	9,043	7·6	2	—	1·7	·4	—
Uva.							
Badulla	7,263	15·3	14	13	4·2	4·2	3·6
Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura	2,225	2·2	13	9	2·1	12·8	7·9
Kegalla	8,056	·7	—	—	·2	—	—
Total ...	236,927	442·9	461	572	3·9	4·1	4·7

14. *First Marriages; Re-Marriages.*—Of each 1,000 men married in the general community, 906 were bachelors and 94 widowers; of each 1,000 women married, 953 were spinsters and 47 widows. Among the Kandyans, of each 1,000 men married, 850 were bachelors and 150 widowers; of each 1,000 women married, 911 were spinsters and 89 widows.

15. In the general community, of the 19,347 bachelors who married during the year, 18,626 or 96 per cent. married spinsters and 721 or 4 per cent. married widows; of the 2,017 widowers who re-married, 1,735 or 86 per cent. married spinsters and 282 or 14 per cent. married widows; of the 20,361 spinsters who married during the year, 18,626 or 91 per cent. married bachelors and 1,734 or 9 per cent. married widowers; of the widows who re-married, 721 or 72 per cent. married bachelors and 282 or 28 per cent. married widowers (Table VIII. in Appendix).

16. Among the Kandyans, of the 5,487 bachelors who married during the year, 5,164 or 94 per cent. married spinsters and 323 or 6 per cent. married widows; of the 965 widowers who re-married, 714 or 74 per cent. married spinsters and 251 or 26 per cent. married widows; of the 5,878 spinsters who married, 5,164 or 88 per cent. married bachelors and 714 or 12 per cent. married widowers; of the 574 widows who re-married, 323 or 56 per cent. married bachelors and 251 or 44 per cent. married widowers (Table IX.). For the purposes of the calculation in this and the two preceding paragraphs, 212 divorced men and 223 divorced women have been treated as bachelors and spinsters respectively.

17. *Divorces.*—Divorces among the general community are granted by the District Courts; among the Kandyans by the Government Agents and their Assistants. There were 536 divorces among the Kandyans this year (Table XIII.), making the proportion to the marriages in the year 8·3 per cent., a rate nearly seventy times as large as in the general community (·12 per cent.), the total number of divorces pronounced in the several District Courts of the Island in 1902 being 27, against 21,364 general marriages registered in the year.

It would thus appear that the Kandyans are more anxious to escape from the bonds of matrimony than other sections of our population, except the Mohammedans, of whose divorces we have no statistics. This may perhaps be explained by the greater facilities afforded by the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance than by the General Marriage Ordinance for obtaining divorces. Divorces among the Kandyans are obtainable, among other reasons, by mutual consent, or on the ground of inability to live happily together, and need leave no stain on the character of the divorced women.

18. *Re-marriages of divorced Persons.*—Among the general community 20 divorced men and 11 divorced women re-married in the year; among the Kandyans 192 divorced men and 212 divorced women, against 250 divorced men and 214 divorced women in 1901.

19. *Minors.*—The number of males under 21 years of age who married in the year 1902 was 707 among the general community and 841 among the Kandyans, and the number of females under that age was 8,224 in the general community and 4,188 among the Kandyans.

The number of mixed marriages registered was as follows (see also Table XI. in the Appendix):—

	1902.	1901.	Mean in the Period of 1892–1901.
Between Europeans and Burghers	10	10	11·6
Between Europeans and Sinhalese	2	4	2·6
Between Europeans and Tamils	—	—	·5
Between Burghers and Sinhalese	31	22	27·4
Between Burghers and Tamils	3	6	5·3
Between Sinhalese and Tamils	85	69	56·1
Other Mixed Marriages	8	10	5·5

20. *Signature in the Marriage Register.*—Of the men in the general community who married in the year 1902, 32 per cent. (as against 25 per cent. in 1901) and of the women 79 per cent. (as against 75 per cent. in 1901) were unable to sign their names in the register with letters (Table VIII.); and among the Kandyans, who usually show a higher proportion of illiterates, 37 per cent. of the men (as against 38 per cent. in 1901) and 96 per cent. of the women (as against 97 per cent. in 1901) were unable to sign their names (Table IX.).

21. *Age at Marriage.*—Among the general community this year the mean male age at marriage was 30·9, as against 27·3 in the preceding year and in 1900; for females 23·9, as against 20·9 last year and 21·0 in 1900. Among the Kandyans the mean age at marriage for males was 27·5 (as against 27·7 last year) and for females 20·7 (as against 21·5 last year). The mean ages for the general community have been exaggerated by the large number of marriages registered in Matara District (see paragraph 9).

The highest age at marriage in 1902 was, in the general community, for males 100 years, for females 84 years, and among the Kandyans for males 80 years and for females 65 years. The lowest age at marriage, both in the general community and among Kandyans, was 16 for males and 12 for females.

The mean and maximum ages are probably misleading, for in many cases the parties would appear to have contracted marriages according to their religious customs, and lived together as husband and wife for years before registering their marriage.

22. *Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages* (Table XII.).—The number of buildings registered for the solemnization of Christian marriages, and registration of which had not been cancelled at the end of 1902, was 765, of which 481 were Roman Catholic, 112 Church of England, 78 Wesleyan, 20 Salvation Army, 19 Baptist, 19 Congregationalist, 19 Independent Catholic, 8 Dutch Presbyterian, 6 Portuguese Roman Catholic, 2 Scotch Presbyterian, and 1 registered by the Society of Friends.

III.—BIRTHS.

23. The births registered during the year 1902 numbered 141,893, and were equal to a rate of 38·5 per 1,000 persons living. This rate is slightly higher than the rate for the preceding year (37·5) and the average for the years 1897–1901 (38·2), the period of improved registration of births. Compared with the earlier half of the last decade, however, the rate for the year under report shows an increase of 6·8 per 1,000.

24. The number of births registered and the rates in each of the years 1867–1902 are shown in Tables I. and II. in the Appendix. The number of births and their rates are shown for each of the years 1902 and 1901, with the average rate for the decade 1892–1901, in Table III. according to races; in Tables IV. and V. according to Provinces and districts; Tables VI. and VII. (*a*) and (*b*) show separately the Sinhalese, Tamil, and Moor births and deaths for 1902 and 1901, and their rates for the various subdivisions of the Island in 1892–1901 and 1902.

25. The registration of births in the early years of civil registration was very imperfect, and improved gradually after 1887, when under a provision in the Penal Code prosecutions began to be entered against those who neglected the registration of births, and other steps taken to ensure registration. The improvement has become marked since 1897, in July of which year the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into operation.

26. The subjoined Table F, in which birth-rates in the several districts for 1902 are arranged in descending order, shows also the amount of increase or decrease in 1902, compared with the averages in the periods 1897–1901 and 1892–1896:—

Table F.—Comparative Statement of the Mean Annual Birth-rates in the Periods of 1892–1896 and 1897–1901 and 1902

District.	1902.	1897–1901.	1892–1896.	Increase of 1902 compared with 1897–1901.	Increase of 1902 compared with 1892–1896.	Increase of 1897–1901 compared with 1892–1896.
CEYLON ...	38·5	38·2	31·7	·3	6·8	6·5
Batticaloa ...	45·9	44·8	43·9	1·1	2·0	·9
Matara ...	45·1	41·8	30·0	3·3	15·1	11·8
Hambantota ...	44·8	40·0	29·4	4·8	15·4	10·6
Kurunegala ...	44·1	43·7	31·5	·4	12·6	12·2
Matale ...	43·5	42·8	35·5	·7	8·0	7·3
Galle ...	43·5	39·4	33·6	4·1	9·9	5·8
Badulla ...	42·6	40·7	40·1	1·9	2·5	·6
Kegalla ...	41·8	39·9	26·5	1·9	15·3	13·4
Negombo ...	41·3	40·7	36·8	·6	4·5	3·9
Ratnapura ...	40·8	42·7	34·2	—1·9	6·6	8·5
Mannar ...	39·6	38·2	29·8	1·4	9·8	8·4
Anuradhapura ...	38·1	42·4	36·9	—4·3	1·2	5·5
Trincomalee ...	38·0	38·7	30·7	—·7	7·3	8·0
Kalutara ...	37·8	36·7	29·9	1·1	7·9	6·8
Kandy ...	37·3	36·6	27·4	·7	9·9	9·2
Mullaittivu ...	36·8	39·5	36·0	—2·7	·8	3·5
Jaffna ...	36·6	37·3	33·6	—·7	3·0	3·7
Chilaw ...	35·3	30·8	24·8	4·5	10·5	6·0
Colombo ...	32·9	31·4	25·8	1·5	7·1	5·6
Puttalam ...	32·6	36·3	31·5	—3·7	1·1	4·8
Nuwara Eliya ...	28·9	26·6	29·1	2·3	—·2	—2·5

27. While only one of the twenty-one districts, viz., Nuwara Eliya, shows a decrease in the birth-rate for 1902 as compared with the average for the period 1892–1896, six districts (viz., Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Mullaittivu, Ratnapura, Trincomalee, and Jaffna) show a decrease as compared with the average for the period 1897–1901, the remaining fifteen districts showing an increase ranging between ·4 per 1,000 in Kurunegala and 4·8 in Hambantota. Batticaloa District, as usual, ranks first in regard to its birth-rate (45·9), followed by Matara (45·1), Hambantota (44·8), Kurunegala (44·1), Matale (43·5), Galle (43·5), Badulla (42·6), Kegalla (41·8), Negombo (41·3), and Ratnapura (40·8). All the districts, except the last-named, the birth-rate of which in the year shows a decline of 1·9 per 1,000, show higher rates compared with their averages. The lowest birth-rate was, as usual, in the Nuwara Eliya District (28·9), which, however, shows a rise of 2·3 per 1,000, compared with the average (26·6). This is, besides, the only district the mean birth-rate of which for the five years 1897–1901 (26·6) is lower than that for the preceding five years 1892–1896 (29·1). The births and their rates for the years 1901 and 1902 and the average for 1892–1901 among the different races of the Island appear in Table III., and their rates are compared in Table G below, from which it will be seen that all the races show improved birth-rates, as compared with 1901 as well as the average for the ten years 1892–1901.

28. *Sex.*—Of the 141,893 births registered in the year, the births of males numbered 72,928 and the births of females 68,965, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1,057 to 1,000 (Tables XIV. and XV.).

29. *Legitimacy.*—I have since 1898 omitted as misleading the information which used to be given as to legitimate and illegitimate births. Except among the Kandyan Sinhalese, registration is not essential to the validity of a marriage, and a large number of the people are content with the customary or religious ceremonies of marriage and do not register it. So strong, however, is the public sentiment in favour of matrimony that almost every marriageable girl is married, and to secure this parents, brothers, and other male relations often make great sacrifices.

30. There was a doubt as to the validity in law of a marriage contracted without registration, but it has been dispelled by decisions of the Supreme Court and the Privy Council. Even if it had been otherwise, it is rather a misnomer to designate as illegitimate the issue of such unions. Even the Kandyan Sinhalese, in spite of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1870, continue, as I have said before, to ignore the registration of marriages (except when pressed by the Government Agents) and to procreate children whom the law deems bastards, but who are according to public sentiment legitimate.

31. There is, on the whole, in Ceylon comparatively little of what would be considered illegitimacy in Europe, the fruit of immorality on the part of parents, and what illegitimacy exists is mainly in towns where a foreign population has called into existence a class of immoral women, both natives and foreigners.

IV.—DEATHS.

32. The deaths registered in 1902 numbered 99,680, and were in the proportion of 27·5 to 1,000 persons living, as against 98,813 deaths and a rate of 27·6 in the previous year.

33. The number of deaths registered and the rates in each of the years 1867–1902 are given in Tables I. and II. in the Appendix. Till within the last fifteen years registration of deaths was not performed with much care, and the figures, especially for the earlier years, probably under-state the mortality. The death-rate rose from 19·4 in 1871 to 31·7 in 1877, a year distinguished by a severe epidemic of cholera and by a large mortality among the Indian immigrants, who were driven by famine to Ceylon. The death-rate fell (as happens not unusually after a period of high mortality) to about 20 per 1,000 and below in 1879 and 1880, rising in 1885 to 29·1 and in 1893 to 29·6, a rate which, except in 1899, has not since been exceeded. The mortality steadily declined from 1893 till

it reached 23·7 in 1897, from which it rose to 26·6 in 1898 and 30·6 in 1899. In 1900 the rate fell to 28·7, in 1901 to 27·6, and this year to 27·5. This reduction, in spite of improved registration, is an indication of improved health.

34. *Race.*—The number of deaths and their rates for each of the years 1901 and 1902, and the average for the decade 1892–1901 are given for the various races in Table III. in the Appendix. The rates for 1901 and 1902 and the average rate for the years 1892–1901 are compared below :—

Table G.—Birth- and Death-rates among the different Races.

Nationalities.	Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
	Average. 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.	Average. 1892–1902.	1901.	1902
All races	35·0	37·5	38·5	27·5	27·6	27·5
Europeans	28·6	24·4	29·7	22·0	23·6	20·2
Burghers	21·9	29·0	29·8	19·9	21·1	21·3
Sinhalese	37·5	41·1	43·2	26·6	25·3	26·1
Tamils	28·3	29·4	29·9	29·1	32·9	30·5
Moors	37·3	36·9	38·6	30·2	29·6	29·6
Malays	23·6	29·8	30·3	35·3	27·6	26·0
Others	9·4	12·4	13·9	15·5	27·3	24·5

35. Compared with the average for 1892–1901, all the races, except the Burghers, Tamils, and "Others," and, compared with 1901, all the races, except the Burghers and Sinhalese, show lower death-rates for 1902. The highest death-rate was among the Tamils, 30·5 (against an average of 29·1 in 1892–1901 and 32·9 in 1901). The small community of Europeans showed the lowest death-rate (20·2), followed by the Burghers with a rate of 21·3.

36. *Sex.*—The 99,680 deaths registered during the year included 50,901 males and 48,779 females. The death-rates per 1,000 persons living were 26·4 for males and 28·7 for females, while the average rates for the ten years 1892–1901 were 26·5 and 28·6 respectively. The proportion of male deaths to female deaths was as 1,044 is to 1,000, against an average proportion of 1,053 to 1,000 in the ten years 1892–1901. These proportions are derived from unequal numbers of males and females living, for there is an excess of males in the population. In the year 1902, had the population comprised an equal number of males and of females, there would have been 919 male deaths to every 1,000 female deaths, as against an average in the ten years 1892–1901 of 927 males to 1,000 females.

37. *Age at Death.*—Tables XVI., XVII., and XVIII. in the Appendix give the population, deaths, and their rates for the Island at the different age periods in the years 1902, 1901, and the average for 1892–1901, and Table XIX. gives the infant mortality in the various Provinces and districts in those years.

38. The mortality of males and females separately, and of both sexes together, at the different age periods is compared in the following Table H for the years 1902 and 1901 and the average for 1892–1901 :—

Table H.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living at different Ages.

Ages.	Ten Years 1892–1901.			1901.			1902.			Increase or Decrease in 1902 compared with the Average of 1892–1901.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
All Ages	27·5	26·5	28·6	27·6	26·8	28·5	27·5	26·4	28·7	0·0	— ·1	·1
Under 5 years	61·0	59·4	62·6	63·3	61·8	64·8	65·1	63·7	66·6	4·1	4·3	4·0
5 years and under 10	14·4	13·5	15·3	12·8	11·7	14·1	12·8	11·8	14·0	— 1·6	— 1·7	— 1·3
10 do. 15	10·8	10·7	11·0	11·4	11·0	11·8	10·6	10·3	10·9	— ·2	— ·4	— ·1
15 do. 20	8·9	10·1	7·8	9·0	10·7	7·5	8·5	10·0	7·2	— ·4	— ·1	— ·6
20 do. 25	12·3	10·4	14·3	12·7	11·1	14·3	11·7	9·6	13·8	— ·6	— ·8	— ·5
25 do. 35	17·0	14·1	20·7	17·7	14·9	21·1	16·5	13·3	20·6	— ·5	— ·8	— ·1
35 do. 45	22·8	22·3	23·5	22·5	22·1	23·0	21·7	21·1	22·3	— 1·1	— 1·2	— 1·2
45 do. 55	31·6	34·1	28·9	30·2	34·0	26·1	30·3	33·1	27·3	— 1·3	— 1·0	— 1·6
55 years and upwards	81·4	73·7	93·1	74·5	68·0	84·7	78·3	70·4	90·3	— 3·1	— 3·3	— 2·8

V.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

39. The general health of the population during the year has been normal, with a mortality rate of 27·5 per thousand, as against 27·6 in the preceding year and an average of 27·5. Compared with the average, only two out of the nine Provinces (North-Western and Sabaragamuwa) show reduced rates, while six (Western, Central, Southern, Eastern, North-Central, and Uva) show enhanced rates. In the remaining Province (Northern) the mortality has remained stationary. Of the districts, in nine (Negombo, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Mannar, Mullaittivu, Galle, Kurunegala, Ratnapura, and Kegalla) the death-rate has declined ; in the remaining twelve it has increased.

40. The healthiest Province in the Island for the year is the Western, the healthiest district Negombo, and the healthiest subdivision Pitigal korale south of the Chilaw District.

41. Tables VI., VII. (*a*) and (*b*), and XXII. in the Appendix give the births and deaths and their rates in the several districts and subdivisions of the Island. The figures are given for the Sinhalese only in the Sinhalese districts, and for the Tamils only in the Tamil districts. These separate figures furnish more trustworthy data for comparing the relative sanitary condition of these districts and subdivisions than if the rates included other nationalities temporarily resident in them. The infantile mortality is also included—a most valuable index to health. In the Puttalam District, where the Sinhalese, Moors, and Tamils are found in almost equal numbers, and in the Batticaloa District, where the Tamils and Moors are in almost equal numbers, the figures are given for these races separately.

Health of the Sinhalese.

42. Of the total Sinhalese population, the Western Province contains 33 per cent., Southern Province 23 per cent., North-Western Province 13 per cent., Central Province 12 per cent., the Province of Sabaragamuwa 11 per cent., the Province of Uva 5 per cent., North-Central Province 2 per cent., and the Eastern Province ·37 per cent. The health of the Sinhalese has been normal, the mortality being equal to a rate of 26·1, as against an average of 26·6. The subjoined Table I. gives the estimated population at the middle of the year 1902, the births and death and their rates for the years 1901 and 1902, and the average for the years 1892–1901 in the several Provinces :—

Table I.—Sinhalese Population, Births and Deaths, and their Rates in the Provinces of Ceylon in 1892–1901, 1901, and 1902.

Province.	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year 1902.	Births.			Deaths.			Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.					
								Births.			Deaths.		
		Average in 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.	Average in 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.	Average in 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.	Average in 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.
Western ...	777,979	23,582	26,851	29,128	13,678	15,149	15,808	32·9	35·1	37·4	19·2	19·8	20·3
Central ...	293,097	11,695	13,240	14,372	8,274	7,809	8,773	43·1	46·1	49·2	30·6	27·2	30·0
Southern ...	547,718	18,500	22,634	24,787	12,366	13,700	13.724	36·4	42·1	45·3	24·6	25·5	25·1
Eastern ...	8,818	315	405	342	290	339	331	33·8	42·8	38·8	31·6	38·4	37·5
North-Western	307,298	10,921	13,002	13,353	9,665	7,413	9,078	37·4	43·0	43·5	33·3	24·5	29·5
North-Central ...	62,701	2,601	3,182	2,525	2,502	2,355	2,648	42·4	51·0	40·3	40·8	37·7	42·2
Uva ...	123,999	5,758	5,929	6,433	4,805	5,441	4,965	47·2	48·0	51·9	39·4	44·0	40·0
Sabaragamuwa...	257,633	9,303	10,959	11,808	7,057	6,952	6,862	38·8	43·3	45·8	29·6	27·4	26·6

43. *Western Province.*—This Province, which, with only about 6 per cent. of the total area of the Island, contains more than a fourth of its entire population and about a third of its Sinhalese population, maintains, as usual, the distinction of being the healthiest Province in the Island. In the year under consideration the mortality among the Sinhalese, who form the bulk of the population of this Province, corresponded to an annual rate of 20·3. This rate is slightly in excess of the rate in the previous year (19·8) and the average for the decade 1892–1901 (19·2), but is less than half the rate of the unhealthiest Province in the year (North-Central Province, 42·2). The mortality of infants under one year of age, which is generally considered the most sensitive test of the health of a country, is in the proportion of 117 deaths to a thousand registered births—an improvement compared with the previous year (119). It is the lowest provincial rate in the year.

44. The Negombo District is this year, as in the previous year, the healthiest district, not only in the Province, but in the whole Island, with a mortality rate of 17·2 for all ages, and of 108 for infants. This district used at one time to return a higher mortality rate than the other two districts of the Province, but a marked improvement has occurred since 1893 in its sanitary condition, as gauged by the mortality, due, it is believed, to the absence of river floods, which usually follow the south-west monsoon rains generating here, as in most other districts of the wet zone, malarial disease. Alutkuru korale north, the largest and most populous of its divisions, returns a death-rate of 15·8, as against an average of 17·0, regaining the position, which it usually holds, and which last year was held by Hapitigam korale, of being the healthiest division in the district. In Hapitigam korale the death-rate has declined to 16·5 from an average of 20·2, while in the Local Board, the unhealthiest division, the improvement is most marked, the mortality (28·5) being 8·5 per 1,000 less than the average (37·0). But town divisions, such as Negombo, are hardly suitable for purposes of comparison, as their rates are affected by the mortality, in the jails and hospitals, of persons not natives of the place.

45. Of the districts in the Western Province, next to Negombo in point of health ranks Colombo, the most densely peopled district in the Island (704 persons to the square mile, exclusive of the Municipality). Here the mortality rate has risen to 20·8 from an average of 18·8, and every one of the subdivisions, except Hewagam korale, has fared worse than usual. The two divisions of Siyane korale (east and west), which contain a purely agricultural population, the healthiest class of population in any country, are the healthiest, as they are the most populous in this district. In Siyane korale east the mortality was at the rate of 17·4 per 1,000, and in Siyane korale west 16·1. Salpiti korale is, next to the Colombo Municipality, the unhealthiest division of the district. This is a prosperous division, and it is probably due to the fact that an appreciable proportion of its population partake of the urban character (for urban mortality is, as a rule, higher than rural) that its death-rate is higher than that of Siyane korale. The death-rate of Salpiti korale for the year was 20·1 (average 16·7). Alutkuru korale south returned a death-rate (19·6) 3·5 per 1,000 higher than the average, while in Hewagam korale alone, of the divisions of the Colombo District, the death-rate has declined (17·9, as against an average of 20·0). The Colombo Municipality is fully dealt with in a separate chapter devoted entirely to itself (see chapter VIII., page 14). It is only necessary to say here that it is, as usual, the unhealthiest division of the district, and shows for the year a death-rate 3·5 per 1,000 higher than the average. The infantile mortality in this district was equal to a rate of 121 deaths per 1,000 births registered.

46. The Kalutara District is the largest district in the Western Province, and, at present, the unhealthiest. Its mortality rate for the year is 21·3, an increase of 1·6 compared with its average. Rayigam korale and the two divisions of Pasdun korale seem to have enjoyed normal health, while the other two divisions, and notably the Local Board, show a deterioration. The healthiest division of the district is Pasdun korale east (17·8). The death-rate for infants in the Kalutara District (116) was 8 per 1,000 higher than in Negombo, but 5 per 1,000 less than in Colombo.

47. *Central Province.*—In the Central Province the mortality rate for the Sinhalese (30·0) is almost identical with the average (30·6). The deaths among infants were in the proportion of 185 per 1,000 registered births. Of its three districts, Matale shows an improvement in health; in Kandy and Nuwara Eliya the mortality was normal.

48. The death-rate of the Kandy District (28·6) has remained stationary. Four of its subdivisions, viz., Harispattu, Tumpane, Uda Dumbara, and Yatinuwara, have enjoyed better health than

usual. In the remaining six divisions the health has deteriorated. Uda Bulatgama (20·4, as against an average of 18·2) continues to be the healthiest division, not only in the Kandy District, but in the whole Province. The superior sanitary condition of this division is attributed, in a great measure, to the presence in it of an adult male immigrant population, chiefly from Southern India, with a sprinkling of traders and artisans from the Western and Southern Provinces, to its climate, and to the prosperity introduced into it by the large number of tea plantations in it. The highest rate of mortality in the district is that of Uda Dumbara (32·6), but it seems to have fared better than usual, its average being 35·3. The death-rate of the Kandy Municipality has risen to 30·8 from an average of 24·7, an increase of over 6 per 1,000. The rate of infantile mortality of the district was 174 per 1,000 registered births.

49. In the Matale District the mortality rate fell to 36·4 from an average of 40·0. Every one of its subdivisions, except Matale East, where, however, the health has been normal, has shared in this improvement. The improvement of Matale South, where the death-rate has declined by 7·1 per 1,000, is striking. This is the healthiest of the subdivisions, and its rate (30·6) is as much as 11·4 per 1,000 less than in the unhealthiest division, Matale East (42·0). In the remaining divisions, Matale Local Board and Matale North, the improvement that has occurred is hardly appreciable. The Matale District has returned the highest infantile mortality rate for the Province (227).

50. The deaths in the Nuwara Eliya District were equal to a rate of 27·1 per 1,000, which is exactly identical with the average. In two divisions, viz., Nuwara Eliya Local Board (22·0, as against 20·7) and Walapane (32·8, as against 31·2), the mortality has increased; while in the other two divisions, Kotmale (23·4, as against 24·6) and Uda Hewaheta (26·8, as against 27·0), an improvement, though slight, is noticeable. The deaths among infants in this district are equal to a proportion of 172 per 1,000 births.

51. *Southern Province.*—The Southern Province is, next to the Western Province, the healthiest Province in the Island. Of its population no less than 94 per cent. are Sinhalese. The Sinhalese death-rate for the year (25·1) is slightly in excess of the average (24·6). For this increased mortality the Hambantota District is mainly responsible. In the Galle District the health has improved, in the Matara District the increase in the mortality amounts to only ·1 per 1,000, and in the Hambantota District to ·7 per 1,000. The infantile mortality of the Province was equal to a rate of 131 per 1,000.

52. The Galle District, though in area scarcely one-third of the Southern Province, contains about 45 per cent. of its Sinhalese population. The rate of mortality among the Sinhalese in this district was 24·9, as against an average of 25·5. The improvement is confined to two subdivisions, Hinidum pattu and the healthiest division of the district, Gangaboda pattu. In the former the death-rate has declined to 23·7 from an average of 25·1, and in the latter to 21·7 from 23·8. The "Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana" division, which, usually ranks first in point of health among the divisions of this district, comes this year second in order. Walallawiti korale is the unhealthiest division of the district (28·1, against 25·2). The deaths among infants were in this district at the rate of 134 per 1,000.

53. The healthiest district of the Province is Matara, which contains about 36 per cent. of the Sinhalese population of the Province, and where the death-rate for the year (23·1) is well-nigh the same as the average (23·0). In Morawak korale and Wellaboda pattu the death-rates have declined to 26·6 and 20·1 respectively from averages of 30·4 and 21·3, while all other subdivisions show enhanced death-rates. The healthiest division of the district is Wellaboda pattu (20·1, against 21·3), and the unhealthiest the Matara Local Board (32·6, against 28·4). The infantile rate of the Matara District is by far the lowest in the Province (118).

54. The Hambantota District, which is more than double the size, but contains little more than half the population of Matara, has returned an increased death-rate (26·8, against 26·1), an increase shared by three out of its four divisions, the exception being the healthiest division of the district, Giruwa pattu west, of which the rate for the year is the same as the average (24·3). In the Hambantota Four Gravets the increase in the mortality rate from 31·9 to 40·3 is most marked. The increase in the rate of Magam pattu (5·1 per 1,000), too, is considerable. The high infantile rate of this district (162, as against 130 in Galle and 118 in Matara) is of itself evidence of its insalubrity.

55. *North-Western Province.*—The mortality among the Sinhalese population of this Province, who form nearly one-seventh of the total Sinhalese population of the Island, was in 1902 at the rate of 29·5, and shows an appreciable improvement compared with the average (33·3). Every one of its three districts has contributed towards this result.

The infantile death-rate of the Province is as high as 203.

56. In the Kurunegala District, which holds 75 per cent. of the Sinhalese population of the Province, the Sinhalese mortality was equal to a rate of 32·0, against an average of 36·7. This improvement has extended to every one of the subdivisions without exception. Katugampola hatpattu is, as usual, the healthiest division of the district, with a mortality rate of 22·4, as against an average of 24·3. This is a prosperous division, thanks to the large number of cocoanut estates that have been opened in it, and which afford a living to a large proportion of its population. Its infantile mortality rate (103 per 1,000 births) is about half the rate of the district (203). In Dambadeniya hatpattu the death-rate has declined to 25·1 from an average of 34·3. Wanni hatpattu is still the unhealthiest division of the district, with a mortality rate of 42·2 for all ages, and of 335 deaths per 1,000 registered births for infants.

57. The death-rate for the Sinhalese population of the Puttalam District is 38·4, against an average of 39·7; for the Tamils 38·6, against 40·9; and for the Moors 41·5, against 36·6. For the Puttalam District the mortality rates are separately given in Tables VI., VII. (*a*), and VIII. (*b*) for Sinhalese, Tamils, and Moors, who are found in almost equal numbers in the district. The number of registered deaths in the Puttalam District in the year (1,167) exceeds the number of registered births (968) by 199. Kalpitiya shows the lowest death-rate (18·4) in the district for Sinhalese, the Puttalam division (28·8) for Tamils, and the Local Board (33·5) for Moors.

58. The Chilaw District is the healthiest district in the Province, and the second healthiest (Negombo being first) in the Island. Its death-rate shows a slight improvement, having decreased to 18·9 from an average of 19·1. The Pitigal korale south division of this district enjoys the distinction of being the healthiest division of the Island in the year, with a mortality rate of 15·1. The next healthiest division of the district is Pitigal korale central (19·1). These two divisions, which till recently formed one chief headman's division, are among the richest divisions of the Island, and are

inhabited by a most industrious and prosperous population. Pitigal korale north (29·9) is much unhealthier than Pitigal korale south and Pitigal korale central, and is the unhealthiest division of the district. The difference between Pitigal korale north and the other divisions of Pitigal korale is due to difference in soil and climate. The infantile mortality rate of the Chilaw District is 118.

59. *North-Central Province.*—The North-Central Province, the largest Province of the Island, which in the time of the native rulers is supposed to have supported teeming millions, now holds but 2 per cent. of the population of the Island, with a density of 20 persons per square mile. Malaria is the bane of this Province, and has made it the unhealthiest Province in the Island. The Sinhalese death-rate returned for the year under review is 42·2, against an average of 40·8. All the subdivisions are almost equally unhealthy. The rate of the town division is 73·4, but its population is so small that a few deaths more or less cause a serious fluctuation in the death-rate. Of the other divisions, the rates vary from 39·9 in Hurulu palata to 45·9 in Tamankaduwa palata. The infantile deaths in the Province were equal to a rate of 272 per 1,000 births. It is hoped that the Northern Railway under construction and the irrigation works now in hand will introduce prosperity into this Province, the magnificent ruins of which attest its ancient grandeur.

60. *Province of Uva.*—In the Province of Uva the death-rate has slightly risen (40·0, against 39·4). Of its eight subdivisions, four (the Local Board, Yatikinda, Buttala, and Wiyaluwa) have fared better, and four (Bintenna, Wellawaya, Wellassa, and Udukinda) worse than usual. Wiyaluwa ranks first in point of health, with a death-rate of 28·8 as against 37·7, and Wellassa last, with 54·7 against 45·2. The Local Board division shows a substantial improvement, the mortality having declined from an average rate of 38·6 to 30·3. The divisions which constitute "Lower Uva," *i.e.*, Bintenna, Buttala, Wellawaya, and Wellassa, as a rule, return greater mortality than the hilly divisions which form "Upper Uva," and which are well watered and healthy. The deaths of infants in the Province of Uva were in 1902 in the proportion of 209 deaths to 1,000 registered births.

61. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—In the Province of Sabaragamuwa the rate of mortality among Sinhalese has diminished by 3 per 1,000 compared with the average (29·6). The improvement is shared by both its districts. The deaths of infants in the Province were in the proportion of 171 per 1,000 registered births.

62. The Ratnapura District, though about twice the size of its sister-district Kegalla, has only about seven-tenths of its population. The Sinhalese mortality in this district was at the rate of 29·4, as against an average of 32·4. The only division of the district which has not returned for the year a reduced mortality rate is Kadawatu korale (the unhealthiest division of the district), in which the rate has increased to 40·4 from an average of 37·2. The Kuruwiti korale is, as usual, the healthiest division of the district (22·4), and shows a substantial improvement compared with the mean rate (27·1). The infantile mortality rate of the district is 186.

63. The Kegalla District is nearly thrice as densely populated as the Ratnapura District. In the former a square mile supports 294 persons, as against 106 in the latter. The deaths in the Kegalla District were in the proportion of 24·4 per 1,000 persons living for all ages, as against an average of 27·2 and of 160 deaths per 1,000 registered births for infants. All the subdivisions, except one, have improved in health. In Panawal korale, the healthiest division of the district, the death-rate has undergone a considerable reduction, from 26·0 to 20·1. The only division which has returned an enhanced death-rate is Dehigampal korale (23·2, against 22·5). The unhealthiest division of the district is Galboda korale (29·4, against 31·3).

HEALTH OF THE TAMILS.

64. Of the estimated Tamil population of the Island, which numbers 963,372, the Indian immigrant population of the estates form more than one-third. The remaining two-thirds are home-born, of whom about 333,000 live in the Northern Province, 98,000 in the Eastern Province, about 75,000 in the Western Province, and the rest are scattered over the other Provinces of the Island.

65. Table L below gives the population, the births and deaths and their rates, for the years 1901 and 1902, and the average for the years 1892–1901 in the several Provinces:—

Table L.—The Tamil Population, Births and Deaths, and their Rates, in the Provinces of Ceylon in 1892–1901, 1901, and 1902.

Province.	Population at the middle of the Year 1902.	Births.			Deaths.			Proportion per 1,000 of the Population. Births.			Deaths.		
		Average 1892-1901.	1901.	1902.	Average 1892-1901.	1901.	1902.	Average 1892-1901.	1901.	1902.	Average 1892-1901.	1901.	1902.
Western ...	75,486	1,167	1,142	1,627	2,204	3,341	3,245	18·2	14·7	21·6	34·3	43·1	43·0
Northern ...	332,775	11,014	13,970	12,644	8,220	8,407	8,903	34·6	42·5	38·0	26·1	25·6	26·8
Eastern ...	98,176	3,952	4,147	4,303	2,919	3,261	3,020	42·9	42·7	43·8	28·7	33·6	30·8
Other Provinces, inclusive of Estates ...	456,935	7,921	8,932	10,185	11,321	16,466	14,184	21·3	19·7	22·3	30·5	36·3	31·1
Total ...	963,372	24,054	28,191	28,759	24,664	31,475	29,352	28·3	29·4	29·9	29·1	32·9	30·5

66. *Northern Province.*—The rate of mortality among the Tamils in the Northern Province is 26·8, as against an average of 26·1. The infantile deaths were equal to a rate of 187 per 1,000 registered births.

67. The Jaffna District contains over nine-tenths of the total population of the Province, with an average density of 238 persons to the square mile, varying from 2,469 in the Jaffna division to one person per square mile in Tunukkai. The deaths among Tamils in this district numbered 7,808 (as against 7,029 in the previous year), and were in the proportion of 25·7, as against an average of 24·6. Of its subdivisions, Karachchi, Punakari, Pachchilaippalli, Vadamarachchi east, Delft, and Tunukkai contain too small a population to yield reliable rates for purposes of comparison. Of the remaining divisions, Valikamam east is credited with the lowest death-rate. It is usually the healthiest division of the district, and in the year under review has experienced slightly reduced mortality (19·9)

compared with the average (20·4). Valikamam north comes next with a death-rate of 20·9 (same as the average), followed by Vadamarachchi west (21·0, against 23·0) and Valikamam west (21·2 against 21·7). In the Jaffna division the mortality rate (32·4) has advanced at the rate of 4·8 per 1,000.

68. In the Mannar District the death-rate has fallen to 35·9 from an average of 39·7, two of its subdivisions sharing in the improvement, the exception being Nanaddan. Since the closing of the northern immigration route this district has been free from cholera, which used to be introduced into it from India by the immigrant cooly. It still suffers from want of wholesome water and food, and, as the Assistant Government Agent says, "every one expects to have fever, and looks on its coming and going as ordinary incidents of life." The last Census disclosed a decrease of the population of the district by 1·9 per cent. The restoration of the Giant's tank, now complete, and the Northern Railway under construction will, it is hoped, result in a material amelioration of the condition of this district. The mortality rates of the subdivisions are Mantai 33·5, Mannar island division 34·6, and Nanaddan 40·4, against averages of 36·3, 43·2, and 36·4 respectively. The infantile mortality rate of the district is 283.

69. The Mullaittivu District is the unhealthiest district of the Province (39·6). Here the registered deaths exceed the births. In the maritime pattus division alone the births are slightly in excess of the deaths. The highest rate of mortality is in Vavuniya north (44·9); in Vavuniya south it is almost as high (40·0). The maritime pattus division has returned the lowest rate (37·1). The deaths of infants in the district were equal to a rate of 254 per 1,000 registered births.

70. *Eastern Province.*—In the Eastern Province there were at the recent Census 56 Tamils and 36 Moors in every thousand of the population. This is the Province with the largest Moor population, which is estimated to have numbered 63,599 at the middle of the year 1902. For the year under report both sections of the community show enhanced death-rates, the Moor death-rate being 29·1 against 27·3, and the Tamil death-rate 30·8 against 28·7. The infantile rate is 223 for the Tamils and 204 for the Moors.

71. Of the population of the Batticaloa District, 55 per cent. are Tamils and 37 per cent. Moors. In the year 1902 there were 29·8 Tamil deaths (average 30·6) and 29·3 Moor deaths (average 27·9) to a thousand of the population. In the Batticaloa Local Board, where the bulk of the population are Tamils, the Tamil death-rate (32·3) has increased by 8·7 per 1,000. In Manmunai pattu north, where the Tamils and Moors are found almost in equal numbers, the mortality of the former was equal to a rate of 28·4 and of the latter to 41·3. The death-rate for the Moors of this division is, as a rule, higher than that for Tamils, owing to a close aggregation of the former, almost the whole Moor population of the division being in one village, Kattankudiyiruppu. The Moors are preponderant in Karaiwaku and Nintavur pattus, which show a lower rate for Moors (26·4) than for Tamils (29·1). In Akkarai pattu the Tamil rate (29·3) is almost identical with the Moor rate (29·0). The divisions with the lowest Tamil mortality are Eruvil and Porativu pattus (24·4), and that with the lowest Moor rate Koralai pattu (21·4). The infantile mortality of the district is 207 deaths per 1,000 registered births for Tamils and 199 for Moors.

72. The Trincomalee District has returned a reduced mortality for Tamils (35·4) compared with the average (36·7). In two of its divisions, Trincomalee town and Kaddukulam pattu, the death-rate has decreased, and in the remaining two it has increased. The mortality rate is lowest in Tampalakamam pattu (34·0 against 31·4), and highest in Kaddukulam pattu, the largest division in the district (41·5 against 47·8). In the town division the rate (34·1), has declined by 5·3 per 1,000, and in the Kaddukulam pattu by 6·3 per 1,000 (41·5 against 47·8). The increase in Koddiyar pattu (from 25·2 to 36·3) is considerable. The deaths of infants in the district were in the proportion of 318 to 1,000 registered births.

Health of the Districts in each Quarter.

73. I give below a table showing the death-rate of each district for each quarter in the years 1902 and 1901 and the average for each quarter in the decade 1892–1901. The districts are arranged according to the moist and dry zones; that is, the region having 60 inches of rainfall and more and the region with less than 60 inches:—

Table M.—Mortality of each Quarter in the various Districts of the Island.

Districts.	Average of the Ten previous Quarters, 1892–1901.				1901.				1902.			
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Moist Zone:—												
Colombo	22·2	21·1	20·6	20·7	24·2	21·2	21·2	24·5	27·1	22·1	22·5	22·7
Negombo	23·8	21·8	20·0	19·1	32·6	15·3	15·4	18·8	24·2	18·4	17·2	16·9
Kalutara	23·4	20·0	20·3	21·9	29·7	23·2	22·4	25·7	26·7	22·1	22·2	24·1
Kandy	26·9	28·0	29·1	28·6	34·5	31·8	32·0	32·0	31·6	28·9	29·9	29·0
Matale	41·5	33·9	38·2	38·7	40·3	34·3	33·8	36·2	44·9	34·9	35·9	35·3
Nuwara Eliya ...	24·7	27·6	29·0	29·1	23·4	18·2	19·3	21·0	26·5	20·5	24·9	22·2
Galle	27·5	22·2	26·8	28·1	29·9	25·6	27·6	27·4	29·1	25·7	25·2	24·9
Matara	24·7	19·3	23·7	25·7	29·0	20·5	23·1	28·3	27·1	21·7	21·2	25·1
Ratnapura	36·8	30·1	30·8	33·7	38·0	32·0	35·7	36·9	35·6	30·3	26·2	30·9
Kegalla	27·3	33·3	29·7	26·8	28·4	25·6	26·3	30·6	32·1	28·5	24·5	24·2
Kurunegala ...	43·3	37·0	33·0	33·2	29·6	25·5	23·2	28·0	42·9	35·5	28·4	24·6
Badulla	35·4	31·3	32·8	41·9	36·4	35·3	35·8	50·4	42·0	32·9	31·5	39·1
Dry Zone:—												
Jaffna	32·0	23·5	20·8	25·3	23·9	23·6	23·1	23·6	26·8	22·5	21·9	31·7
Mannar	53·6	42·7	30·5	31·0	63·7	54·9	35·6	34·7	47·9	36·9	24·8	34·1
Mullaittivu... ...	49·8	37·6	35·5	39·4	54·3	45·8	29·8	41·2	54·8	41·3	32·5	32·2
Hambantota ...	34·8	22·3	21·8	24·3	31·1	22·8	21·5	25·3	35·5	23·8	23·6	25·6
Batticaloa	30·7	32·6	26·5	25·7	32·2	29·6	28·2	29·0	32·6	29·3	27·2	29·9
Trincomalee ...	25·9	37·2	27·8	30·8	33·9	30·9	21·8	35·2	49·8	33·1	19·6	27·5
Puttalam	51·9	34·8	32·4	35·3	41·8	34·2	30·0	29·4	52·7	40·2	29·9	34·4
Chilaw ...	23·5	19·1	18·7	17·3	17·8	17·6	16·5	19·5	25·6	22·1	17·9	13·8
Anuradhapura ...	52·2	38·8	31·8	36·2	44·8	37·1	34·1	38·1	62·7	39·6	32·6	36·1

74. Reference is requested to my quarterly reports published periodically in the *Government Gazette* for more detailed information.

75. The first quarter, as a rule, has the highest death-rates. The exceptions are the hilly districts of Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, and Kegalla, and the coast districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Galle, and Negombo.

76. Allowing for delay in the registration of deaths, the unhealthiness of the quarter appears to be due to the extreme variation of temperature in the three months December to February. In the districts above-named the second quarter generally shows the highest rates. In the other districts there is usually considerable decline of mortality from the first quarter. In the third quarter the death-rate still further declines, especially in the region visited by the south-west monsoon, but rises in the fourth quarter. In the second and third quarters the south-west monsoon comes as an unhealthy hot land wind in the Eastern Province, relieved of its moisture by the hills of the Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. In the fourth quarter the rains brought by the north-east monsoon fall over the whole Island, and make this quarter the wettest period of the year. The eastern districts, Batticaloa and Trincomalee, are then especially healthy, receiving as they do the breezes direct from the sea. The wind then traversing malarious wastes reaches the plain of the western region as an unhealthy land wind, which, together with the damp caused by the excessive rainfall, contributes much to their unhealthiness.

77. The highest death-rate in the districts for any quarter of the year 1902 was 62·7 in Anuradhapura in the first quarter. In none of the other districts was a rate higher than 55 per 1,000 recorded in any quarter, the nearest approach to it being in Mullaittivu in the first quarter (54·8). The lowest rate recorded in any quarter was 13·8 in Chilaw and 16·9 in Negombo, both in the fourth quarter.

VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

78. The registered causes of death are given in Table XXIII. in the Appendix, and are summarised in Table N below. Their distribution among the different Provinces and districts is shown in Table XXIV.:—

Table N.—Mortality from various Causes of Deaths in 1902, 1901, and 1892–1901.

Cause of Death.	Total Number of Deaths.			Proportion of Deaths per Million Persons living.		
	1902.	1901.	Average for 1892–1901.	1902.	1901.	Average for 1892–1901.
Zymotic Diseases	43,771	45,015	45,984	12,058	12,564	12,668
Parasitic Diseases	3,699	3,485	3468	1,019	973	955
Dietetic Diseases	201	279	344	55	78	95
Constitutional Diseases	7,646	8,063	6,875	2,106	2,251	1,894
Developmental Diseases	3,018	2,831	2177	832	790	600
Local Diseases	31,316	29.618	23,967	8,627	8,267	6,603
Violence	1,916	1,924	1,761	528	537	485
Ill-defined and not Specified Causes ...	8,113	7,598	6,304	2,235	2,121	1,736
Total ..	99,680	98,813	90,880	27,460	27,581	25,036

79. *Zymotic or Specific Febrile Diseases.*—This class consists of the diseases most amenable to public control, and most capable of being reduced by sanitary measures. The mortality under this head therefore deserves special attention. Zymotic diseases caused 44 per cent. of the registered deaths in 1902, or 1 per cent. less than in the previous year. The deaths attributed to this class numbered 43,771, and were in the proportion of 12,058 deaths to a million persons living, as against 12,564 in the previous year and 12,668, the average in the period 1892–1901.

80. The rate of mortality from fever has declined to 5,481 from an average of 6,649 in 1892–1901, but shows a rise compared with the rate (5,156) in 1901. The Anuradhapura District heads the list with the highest mortality (15,103 per million) from this cause, followed by Hambantota (14,780 per million), Puttalam (12,368 per million), Mullaittivu (10,831 per million), Batticaloa (10,729 per million), Trincomalee (9,273 per million), Matale (9,246 per million), Jaffna (8,154 per million), Mannar (6,850 per million), Kurunegala (6,484 per million), Badulla (6,103 per million), Ratnapura (4,975 per million), Negombo (4,763 per million), Chilaw (4,648 per million), Colombo (4,135 per million), Kalutara (4,061 per million), Matara (3,349 per million), Kegalla (3,302 per million), Galle (3,046 per million), Kandy (2,880 per million), and Nuwara Eliya (1,654 per million).

81. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was equal to a rate of 5,937 per million of the population, as against an annual average of 6,210 in the period 1892-1901. The district with the highest death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa was, as in the three previous years, Badulla (11,531 per million), followed by Ratnapura (9,614 per million), Nuwara Eliya (9,034 per million), Kandy (8,949 per million), Matara (7,881 per million), Galle (7,409 per million), Kegalla (6,988 per million), Matale (6,760 per million), and Mannar (5,756 per million). The lowest death-rate from this cause, as in the three previous years, was in Chilaw (1,185 per million), the next lowest being, as usual, Jaffna and Negombo, with 2,479 and 2,565 per million respectively.

82. *Cholera.*—One hundred and thirty-nine deaths were registered this year as having resulted from cholera. Of these, 73 occurred in the Jaffna District, 31 in Negombo, 15 in Colombo, 10 in Kandy, 3 in Kalutara, 2 in Chilaw, and 1 each in Matale, Galle, Kurunegala, Puttalam, and Badulla. Of the 73 deaths in the Jaffna District, 45, though registered in 1902, occurred at the end of 1901 (see paragraph 83 of my report for last year); of the remaining 28, 18 occurred in the year under review at Achchuveli and Kayts in continuation of the outbreak of December, 1901.

83. As regards cholera in the Negombo District, the Principal Civil Medical Officer states that "the disease was introduced from Chilaw by a boatman who was being taken to Colombo ill with the disease. The patient, who was in a padda boat in the Negombo lake, was visited by a resident of Negombo, who contracted the disease. From this source it spread, the localities chiefly infected being Grand street and St. Joseph's street in the neighbourhood of the canal."

84. Of the 15 deaths in the Colombo District, as many as 13 took place at the Ragama Camp, where, according to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, there were six outbreaks of cholera during the year among the coolies who came from infected areas.

85. The 10 deaths in the Kandy District occurred at Pallekele estate, where an outbreak occurred in the last quarter of the year.

86. *Parasitic Diseases.*—Parasitic diseases caused 3,699 deaths, and were in the proportion of 1,019 per million, a rate considerably higher than both the average for 1892–1901 (955) and the rate for the preceding year (973).

87. Under this head was registered dochmius duodenalis or anchylostomiasis as having caused the deaths of 301 persons (against 328 in 1901), of which 68 were in Kandy, 61 in Colombo, 59 in Kegalla, 43 in Kalutara, 23 in Ratnapura, 13 in Badulla, 10 in Galle, 9 each in Nuwara Eliya and Matara, 2 each in Negombo and Kurunegala, and 1 each in Puttalam and Chilaw.

88. *Dietetic Diseases.*—The deaths from these causes numbered 201 (against 279 last year). Of these, 189 (261 in 1901) were attributed to want of breast milk, 6 to chronic alcoholism, 5 to delirium tremens, and 1 to scurvy.

89. Of the 189 deaths attributed to want of breast milk, 131 were Tamils, 46 Sinhalese, 8 Moors, 1 Burgher, 1 Malay, and 2 "Others." Of the total number, 65 occurred in Kandy, 30 in Batticaloa, 26 in Badulla, 12 each in Colombo and Negombo, 9 in Ratnapura, 8 in Nuwara Eliya, 7 in Kegalla, 4 each in Matale and Puttalam, 3 each in Galle and Kurunegala, 2 in Anuradhapura, and 1 each in Jaffna, Matara, Hambantota, and Chilaw.

90. *Constitutional Diseases.*—Constitutional diseases caused 7,646 deaths, and were in the proportion of 2,106 per million, a higher proportion than the average in the period 1892–1901 (1,894). Of the deaths in this class, the most fatal were phthisis 3,297 and anæmia 2,791, rheumatism caused 577 deaths, scrofula 256, cancer 219, diabetes 118, leprosy 101, tabes mesenterica 90, parangi 78, rickets 47, tubercular meningitis 46, and elephantiasis 4.

91. *Local Diseases.*—The deaths under this head numbered 31,316, and accounted for about 31 per cent. of the total number of deaths. They were in the proportion of 8,627 per million, as against an average of 6,603. The increase is probably due to better specification of causes of death.

92. Of the total number of deaths from local diseases, 11,601 (or 37 per cent.) were assigned to the diseases of the nervous system, including 9,855 from infantile convulsions, 592 from tetanus, 423 from paralysis, 146 from apoplexy, 126 from convulsions, 115 from epilepsy, and 57 from mania; 7,012 deaths were caused by diseases of the respiratory system, including 2,939 from pneumonia, 664 from bronchitis, 208 from asthma, 31 from pleurisy, 26 from laryngitis, and 11 from croup. Diseases of the digestive system caused 1,185 deaths, including 254 from diseases of liver, 109 from ascites, 95 from diseases of stomach, 90 from peritonitis, 72 from obstruction of intestines, 70 from dyspepsia, 46 from hæmatamesis, 37 from enteritis, and 30 from sore throat; 590 deaths resulted from diseases of the circulatory system, including 238 from varicose veins, 30 from angina pectoris, 11 from valve disease of heart, and 9 from pericarditis; 334 deaths resulted from diseases of the urinary system, including 102 from Bright's disease, 51 from nephritis, 29 from suppression of urine, and 11 each from uræmia and diseases of the bladder; and 8,091 (or 26 per cent.) from diseases of the integumentary system.

93. *Diseases of Women at Parturition.*—2,309 deaths were attributed to diseases of parturition, including 1,179 from puerperal convulsions, 26 from abortion and miscarriage, 14 from flooding, 1 from phlegmasia dolens, and 1,089 from other and undefined accidents of childbirth. The total number of children registered during the year as born alive was 141,893, so that the mortality of mothers to a 1,000 children born was 16·3. In other words, 1 mother died to every 61 children born alive.

Table O.—Deaths of Women at Parturition.

Nationality.	Deaths of Women at Parturition.			Births.			Deaths of Women at Parturition to 1,000 Births.		
	Average, 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.	Average, 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.	Average, 1892-1901	1901.	1902.
All Races ...	2,091·5	2,068	2,309	115,989·9	134,252	141,893	18·0	15·4	16·3
Europeans ...	·2	—	—	154·8	154	188	1·3	—	—
Burghers	8·5	11	8	493·6	682	708	17·2	16·1	11·3
Sinhalese ...	1,637·1	1,628	1,859	82,713·1	96,262	102,797	19·7	16·9	18·1
Tamils ...	291·2	284	289	24,064·3	28,191	28,759	12·1	10·1	10·0
Moors ...	145·5	138	143	8,184·6	8,440	8,892	17·7	16·4	16·0
Malays ...	7·2	7	8	263·1	355	362	27·3	19·7	22·1
Others	1·8	—	2	116·4	168	187	15·4	—	10·7

94. *Suicide.*—146 deaths were attributed to suicide, equal to a rate of 40 per million persons living, which is considerably lower than in England, where in 1900 it was 90 to a million. The favourite mode by which suicide is accomplished in Ceylon is by hanging, which accounts for more than half the deaths (86); drowning accounts for 16, poison for 15, and gunshot wounds for 10.

95. *Homicide.*—As many as 135 deaths were attributed to homicide, corresponding to a rate of 37 per million persons living, a rate of 6 per million higher than the average during the period 1892–1901 (31).

96. *Executions.*—There were 31 judicial executions registered during the year. This is 4 less than last year, and corresponded to a rate of 9 per million persons living.

97. *Accidents.*—During the year 1,604 deaths resulted from accident or negligence, giving a mortality rate of 442 per million persons living, or 26 per million more than the mean rate for 1892–1901 (416). Drowning accounts for 385, or nearly 24 per cent., of these deaths. By falling from trees 372 persons lost their lives, by falling from heights other than trees 25, by falling into pits 4. To snake bite were attributed 209 deaths, to rat bite 5, to hornet stings 4, to the bite of a Brahmin lizard 1, to other poisons 45, to burns and scalds 134, to gunshot wounds 67, to injury at birth 69, to fall of heavy substances 69. Alligators caused the deaths of 9 persons, bulls of 6, boars of 5, buffaloes of 5, cheetahs of 5, elephants of 5, horses of 2. One death was caused by a bear, 1 by a deer, and 1 by a dog. 13 persons lost their lives by lightning, 12 by suffocation, 5 by explosions, 2 by sunstroke, and 1 by an accident at cricket. Twenty-four persons were run over and killed by carts, 21 by railway trains, 1 person was killed by an electric tram car, and 1 person met his death by jumping off a tram car in motion.

VII.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS ON ESTATES.

98. The total number of births reported for registration in 1902 from the estates in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province was 9,363 (of which 39 were Europeans, 25 Burghers, 277 Sinhalese, 8,898 Tamils, 95 Moors, 21 Malays, and 8 "Others"); and the total number of deaths was 11,258 (12 Europeans, 10 Burghers, 157 Sinhalese, 10,995 Tamils, 73 Moors, 5 Malays, and 6 "Others").

99. The term "estate" means any land having 10 or more acres in cultivation and situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation only in the districts containing tea, coffee, and other plantations, mainly under European management, viz., in the districts named above.

100. The subjoined Table P gives the birth- and death-rates among the estate population. The Colombo District means here the estates in the Avisawella division :—

Table P.—Birth- and Death-rates among the Estate Population.

District.	Population at the Census of March 1, 1901.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.											
		Births.						Deaths.					
		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Kandy ...	155,444	24·9	22·4	21·3	21·5	20·0	23·5	22·7	28·3	25·9	30·4	38·1	27·2
Matale ...	26,136	26·5	21·5	17·7	21·4	19·9	21·4	20·0	28·7	34·7	36·7	42·2	35·1
Nuwara Eliya...	103,564	22·3	21·7	17·5	16·3	16·3	20·9	17·6	25·4	17·4	15·2	16·0	20·4
Badulla ...	51,788	25·0	21·8	22·4	22·8	22·2	22·6	22·6	22·9	19·4	21·2	27·3	23·4
Ratnapura ...	16,642	31·1	25·7	22·8	27·7	23·7	22·6	39·5	60·6	28·5	30·3	45·5	34·4
Kegalla ...	41,499	24·2	30·2	23·1	25·6	24·2	23·0	31·0	44·8	41·7	36·0	40·2	31·0
Colombo ...	8,302	14·0	14·5	14·9	16·1	14·4	18·3	31·3	40·5	36·4	41·7	54·7	40·2
Kalutara ...	16,965	19·3	16·3	15·1	19·7	16·0	19·9	47·9	46·0	50·6	39·9	50·0	35·2

101. *Kandy District.*—The estate births reported for registration in 1902 numbered 3,653 (16 Europeans, 4 Burghers, 84 Sinhalese, 3,492 Tamils, 50 Moors, 5 Malays, and 2 "Others"), and the deaths numbered 4,226 (4 Europeans, 4 Burghers, 59 Sinhalese, 4,126 Tamils, 31 Moors, and 2 "Others"). The birth-rate for the year (23·5) was 1·5 per 1,000 more than the annual average in the period 1897–1901 (22·0), while the death-rate (27·2) showed a decrease of 1·8 per 1,000 from the average 29·0.

102. Of the 4,226 deaths, 1,579 or 37 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases, as against 41 per cent. in the preceding five years 1897–1901. The other most fatal causes were debility 895 (727 the annual average in 1897–1901), pneumonia and bronchitis 297 (average 246), general dropsy 260 (average 185), infantile convulsions 172 (average 166), fevers 170 (average 195), old age 135 (average 114), malarial cachexia 120 (average 176), dochmius duodenalis 45 (average 52), anæmia 44, and phthisis 28.

103. *Matale District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Matale District numbered 559 (2 Europeans, 3 Burghers, 12 Sinhalese, 533 Tamils, 5 Moors, and 4 Malays), and the deaths numbered 917 (8 Sinhalese, 899 Tamils, 7 Moors, and 3 Malays). The birth-rate for the year (21·4) was the same as the average for the period 1897–1901, while the death-rate (35·1) was 2·7 per 1,000 in excess of the annual average (32·4).

104. Of the 917 deaths in 1902, 266 or 29 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases, which is almost identical with the average for 1897–1901. Debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) caused 113 deaths (83 the annual average for 1897–1901), malarial cachexia 111 (average 78), fevers 89 (average 95), pneumonia and bronchitis 85 (average 64), general dropsy 61 (average 36), old age 39, infantile convulsions 38, and anæmia 17.

105. *Nuwara Eliya District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Nuwara Eliya District in 1902 was 2,159 (14 Europeans, 8 Burghers, 54 Sinhalese, 2,060 Tamils, 17 Moors, 4 Malays, and 2 "Others"), and the deaths numbered 2,111 (2 Europeans, 5 Burghers, 28 Sinhalese, 2,067 Tamils, 8 Moors, and 1 "Other"). Both births and deaths show increased rates, the former rising to 20·9 from the annual average (18·8), and the latter to 20·4 from 18·3.

106. Of the 2,111 deaths in 1902, as many as 849, or more than 40 per cent., were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility 404 (262 the annual average for 1897–1901), pneumonia and bronchitis 157 (average 156), general dropsy 93 (average 79), old age 88 (average 62), fevers 83 (average 61), infantile convulsions 80 (average 55), tabes mesenterica 39, and phthisis 22.

107. *Badulla District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Badulla District in 1902 amounted to 1,172 (2 Europeans, 7 Burghers, 20 Sinhalese, 1,134 Tamils, 4 Moors, and 5 Malays), and the deaths numbered 1,212 (2 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 13 Sinhalese, 1,193 Tamils, and 3 Moors). The birth-rate was 22·6, as against an annual average of 22·8, while the death-rate was 23·4, against an average of 22·6.

108. Of the 1,212 deaths in 1902, 425 or 35 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 244 (204 the annual average for 1897–1901), pneumonia and bronchitis 161 (average 109), fevers 108 (average 78), general dropsy 40 (average 32), infantile convulsions 28 (average 44), old age 27, and malarial cachexia 13.

109. *Ratnapura District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Ratnapura District in 1902 was 377 (1 Burgher, 4 Europeans, 14 Sinhalese, 354 Tamils, and 4 Moors), and the deaths numbered 573 (1 European, 10 Sinhalese, 560 Tamils, and 2 Moors). The birth-rate during the year (22·6) was 3·6 per 1,000 less than the average, while the death-rate diminished to 34·4 from the average (40·8).

110. Of the 573 deaths in 1902, as many as 285 or nearly 49 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 61 (61 the annual average for 1897–1901), bronchitis and pneumonia 28 (average 13), infantile convulsions 24 (average 31), malarial cachexia 22 (average 25), old age 19, fevers 18, dropsy 18, and dochmius duodenalis 17.

111. *Kegalla District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Kegalla District amounted to 953 (2 Burghers, 63 Sinhalese, 876 Tamils, 10 Moors, and 2 Malays), and the deaths numbered 1,287 (3 Europeans, 27 Sinhalese, 1,234 Tamils, 19 Moors, 2 Malays, and 2 Others"). The birth-rate in the district (23·0 was slightly below the annual average for 1897–1901 (25·4), and the death-rate (31·0) showed a decrease of 7·7 per 1,000 below the average (38·7).

112. Of the 1,287 deaths in 1902, diarrhœal diseases caused 496, or over 38 per cent. of the deaths. The other most fatal causes of death here, as elsewhere, were debility, which caused 139 deaths (145 the annual average for 1897–1901), malarial cachexia 115 (average 117), fevers 74 (average 96), infantile convulsions 57 (average 79), old age 54 (average 54), general dropsy 51 (average 37), pneumonia and bronchitis 39 (average 51), and dochmius duodenalis 39 (average 33).

113. *Colombo District.*—This is one of the districts which, as a rule, show very high death-rates and low birth-rates. The number of births reported for registration from the estates in this district was 152 (1 European, 12 Sinhalese, 132 Tamils, 2 Moors, 1 Malay, and 4 "Others") and the deaths numbered 334 (6 Sinhalese, 325 Tamils, 2 Moors, and 1 "Other"). In the year under review the birth-rate increased to 18·3 from an average of 14·8, while the death-rate decreased to 40·2 from an average of 40·9.

114. Of the 334 deaths, as many as 170, *i.e.*, nearly 51 per cent. of the total number, were due to diarrhœal diseases. The chief natural causes of death were fevers 55, debility 25, malarial cachexia 9, infantile convulsions 9, and pneumonia 8.

115. *Kalutara District.*—The number of births reported for registration from the estates in this district was 338 (18 Sinhalese, 317 Tamils, and 3 Moors), and the deaths numbered 598 (6 Sinhalese, 591 Tamils, and 1 Moor). This, like Colombo, is one of the least healthy districts for the estate Tamil population, and, as a rule, shows low birth- and high death-rates. The birth-rate during the year (19·9) is an improvement on its average (17·3), while the death-rate (35·2) shows a decrease of 11·7 per 1,000 from the annual average (46·9).

116. Of the 598 deaths, as many as 210 or 35 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility 92 (55 average for the years 1897–1901), fevers 53 (average 33), malarial cachexia 47 (average 33), general dropsy 29 (average 27), pneumonia 26 (average 30), and tabes mesenterica 21.

VIII.—HEALTH OF THE TOWN OF COLOMBO.

117. The number of births registered in the town of Colombo during the year 1902 was 3,681, and corresponded to a rate of 23·0, which is an improvement on the rate for the previous year (20·6) as well as on the average rate for the period 1895–1901 (20·9). The number of deaths registered in the town in 1902 was 5,329. To this should be added the deaths of 35 town patients who died at the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kanatta (outside the town), and whose deaths were registered by an extra-urban registrar, and the total would then be 5,364, giving a rate of 33·5 per 1,000 persons living. The death-rate was in excess of the average for the period 1895–1901 by ·6 per 1,000, but was lower than the rate for the preceding year by 1·2 per 1,000. The number of deaths registered during the year was 80 less than in the preceding year and 494 in excess of the annual average for the preceding seven years 1895–1901 (4,870).

118. The vital statistics of the town were, for the first time, separately collected in 1887, and at the end of 1892 important changes in the system of death registration were introduced by the Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1893. The machinery of registration was improved at the beginning of 1895 by the appointment of stipendiary medical officers as registrars, and still further, in May, 1897, by increasing their number and making the inspection of dead bodies by the registrar compulsory where a certificate as to the cause of death is not produced from a qualified medical attendant on the deceased. The period subsequent to 1892 accordingly shows a marked increase in the number of registered events, especially deaths, compared with the period prior to it.

119. During the period 1895–1902 the average number of deaths registered yearly was 4,932, and in 1887–1892–2,628. The population is estimated to have increased to 149,315 at the middle of the former period from 125,871 at the middle of the latter period. Making allowance for this increase, and assuming that the mortality at the two periods was equal, there should have been registered an average of 4,158 deaths in the period 1887–1892 instead of 2,628. This would show that 37 per cent. of the deaths during this period escaped registration. In 1887–1892 the mean annual mortality of the town was 20·8 per 1,000; in 1893, upon the introduction of the new system of registration of deaths, the death-rate rose to 31·4. The rate rose still higher (33·6) in 1894, and remained about the same in the three succeeding years 1895, 1896, and 1897. In 1898 it fell to 32·1, and still further in 1899 (29·8) from which it rose to 34·2 in 1900 and to 34·7 in 1901, falling again to 33·5 in the year under report.

120. As usual, the death-rate exceeds the birth-rate, owing mainly to the preponderance of males over females, chiefly among the Europeans and among the Indian Tamils and Mohammedans, to the presence of hospitals and jails, which add to the normal mortality of the town, and to registration of births being less efficient than that of deaths.

The birth-rate this year fell short of the death-rate by 31 per cent.

121. *Births and Deaths and their Rates.*—The subjoined Table Q gives the births and deaths and their rates of each race living in the Colombo Municipality for the years 1901 and 1902 with the averages for the periods 1895-1901 :—

Table Q.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates for each Race living in the Town of Colombo for 1901 and 1902, and the Averages for 1895–1901.

Race.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.			Death-rate per Mille per Annum.*		
		Average, 1895-1901.	1901.	1902.	Average, 1895-1901.	1901.	1902.	Average. 1895-1901.	1901.	1902.	Average, 1895-1901.	1901.	1902.
All Races ...	155,869	3,092	3,234	3,681	4,870	5,444	5,364	20·9	20·6	23·0	32·9	34·7	33·5
Europeans	2,657	71	75	90	75	80	73	27·9	28·1	33·1	29·7	29·9	26·9
Burghers ..	11,861	285	345	389	302	296	313	24·6	29·0	32·3	26·2	24·9	26·0
Sinhalese ...	68,772	1,542	1,671	1,976	2,203	2,375	2,384	23·2	24·2	28·2	33·2	34·4	34·0
Tamils ...	34,640	312	375	440	1,124	1,400	1,360	9·7	10·7	12·1	35·5	39·9	37·5
Moors ...	28,898	737	605	599	893	961	936	26·8	20·8	20·3	32·3	33·1	31·7
Malays ...	4,493	103	128	131	156	168	145	24·5	28·2	28·1	37·3	37·1	31·1
Others ...	4,548	42	35	56	117	164	153	10·8	7·6	11·5	29·1	35·4	31·4

*These rates have been calculated on population estimated to the middle of the year according to the rate of increase in the last intercensal period.

122. The decrease in the death-rate, compared with the preceding year, is shared by all the races except the Burghers. But the Tamils, Sinhalese, and "Others" show a higher death-rate than the average rates. The Burghers, as usual, show the lowest death-rate (26·0). This is a slight improvement on the average (26·2). The highest death-rate is that of the Tamils (37·5), and the next highest of the Sinhalese (34·0). With the exception of the Moors, who show a lower birth-rate, all the other races show improved birth-rates as compared with the average. The number of births and deaths of the different races in the different wards of the town and their rates per 1,000, the principal zymotic causes of death, &c., are shown in the following Table R :—

[For Table see p. 16.]

123. Omitting the Fort and Galle Face Wards, of which the population is mainly a male adult and floating one, and the Pettah Ward, of which the conditions are similar, the healthiest division during the year was, as usual, the Kollupitiya Ward, with a death-rate of 18·9, as against an average of 20·9 in the period 1895–1901, and 18·7, the rate for the previous year. The highest death-rate was, as usual, in the New Bazaar Ward (30·5, average 30·3). In two of the wards, viz., Pettah and New Bazaar, the death-rates are in excess of the average, while all the other wards show a decrease.

124. For full particulars as to the health of the town in the four quarters and for each week of the year 1902 reference is requested to my quarterly reports published periodically in the *Government Gazette* and to the weekly reports published in the local newspapers.

125. *Causes of Death.*—In the following table the causes of death in the year, which are given in detail in Table XXVII., are summarised and compared with those of the year 1901 and the average for the period 1895–1901 :—

Table S.—Mortality in the Town of Colombo from the Several Classes of Diseases in 1901 and 1902 and the Average in 1895–1901.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths.			Mortality per 1,000 Living.		
	Average, 1895–1901.	1901.	1902.	Average, 1895–1901.	1901.	1902.
ALL CAUSES ...	4,870	5,444	5,364	32·94	34·70	33·52
Zymotic Diseases	1,546	1,693	1,672	10·46	10·79	10·45
Parasitic Diseases	183	167	137	1·24	1·06	·86
Dietetic Diseases	6	4	12	·04	·02	·08
Constitutional Diseases	537	673	627	3·63	4·29	3·92
Developmental Diseases	376	354	328	2·54	2·26	2·05
Local Diseases	1,732	2,076	2,100	11·71	13·23	13·12
Violence	75	95	95	·51	·61	·59
Ill-defined and not Specified Causes ...	415	382	393	2·81	2·44	2·45

126. The deaths attributed to zymotic causes in 1902 numbered 1,672, and corresponded to a rate of 10·45 per mille, a slight decrease on the rate for the preceding year (10·79), and almost the same as the average rate (10·46) for the period 1895–1901. Of these 1,672 deaths, fevers caused 442 (including 91 deaths from enteric fever), against 460 in 1901, diarrhœa and dysentery 1,042 (against 1,008 in 1901), malarial cachexia 30 (against 91 in 1901).

127. There were two deaths from cholera and one from smallpox registered in the year in the town.

128. Parasitic diseases caused 137 deaths, a proportion of ·86 per mille, as against 1·06 last year and an average of 1·24 in 1895–1901. Of these deaths, 61 were attributed to dochmius duodenalis (against 93 last year), 33 of the victims being Tamils, 20 Sinhalese, 7 Moors, and 1 European.

129. Constitutional diseases caused 627 deaths, a proportion of 3·92 per mille, against 4·29 last year and an average of 3·63 for the period 1895–1901. Under this head phthisis caused 481 deaths (against 504 in the last year), anæmia 50, cancer 26, diabetes 15, leprosy 11, and rheumatism, tabes mesenterica, and tubercular meningitis 6 each.

130. The deaths from local diseases numbered 2,100, being in the proportion of 13·12 per mille, a little lower than last year (13·23), but higher than the average (11·71). Of these, diseases of the nervous system caused 904 deaths (including 422 deaths from infantile convulsions), and those of the respiratory system caused 710 deaths, including 462 from pneumonia and 212 from bronchitis.

131. Violence accounted for 95 deaths, of which 74 were due to accidents. Of these, 21 were attributed to drowning, 10 to burns and scalds, 9 to the fall of a heavy substance, 3 to gunshot wounds, 3 to falls from heights, 4 to suffocation, 7 deaths were caused by carts, 3 by railway trains, 1 by a tram car, 1 met his death by jumping off a tram car in motion, 1 by machinery, and 1 by a horse.

132. Thirteen deaths resulted from homicide. Eight deaths were due to suicide. In 6 of these cases the deceased ended their existence by hanging, 1 by cutting or stabbing, and the other by shooting.

IX.—HEALTH OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

133. The death-rate of the towns was 35·2 in 1902, as against 36·3 in the previous year and 35·0, the average for the period 1898–1901. The birth-rate was 30·1 in 1902, as against 25·1 in 1901 and 27·8, the average for the period 1898–1901.

134. The following Table T shows the births and deaths and their rates in each of the towns of the Island into which has been introduced the special system of registration of deaths provided in the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 (sections 31 to 36) for the years 1901 and 1902, with the average for the

Table R.—Births and Deaths and their Rates in the different Wards of the Colombo Municipality, with the Principal Zymotic Causes of Death, in the Year 1902.

Name of Ward.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901.	Births.										Deaths.																Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year to 1,000 registered Births.	Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
		Total Births.			Race.							Total Deaths.			Race.							Causes of Death.															
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Fevers.	Dochmius Duodenalis.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Violence. Accident.	Violence. Homicide.	Violence. Suicide.			Average, 1895–1901.	1901.	1902.	Average, 1895–1901.	1901.	1902.
Colombo Municipality ...	155869	3681	1916	1765	90	389	1976	440	599	131	56	5364	2958	2406	73	313	2384	1360	936	145	153	2	27	3	442	61	1042	74	13	8	1325	360	20·9	20·6	23·0	32·9	34·7	33·5
Fort and Galle Face ...	2285	11	6	5	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	33	32	1	16	2	3	8	—	—	4	2	—	—	7	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	4·6	3·1	4·8	15·6	18·9	14·4
Pettah	7561	61	30	31	2	13	37	7	—	1	1	128	77	51	1	12	41	44	19	2	9	—	4	—	12	1	2	3	—	—	26	426	8·9	7·4	8·1	15·2	16·2	16·9
St. Sebastian ...	9349	184	91	93	2	20	66	7	81	7	1	237	138	99	—	9	61	27	136	2	2	—	1	—	12	—	35	—	—	—	79	429	22·8	20·4	19·3	27·5	29·3	24·8
St. Paul's ...	20260	348	182	166	3	20	93	155	64	5	8	549	301	248	—	17	117	276	119	4	16	—	1	—	53	1	78	1	—	—	177	509	15·3	17·5	16·7	28·4	28·4	26·3
Kotahena	33355	626	330	296	3	48	464	57	49	3	2	908	441	467	1	53	580	180	85	6	3	—	9	1	99	—	143	11	—	3	261	417	19·4	15·3	18·3	27·2	26·1	26·6
New Bazaar ...	17470	434	232	202	3	55	179	45	141	8	3	546	297	249	—	35	207	85	202	7	10	—	4	—	41	2	71	4	—	—	183	422	23·9	23·0	24·2	30·3	30·8	30·5
Maradana { Hospitals	30381	483	257	226	3	49	377	40	9	1	4	1282	831	451	31	47	629	462	53	3	57	—	—	—	48	50	447	31	9	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maradana { Exclusive of above		777	390	387	16	113	388	36	170	37	17	808	392	416	5	90	382	99	189	26	17	—	1	2	61	6	135	6	4	—	241	310	20·5	20·7	24·7	26·6	24·6	25·7
Slave Island ...	16927	414	211	203	17	29	172	48	64	64	20	514	263	251	3	18	161	109	106	85	32	—	2	—	80	1	74	7	—	1	165	399	20·2	23·4	23·8	30·9	29·2	29·5
Kollupitiya ...	18281	343	187	156	31	41	200	45	21	5	—	359	186	173	16	30	203	70	27	10	3	—	5	—	29	—	56	2	—	3	93	271	17·0	16·9	18·0	20·9	18·7	18·9

years 1898-1901. The death-rates for 1902 have been calculated for deaths inclusive, as well as exclusive, of deaths in hospitals and jails. These rates are for all races, and may differ from the rates given in Tables VI. and VII. (*a*) and (*b*), which are for the indigenous races :—

Table T.—Births and Deaths and their Rates for the Towns.

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901.	1902.			Birth-rate.			Death-rate.			
		Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths in Hospitals and in Jails.	Average, 1898-1901.	1901.	1902.	Average, 1898-1901.	1901.	1902. Inclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.	1902. Exclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.
Western Province.											
Colombo ...	155,869	3,681	5,364	1,359	20·9	20·6	23·0	32·9	34·7	33·5	25·0
Negombo ...	19,819	824	740	109	38·1	34·1	41·3	31·7	28·7	37·5	31·6
Moratuwa ...	29,600	1,225	704	—	37·0	33·8	40·5	20·2	20·4	23·2	23·2
Kalutara ...	11,500	393	379	85	35·1	30·5	33·9	29·6	35·7	32·7	25·4
Panadure ...	3,845	171	196	98	37·2	30·8	43·5	40·5	40·6	49·8	24·9
Central Province.											
Kandy ...	26,511	797	1,102	459	27·1	26·4	29·7	37·4	39·9	41·1	24·0
Gampola ...	3,791	119	321	187	21·2	24·1	30·4	84·8	107·3	82·0	34·2
Nawalapitiya ...	3,454	94	267	205	28·7	37·9	26·1	99·7	109·2	74·2	17·2
Matale ...	4,951	178	432	321	29·5	32·1	35·2	96·8	106·2	85·4	21·9
Nuwara Eliya ...	5,072	91	151	87	18·0	17·0	16·7	36·5	39·4	26·4	11·7
Northern Province.											
Jaffna ...	33,879	1,313	1,124	43	37·7	41·3	38·5	36·2	30·7	32·9	31·6
Mannar ...	5,332	131	106	6	23·2	23·6	23·0	20·6	24·5	18·6	17·6
Mullaittivu ...	1,308	39	41	5	36·8	31·9	29·2	51·8	57·0	30·7	27·0
Vavuniya ...	566	14	49	22	29·2	36·9	24·1	58·4	82·5	84·4	46·5
Southern Province.											
Galle ...	37,165	1,239	1,021	134	29·1	27·9	32·9	26·4	31·9	27·1	23·5
Matara ...	11,848	458	368	47	35·7	34·1	38·5	28·6	27·4	30·9	27·0
Hambantota ...	2,843	102	90	18	34·7	30·5	35·4	29·4	27·4	31·3	25·0
Tangalla ...	2,333	85	56	15	35·3	35·4	34·1	19·5	14·3	22·5	16·5
Eastern Province.											
Batticaloa ...	9,969	319	310	10	32·3	34·6	30·7	29·5	38·8	29·8	28·9
Trincomalee ...	11,887	434	380	14	27·1	35·3	36·3	38·8	34·6	31·8	30·6
North-Western Province.											
Kurunegala ...	6,483	159	406	245	23·6	22·1	23·5	68·7	49·5	60·1	23·8
Puttalam ...	5,115	172	210	41	33·7	29·9	33·6	43·2	34·8	41·0	33·0
Chilaw ...	4,168	141	134	23	27·6	24·1	33·3	27·0	30·1	31·6	26·2
North-Central Province.											
Anuradhapura ...	3,672	78	289	107	27·9	28·0	20·2	48·8	57·5	74·8	47·1
Province of Uva.											
Badulla ...	5,924	198	271	161	31·4	31·6	32·7	48·6	62·6	44·7	18·2
Province of Sabaragamuwa.											
Ratnapura ...	4,084	141	190	99	35·1	35·8	33·9	65·6	61·4	45·6	21·8
Kegalla ...	2,340	80	145	109	42·2	31·6	26·2	76·1	52·0	47·4	11·8

125. Of the twenty-six towns (exclusive of Colombo) included in this table, as many as seventeen have a population of less than 10,000, and eleven of them even less than 5,000, but they are all district headquarters, except Gampola and Nawalapitiya, which are centres of tea districts and important railway stations, and Moratuwa and Panadure, centres of several populous villages. In many of these towns more than half the number of deaths, and in others nearly half, occurred in hospitals which are chiefly resorted to by estate coolies and the destitute poor not resident in the towns. Excluding the hospital and jail deaths, the lowest death-rate was in Nuwara Eliya (11·7), followed by Kegalla (11·8) and Tangalla (16·5). The highest death-rate was in Anuradhapura (47·1), followed by Vavuniya (46·5) and Gampola (34·2).

X.—ADMINISTRATION.

136. The business of the Department was carried on during the year under review with smoothness and regularity. I continued during the year to perform the duties of Superintendent of the Census, in addition to those of the Registrar-General, until the publication, near the end of the year, of the Census Report.

137. In the report on the Census of 1901 has been included a chapter (XXIV., vol. I.) dealing with the vital statistics of Ceylon in the decennial periods 1881–1890 and 1891–1900. In it I have dwelt upon the progress of registration of births and deaths as well as of marriages, analysed the causes of death in the two decades, and recounted the history of vital statistics in Ceylon, and the measures adopted from time to time to remove defects in law and procedure, and to make registration more efficient and the statistical reports what they should be,—storehouses of facts arranged on approved methods, and to which students of vital statistics may resort for the elucidation of questions bearing on the social condition and progress of the people, on life and death, health and disease. The chapter also contains, in addition to the statistical tables, a revised health map of the Island. Chapter XXII. of the Census Report contains a new life table.

138. Mr. J. A. Gunaratna, Chief Clerk of my Head Office, who in February, 1900, was seconded for service as Chief Clerk of the Census Office, reverted on the conclusion of the Census work to the Department in October, 1902, displacing Mr. M. S. Fernando, who was acting for him.

139. In the year under review there were 403 prosecutions for different offences against the Ordinances relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. 365 of these resulted in convictions, 22 in acquittals, in 5 the accused were warned and discharged, in 5 summons could not be served on the accused, 5 cases were pending, and 1 was awaiting trial before the Supreme Court.

Kurunegala, September 5, 1903.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
late Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—Estimated Population and Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island in each of the Years 1867–1902.

Year.	Estimated Population in the Middle of the Year.	Marriages registered.	Persons married.	Births registered.	Deaths registered. §	Excess of registered Births over Deaths.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
1867†	2,328,622	—	—	23,333	27,302	— 3,969	—
1868‡	2,354,878	—	—	47,096	59,441	— 12,345	—
1869	3,363,328	—	—	58,825	48,023	4,802	—
1870	2,382,042	—	—	63,827	42,238	21,589	—
1871	2,417,402	32,014	64,028	68,856	46,803	22,053	29,919
1872	2,451,276	17,688	35,376	69,573	53,337	16,236	6,086
1873	2,461,894	22,108	44,216	69,702	49,049	20,653	8,383
1874	2,516,453	23,248	46,496	74,645	52,223	22,422	35,429
1875	2,530,720	13,239	26,478	71,102	55,614	15,488	— 8,807
1876	2,573,305	12,780	25,560	77,560	62,580	14,980	72,837
1877	2,669,556	21,460	42,920	71,519	84,781	— 13,262	78,587
1878	2,741,078	12,406	24,812	63,336	75,666	— 12,330	9,905
1879	2,772,363	12,307	24,614	69,529	57,730	11,799	— 3,853
1880	2,758,785	13,650	27,300	72,318	50,575	21,743	— 28,083
1881	2,755,558	12,087	24,174	74,794	75,012	— 218	— 9,353
1882	2,773,389	13,159	26,428	74,042	54,672	19,370	— 6,913
1883	2,781,711	15,890	31,780	82,240	53,680	28,560	— 13,758
1884	2,793,689	13,755	27,510	87,407	62,398	25,009	— 4,308
1885	2,815,166	10,723	21,446	79,234	81,908	— 2,674	— 1,069
1886	2,830,359	20,214	40,428	76,836	67,041	9,795	— 5,343
1887§	2,855,216	17,171	34,342	93,223	68,496	24,727	17,539
1888	2,901,262	14,638	29,276	92,289	76,724	15,565	26,782
1889	2,938,977	12,791	25,582	81,465	83,845	— 2,380	9,116
1890	2,980,245	15,108	30,216	95,106	68,600	26,506	38,350
1891	3,021,579	14,737	29,474	96,493	86,643	9,850	43,107
1892	3,088,405	16,683	33,366	93,233	84,937	8,296	48,856
1893	3,121,093	17,327	34,654	97,800	92,422	5,378	18,495
1894	3,144,561	22,783	45,566	104301	87,784	16,517	18,964
1895	3,193,821	30,691	61,382	101480	88,301	13,179	42,938
1896	3,240,501	19,679	39,358	103854	81,898	21,956	35,069
1897	3,315,768	21,819	43,638	125019	78,538	46,481	43,862
1898	3,395,519	24,254	48,508	131620	90,256	41,364	31,158
1899	3,429,745	32,494	64,988	132190	104983	27,207	— 13,236
1900	3,520,574	28,192	56,384	136051	100873	35,178	95,058
1901	3,582,697	23,736	47,472	134252	98813	35,439	2,260
1902	3,629,986	27,816	55,632	141893	99680	42,213	23,846

II.—Proportions of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 of the Population of the Island in each of the Years 1867–1902.

Year.	To 1,000 Persons Living.			The Number of Persons Living.		
	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.§	To one Person married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1867	—	13·7	15·6	—	75	64
1868	—	20·0	25·2	—	50	40
1869	—	22·3	20·3	—	45	49
1870	—	26·7	17·7	—	37	56
1871	28·5	28·5	19·4	35	35	52
1872	15·5	28·4	21·8	64	35	46
1873	19·3	28·3	19·9	52	35	50
1874	19·9	29·7	20·7	50	34	48
1875	11·3	28·1	22·0	88	35	45
1876	10·7	30·1	24·3	93	33	41
1877	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882	10·3	26·7	19·7	97	37	51
1883	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884	10·6	31·3	22·3	94	32	45
1885	8·2	28·1	29·1	122	36	34
1886	15·4	27·1	23·7	65	37	42
1887	13·0	32·7	24·0	77	31	42
1888	10·9	31·8	26·4	92	31	38
1889	9·4	27·7	28·5	107	36	35
1890	10·9	31·9	23·0	92	31	43
1891	10·5	31·9	28·7	95	31	35
1892	11·7	30·2	27·5	86	33	36
1893	11·9	31·3	29·6	84	32	34
1894	15·4	33·2	27·9	64	30	36
1895	20·4	31·8	27·6	48	32	36
1896	12·8	32·0	25·3	77	31	40
1897	14·0	37·7	23·7	71	27	42
1898	15·3	38·8	26·6	65	26	38
1899	20·1	38·5	30·6	49	26	33
1900	17·2	38·6	28·7	58	26	35
1901	14·2	37·5	27·6	75	27	36
1902	16·4	38·5	27·5	65	25	36

* The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births.

† The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

‡ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half-year under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, which repealed the former Ordinance and came into operation on July 1, 1868.

§ The registration of deaths up to 1887 was imperfect, and the figures given cannot safely be compared with those of subsequent years, in which deaths have been registered with increasing efficiency every year.

Table III.—Estimated Population, and number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, registered in the Island, with their Rates per 1,000 Persons Living, according to Races, in the Years 1901 and 1902, and the Yearly Average in 1892–1901.

	Yearly Average. 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.
Estimated Population at the Middle of the Year.			
All Races	3,303,268	3,582,697	3,629,986
Europeans	5,565	6,300	6,336
Burghers	22,516	23,556	23,732
Sinhalese	2,205,501	2,341,608	2,381,013
Tamils*	832,473	957,270	963,372
Moors†	214,625	228,455	230,150
Malays	11,130	11,905	11,939
Others‡	11,458	13,603	13,444
Persons Married.			
All Races (excluding Mohammedan)	47,531·6	47,472	55,632
Europeans	131·1	124	152
Burghers	342·5	342	406
Sinhalese	41,162·7	40,241	48,984
Tamils	5,878·3	6,743	6,064
Others	17·0	22	26
Births.			
All Races	115,980·0	134,252	141,893
Europeans	155·1	154	188
Burghers	493·7	682	708
Sinhalese	82,713·0	96,262	102,797
Tamils	24,053·9	28,191	28,759
Moors	8,184·8	8,440	8,892
Malays	262·9	355	362
Others	116·6	168	187
Deaths.			
All Races	90,880·5	98,813	99,680
Europeans	120·1	149	128
Burghers	446·4	498	506
Sinhalese	58,698·1	59,235	62,254
Tamils	24,663·8	31,475	29,352
Moors	6,482·8	6,757	6,800
Malays	281·6	328	310
Others	187·7	371	330
Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.			
All Races (excluding Mohammedan)	15·3	14·2	16·4
Europeans	24·1	19·7	23·9
Burghers	15·2	14·5	17·1
Sinhalese	18·7	17·2	20·6
Tamils	7·0	7·0	6·2
Others	1·4	1·6	1·9
Births to 1,000 Persons Living.			
All Races	35·0	37·5	38·5
Europeans	28·6	24·4	29·7
Burghers	21·9	29·0	29·8
Sinhalese	37·5	41·1	43·2
Tamils	28·3	29·4	29·9
Moors	37·3	36·9	38·6
Malays	23·6	29·8	30·3
Others	9·4	12·4	13·9
Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.			
All Races	27·5	27·6	27·5
Europeans	22·0	23·6	20·2
Burghers	19·9	21·1	21·3
Sinhalese	26·6	25·3	26·1
Tamils	29·1	32·9	30·5
Moors	30·2	29·6	29·6
Malays	35·3	27·6	26·0
Others	15·5	27·3	24·5

* Includes also the Indian Immigrant population.

† *i.e.*, Ceylon Mohammedans (other than Malays) called "Moors" after their co-religionists of Morocco by the early Portuguese Settlers in Ceylon.

‡ "Others" include Afghans, Arabs, natives of Northern India, Chinese, Negroes, &c.

IV.—Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District of the Island in 1901 and 1902, and the Yearly Average in 1892–1901.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	MARRIAGES (General and Kandyan).			BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Yearly Average 1892 to 1901.	1901.	1902.	Yearly Average 1892 to 1901.	1901.	1902.	Yearly Average 1892 to 1901.	1901.	1902.
CEYLON	23765·8	23,736	27,816	115980·0	134252	141893	90880·5	98,813	99,680
Western Province	6321·6	6,719	6,976	27028·5	30,216	33,153	18024·7	20,892	21,360
Central Province	3215·9	2,101	1,605	17958·5	20,158	22,615	15946·9	18,751	18,406
Northern Province	1988·0	2,333	2,047	11806·5	14,585	13,309	8996·2	8,967	9,396
Southern Province	3890·5	4,047	9,894	19321·9	23,334	25,643	13442·4	14,934	14,711
Eastern Province	437·9	510	436	6999·9	7,514	7,852	4842·9	5,575	5,308
North-Western Province	3476·1	3,226	2,573	12241·9	14,580	14,853	11299·8	9,081	10,985
North-Central Province	963·2	1,406	597	3,076·2	3,798	3,028	3076·3	3,041	3,396
Province of Uva	1142·7	869	1,385	7051·4	7,439	7,955	6216·8	7,594	6,781
Province of Sabaragamuwa	2419·9	2,525	2,303	10495·2	12,628	13,485	9035·0	9,978	9,337
Western Province.									
Colombo	3555·1	4,113	3,970	14496·4	16,628	18,047	10584·9	12,477	12,908
Negombo	1098·6	821	1,399	5497·8	5,505	6,292	2955·8	2,599	2,907
Kalutara	1667·9	1,785	1,607	7034·3	8,083	8,814	4484·0	5,816	5,545
Central Province.									
Kandy	2104·1	1,182	1,043	10908·4	12,641	14,135	9581·8	12,284	11,304
Matale	642·8	709	309	3347·8	3,797	4,038	3246·9	3,339	3,487
Nuwara Eliya	469·0	210	253	3702·3	3,720	4,442	3118·2	3,128	3,615
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	1745·0	2,119	1,830	10394·5	12,984	11,775	7415·0	7,134	7,902
Mannar	169·3	143	153	858·6	941	976	987·0	1,185	886
Mullaittivu	73·7	71	64	553·4	660	558	594·2	648	608
Southern Province.									
Galle	1977·9	1,944	1,765	8946·0	10,375	11,415	6379·8	7,140	6,871
Matara	1313·9	1,360	7,101	6958·1	8,715	9,432	4514·3	5,149	4,946
Hambantota	508·7	743	1,028	3417·8	4,244	4,796	2548·3	2,645	2,894
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	322·4	373	291	6023·1	6,242	6,758	3947·6	4,691	4,375
Trincomalee	115·5	137	145	976·8	1,272	1,094	895·3	884	933
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	2627·7	1,893	1,773	9092·7	10,922	11,204	8823·7	6,703	8,317
Puttalam	218·3	181	123	968·8	1,079	968	1105·0	1,015	1,167
Chilaw	630·1	1,152	677	2180·4	2,579	2,681	1370·6	1,363	1,501
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	963·2	1,406	597	3076·2	3,798	3,028	3076·3	3,041	3,396
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	1142·7	869	1,385	7051·4	7,439	7,955	6216·8	7,594	6,781
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	1058·7	1,270	1,036	4719·9	5,513	5,466	4015·9	4,742	4,113
Kegalla	1361·2	1,255	1,267	5775·3	7,115	8,019	5019·1	5,236	5,224

Table V.—Proportion of Persons Married, and of Births and Deaths, to 1,000 Persons living in each Province and District of the Island in 1901 and 1902, and the Yearly Average in 1892–1901.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.			Births to 1,000 Persons Living.			Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.		
	Yearly Average, 1892 to 1901.	1901.	1902.	Yearly Average, 1892 to 1901.	1901.	1902.	Yearly Average, 1892 to 1901.	1901.	1902.
CEYLON	15·3	14·2	16·4	35·0	37·5	38·5	27·5	27·6	27·5
Western Province	15·9	15·6	16·0	31·6	32·8	35·5	21·1	22·6	22·9
Central Province	12·2	7·1	54·5	32·1	32·4	36·1	28·6	30·1	29·4
Northern Province	12·5	14·1	12·2	35·5	42·5	38·3	27·0	26·1	27·0
Southern Province	14·7	14·7	35·4	37·0	41·0	44·3	25·2	26·2	25·4
Eastern Province	8·4	9·2	7·8	42·9	43·2	44·6	29·7	32·0	30·2
North-Western Province	21·9	19·6	15·4	35·9	41·2	41·3	33·4	25·7	30·5
North-Central Province	28·1	40·0	17·0	39·6	47·9	38·1	39·7	38·2	42·7
Province of Uva	13·9	9·6	15·4	40·4	39·8	42·6	35·4	40·6	36·3
Province of Sabaragamuwa	16·0	16·2	14·6	35·4	39·2	41·4	30·7	30·9	28·7
Western Province.									
Colombo	15·4	16·3	15·7	28·6	30·6	32·9	20·9	22·9	23·5
Negombo	15·9	11·3	18·8	38·8	37·0	41·3	20·9	17·5	19·1
Kalutara	17·1	16·6	14·8	33·3	35·1	37·8	21·3	25·2	23·8
Central Province.									
Kandy	13·4	6·7	5·9	32·0	33·5	37·3	28·2	32·5	29·8
Matale	15·9	16·4	7·1	39·1	41·1	43 5	38·1	36·2	37·5
Nuwara Eliya	7·4	2·8	3·3	27·8	24·3	28·9	23·6	20·4	23·5
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	12·1	14·1	12·0	35·5	42·9	36·6	25·3	23·5	25·7
Mannar	19·8	16·7	18·1	34·0	37·9	39·6	39·1	47·7	35·9
Mullaittivu	10·1	10·1	9·1	37·8	43·5	36·8	40·6	42·7	40·2
Southern Province.									
Galle	17·0	15·7	14·0	36·5	40·1	43·5	26·3	27·6	26·2
Matara	14·0	13·7	70·1	35·9	42·5	45·1	23·4	25·1	23·7
Hambantota	10·5	14·5	9·7	34·7	40·3	44·8	26·1	25·1	27·0
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	7·7	8·2	9·6	44·4	42·9	45·9	29·1	32·2	29·7
Trincomalee	12·2	14·1	11·8	34·7	44·6	38·0	31·8	31·0	32·4
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	22·7	16·1	21·7	37·6	43·6	44·1	36·6	26·8	32·7
Puttalam	23·7	12·6	23·1	33·9	36·2	32·6	38·8	34·0	39·3
Chilaw	18·7	32·2	17·3	27·8	34·5	35·3	17·7	18·3	19·8
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	28·1	40·0	17·0	39·6	47·9	38·1	39·7	38·3	42·7
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	13·9	9·6	15·4	40·4	39·8	42·6	35·4	40·6	36·3
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	17·6	19·4	15·8	38·4	41·4	40·8	32·9	35·6	30·7
Kegalla	16·6	13·8	13·8	33·2	37·6	41·8	29·1	27·7	27·2

VI.—Sinhalese Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Island in 1901 and 1902, with their respective Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1902, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1892–1901.

PROVINCE, DISTRICT, AND DIVISION.	Area in Square Miles.	SINHALESE. Estimated Population on July 1, 1902.*	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births.		Deaths.		Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1902.
			1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	Average 1892 to 1901.	1902.	Average 1892 to 1901.	1902.	
CEYLON ...	25331⅝	2,381,013	96,262	102797	59,235	62,254	37·5	43·2	26·6	26·1	158
WESTERN PROVINCE ...	1,432	777,979	26,851	29,128	15,149	15,808	32·9	37·4	19·2	20·3	117
Colombo District ...	560¾	441,024	14,609	15,837	8,619	9,185	31·1	35·9	18·8	20·8	121
Colombo Municipality ...	10	67,827	1,671	1,976	2,359	2,363	21·3	29·1	31·3	34·8	309
Alutkuru korale south ...	72	68,487	2,335	2,546	1,229	1,340	30·9	37·2	16·1	19·6	119
Hewagam korale ...	167	65,807	2,437	2,484	1,113	1,179	37·8	37·7	20·0	17·9	99
Salpiti korale ...	75	96,774	2,971	3,468	1,787	1,946	30·7	35·8	16·7	20·1	112
Siyane korale east† ...	116½	51,131	1,911	1,982	741	889	33·1	38·8	15·2	17·4	67
Siyane korale west† ...	120¼	90,998	3,284	3,381	1,390	1,468		37·2		16·1	68
Negombo District ...	247½	136,281	5,079	5,609	2,230	2,350	38·6	41·2	19·8	17·2	108
Negombo Local Board ...	7¼	14,020	546	499	394	399	50·9	35·6	37·0	28·5	168
Alutkuru korale north ...	159	90,446	3,370	3,741	1,362	1,425	34·2	41·4	17·0	15·8	96
Hapitigam korale ...	81¼	31,815	1,163	1,369	474	526	37·5	43·0	20·2	16·5	118
Kalutara District ...	623¾	200,674	7,163	7,682	4,300	4,273	33·9	38·3	19·7	21·3	116
Kalutara Local Board ...	1⅜	8,913	269	288	283	268	30·9	32·3	25·8	30·1	160
Kalutara totamune ...	88⅛	93,237	3,215	3,631	2,064	2,127	35·2	38·9	19·8	22·8	115
Pasdun korale east† ...	280½	24,499	891	837	428	435	33·8	34·2	18·7	17·8	108
Pasdun korale west† ...	123¼	23,573	877	958	541	488		40·6		20·7	109
Rayigam korale ...	130	50,452	1,911	1,968	984	955	33·8	39·0	18·7	18·9	118
CENTRAL PROVINCE ...	2,299½	293,097	13,240	14,372	7,809	8,773	43·1	49·2	30·6	30·0	185
Kandy District ...	911	188,136	8,329	9,186	4,797	5,380	43·6	48·8	28·6	28·6	174
Kandy Municipality ...	11	13,808	477	498	392	425	24·0	36·1	24·7	30·8	207
Harispattu ...	50⅞	29,601	1,415	1,623	767	833	46·4	54·8	30·0	28·1	182
Pata Dumbara ...	107⅛	36,185	1,611	1,829	788	1,037	40·7	50·5	26·5	28·7	174
Pata Hewaheta ...	57¼	12,374	565	646	267	352	48·2	52·2	27·7	28·4	136
Tumpane ...	46⅞	11,474	606	636	302	360	46·5	55·4	34·5	31·4	182
Uda Bulatgama ...	230	12,042	363	374	246	246	26·1	31·1	18·2	20·4	179
Uda Dumbara ...	238¼	20,389	937	1,087	595	664	46·7	53·3	35·3	32·6	134
Udunuwara ...	34⅝	13,581	650	706	388	384	45·0	54·4	27·7	28·3	190
Udapalata ...	106	21,369	878	957	566	580	36·8	44·8	24·8	27·1	170
Yatinuwara ...	29	17,313	827	830	486	499	46·7	47·9	32·3	28·8	201
Matale District ...	925⅝	58,708	2,958	3,114	1,785	2,138	48·0	53·1	40·0	36·4	227
Matale Local Board ...	¼	1,990	65	70	75	70	27·6	35·2	35·9	35·2	200
Matale south ...	163½	25,677	1,286	1,364	689	786	48·6	53·1	37·7	30·6	201
Matale east ...	373¾	14,205	673	818	496	597	48·4	57·6	42·0	42·0	241
Matale north ...	388¼	16,836	934	862	525	685	49·2	51·2	42·1	40·7	258
Nuwara Eliya District ...	462⅞	46,253	1,953	2,072	1,227	1,255	42·9	44·8	27·1	27·1	172
Nuwara Eliya Local Board and outside ...	4⅞	1,996	53	53	49	44	24·0	26·6	20·7	22·0	264
Kotmale	236⅛	14,438	487	582	371	338	34·6	40·3	24·6	23·4	148
Uda Hewaheta ...	108¾	17,622	807	759	486	473	46·1	43·1	27·0	26·8	170
Walapane	113⅛	12,197	606	678	321	400	51·6	55·6	31·2	32·8	187
SOUTHERN PROVINCE ...	2,146½	547,718	22,634	24,787	13,700	13,724	36·4	45·3	24·6	25·1	131
Galle District ...	652¼	245,697	10,029	10,972	6,506	6,356	37·1	42·9	25·5	24·9	130
Galle Municipality ...	6½	26,971	832	987	768	684	32·7	36·6	25·3	25·4	184
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana	24¾	19,429	729	937	474	444	33·0	48·2	19·9	22·9	122
Gangaboda pattuwa ...	128¾	31,314	1,333	1,401	781	678	38·1	44·7	23·8	21·7	126
Wellaboda pattuwa ...	83¼	66,455	2,781	2,969	1,634	1,779	36·5	44·7	25·3	26·8	122
Talpe pattuwa ...	97	52,231	2,250	2,372	1,487	1,414	38·6	45·4	26·8	27·1	116
Walallawiti korale ...	146	43,050	1,845	2,048	1,223	1,209	38·9	47·6	25·2	28·1	134
Himidum pattuwa ...	166	6,247	259	258	139	148	38·4	41·3	25·1	23·7	147
Matara District ...	481¼	198,724	8,468	9,142	4,628	4,597	36·5	46·0	23·0	23·1	118
Matara Local Board ...	1½	10,002	367	391	281	326	35·1	39·1	28·4	32·6	189
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits ...	7⅞	15,425	681	694	372	355	37·6	45·0	22·1	23·0	125
Wellaboda pattuwa ...	51½	42,764	1,763	1,964	795	859	37·6	45·9	21·3	20·1	69
Weligam korale ...	111	53,112	2,270	2,326	1,247	1,120	36·4	44·6	20·8	21·5	91
Morawak korale ...	160	16,036	724	769	425	437	36·6	48·0	30·4	26·6	159
Kahdaboda pattuwa ...	70	25,814	1,169	1,388	647	657	35·3	53·8	24·1	25·5	128
Gangaboda pattuwa ...	79⅜	35,571	1,494	1,610	861	843	35·8	45·3	23·2	23·7	124
Hambantota District ...	1,012⅔	103,297	4,137	4,673	2,566	2,771	34·8	45·2	26·1	26·8	162
Hambantota Four Gravets ...	1½	1,116	37	35	40	45	34·2	31·4	31·9	40·3	429
Magam pattuwa (exclusive of Four Gravets) ...	641½	6,820	273	268	293	319	38·3	39·3	41·7	46·8	433
Giruwa pattuwa east ...	122½	11,715	444	499	430	373	33·6	42·6	29·5	31·8	199
Giruwa pattuwa west ...	247¾	83,646	3,383	3,871	1,803	2,034	34·7	46·3	24·3	24·3	136
EASTERN PROVINCE ...	4,036½	8,818	405	342	339	331	33·8	38·8	31·6	37·5	260
Batticaloa District‡ ...	2,871½	7,585	363	308	316	308	31·7	40·6	29·4	40·6	263
Batticaloa Local Board§ ...	1⅛	253	4	13	13	14	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu north§ ...	148	30	1	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu south§ ...	74	14	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna	677½	3,282	148	129	140	138	39·0	39·3	35·2	42·0	—
Chammanturai§ ...	160	618	55	29	47	39	—	—	—	—	—
Eravur and Rukam pattus§...	372¼	170	6	7	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Koralai pattu§ ...	290	157	5	8	2	4	—	—	—	—	—

* The estimate of the population is based on the Census of March 1, 1901, and the returns of births and deaths since registered.

† Statistics were first separately tabulated for two subdivisions of the korale in 1901.

‡ For Tamil statistics see Table VII. (*a*). For Moor statistics see Table VII. (*b*).

§ Rates are omitted as the population is too small to yield reliable rates.

VI.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

PROVINCE, DISTRICT, AND DIVISION.	Area in Square Miles.	SINHALESE. Estimated Population on July 1. 1902.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births.		Deaths.		Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1902.
			1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	Average 1892 to 1901.	1902.	Average 1892 to 1901.	1902.	
Eruvil and Porativu pattus* ...	247	759	22	17	24	8	—	—	—	—	—
Karawaku and Nintavur pattus*	41	121	7	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Akkarai pattu ...	374	1,169	68	48	46	49	15·5	41·1	15·7	41·9	229
Panawa pattu ...	486½	1,012	47	50	31	44	32·3	49·4	27·7	43·5	220
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE ...	2,996⅞	307,298	13,002	13,353	7,413	9,078	37·4	43·5	33·3	29·5	203
Kurunegala District ...	1,844⅜	231,598	10,253	10,543	5,954	7,419	38·8	45·5	36·7	32·0	217
Kurunegala Local Board ...	1½	3,889	108	119	190	201	26·5	27·8	69·2	30·6	333
Hiriyala hatpattu ...	387½	28,655	1,419	1,220	824	1,075	42·9	42·6	39·8	37·5	303
Weudawili hatpattu ...	177	40,030	1,982	2,182	1,192	1,339	44·3	54·5	40·3	33·4	222
Dambadeniya hatpattu ...	164½	41,148	1,781	2,234	1,022	1,033	40·9	54·3	34·3	25·1	182
Dewamedi hatpattu ...	186¾	31,512	1,425	1,415	803	1,142	40·7	44·9	37·9	36·2	239
Katugampola hatpattu ...	358⅛	51,325	1,819	2,037	882	1,149	28·1	39·7	24·3	22 4	103
Wanni hatpattu ...	569½	35,039	1,719	1,336	1,041	1,480	41·9	38·1	42·6	42·2	335
Puttalam District† ...	889¾	11,718	449	415	354	450	35·0	35·4	39·7	38·4	330
Puttalam Local Board* ...	8⅜	779	20	31	43	45	—	—	—	—	—
Demala hatpattu ...	441¼	6,434	329	292	236	311	46·9	45·4	50·3	48·3	353
Kalpitiya division ...	315	1,143	11	18	20	21	12·3	15·8	19·0	18·4	389
Puttalam division ...	124⅞	3,362	89	74	55	73	18·0	22·0	18·5	21·7	297
Chilaw District ...	262¼	63,982	2,300	2,395	1,105	1,209	32·7	37·4	19·1	18·9	118
Chilaw town ...	¾	2,472	65	93	66	67	29·5	37·6	24·2	27·1	151
Pitigal korale north‡ ...	132¾	6,897	242	249	172	206	30·5	36·1	28·4	29·9	237
Pitigal korale central ...	88¾	27,561	1,044	998	497	527	33·2	36·2	18·2	19·1	105
Pitigal korale south‡ ...	40	27,052	949	1,055	370	409		39·0		15·1	99
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE ...	4,002¼	62,701	3,182	2,525	2,355	2,648	42·4	40·3	40·8	42·2	272
Anuradhapura District ...	4,002¼	62,701	3,182	2,525	2,355	2,648	42·4	40·3	40·8	42·2	272
Anuradhapura town ...	5⅜	1,144	27	26	57	84	21·5	22·7	39·9	73·4	500
Nuwaragampalata ...	1,490⅞	26,292	1,337	1,023	1,026	1,116	43·0	38·9	40·7	42·4	281
Hurulupalata ...	1,040	19,795	984	876	708	789	43·2	44·2	41·3	39·9	235
Kelegampalata ...	311	13,990	749	548	496	591	40·5	39·2	38·8	42·2	290
Tamankaduwapalata ...	1,155	1,480	85	52	68	68	52·9	35·1	52·9	45·9	404
PROVINCE OF UVA ...	3,154½	123,999	5,929	6,433	5,441	4,965	47·2	51·9	39·4	40·0	209
Badulla District ...	3,154½	123,999	5,929	6,433	5,441	4,965	47·2	51·9	39·4	40·0	209
Badulla Local Board ...	3 1/32	3,699	135	150	161	112	40·0	40·6	38·6	30·3	133
Yatikinda division ...	183½	20,933	990	1,087	740	635	49·9	51·9	36·6	30·3	167
Bintenna division ...	359	9,696	425	452	434	427	45·7	46·6	42 3	44·0	181
Buttala division ...	567½	14,903	690	675	917	745	48·9	45·3	51·1	50·0	287
Wellawaya division ...	1,019½	7,544	327	320	390	359	41·2	42·4	46·5	47·6	309
Udukinda division ...	188¾	29,040	1,562	1,514	1,069	1,042	48·7	52·1	32·4	35·9	183
Wellassa division ...	645½	21,080	940	1,238	1,051	1,153	49·6	58·7	45·2	54·7	279
Wiyaluwa division ...	187 7/32	17,104	860	997	679	492	48·9	58·3	37·7	28·8	145
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA ...	1,901	257,633	10,959	11,808	6,952	6,862	38·8	45·8	29·6	26·6	171
Ratnapura District ...	1,259	114,982	5,034	4,993	3,705	3,377	40·6	43·4	32·4	29·4	186
Ratnapura Local Board ...	2¼	3,292	126	109	114	110	34·7	33·1	35·7	33·4	220
Kuruwiti korale ...	211¾	29,384	1,131	1,077	670	659	38·0	36·7	27·1	22·4	157
Nawadun korale ...	193⅜	23,858	1,000	1,079	793	735	41·4	45·2	31·9	30·8	178
Atakalan korale ...	171⅜	17,748	907	854	608	556	43·1	48·1	35·8	31·3	160
Kadawata korale ...	130½	9,505	476	476	430	384	46·6	50·1	37·2	40·4	298
Kolonna korale ...	169	10,428	427	433	324	306	32·0	41·5	30·0	29·3	162
Kukulu korale ...	224¼	7,799	343	297	206	203	40·7	38·1	30·6	26·0	276
Meda korale ...	156¼	12,968	624	668	560	424	45·8	51·5	38·1	32·7	172
Kegalla District ...	642	142.651	5,925	6,815	3,247	3,485	37·2	47·8	27·2	24·4	166
Kegalla Local Board‡ ...	1/16	1,818	71	65	65	71	38·6	35·8	29·6	39·1	185
Paranakuru korale‡§ ...	56⅜	25,234	1,151	1,297	576	600		51·4		23·8	178
Beligal korale ...	162½	38,152	1,497	1,805	769	840	35·7	47·3	23·5	21·8	154
Galboda korale ...	56¾	19,633	945	1,125	536	577	42·7	57·3	31·3	29·4	170
Kinigoda korale ...	42	15,923	721	897	400	441	43·1	56·3	34·8	27·7	210
Atulugam korale ...	125⅛	11,014	444	455	269	270	34·4	41·3	25·9	24·5	132
Dehigampal korale ...	74⅜	15,712	517	622	286	364	30·6	39·6	22·5	23·2	111
Panawal korale ...	40	6,426	268	196	149	129	36·7	30·5	26·0	20·1	184
Lower Bulatgama ...	84¼	8,739	311	353	197	193	33·6	40·4	22·8	22·1	79

* Rates are omitted as the population is too small to yield reliable rates.

† For Tamil statistics see Table VII. (*a*). For Moor statistics see Table VII. (*b*).

‡ Statistics were first separately tabulated for the two subdivisions in 1901.

§ Exclusive of Local Board.

VII. (*a*)—Tamil Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province in 1901 and 1902, with their respective Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1902, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1892–1901.

PROVINCE, DISTRICT, AND DIVISION.	Area in Square Miles.	TAMIL. Estimated Population on July 1, 1902.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births.		Deaths.		Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1902.
			1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	Average 1892 to 1901.	1902.	Average 1892 to 1901.	1902.	
NORTHERN PROVINCE ...	3,363	332,775	13,970	12,644	8,407	8,903	34·6	38·0	26·1	26·8	187
Jaffna District ...	1,265	303,575	12,858	11,642	7,029	7,808	34·8	38·4	24·6	25·7	179
Jaffna division ...	18½	42,830	1,760	1,690	1,183	1,386	33·3	39·5	27·6	32·4	253
Valikamam east ...	40¼	25,018	1,010	899	505	498	35·6	35·9	20·4	19·9	157
Valikamam north ...	36¾	45,438	1,801	1,732	867	949	34·9	38·1	20·9	20·9	157
Valikamam west ...	38⅓	46,986	1,822	1,812	876	996	35·8	38·6	21·7	21·2	178
Vadamaradchi east ...	34½	4,255	247	157	200	279	38·3	36·9	35·3	65·6	280
Vadamaradchi west ...	55	49,466	2,182	1,674	972	1,041	34·5	33·8	23·0	21·0	120
Tenmaradchi ...	80	38,297	1,702	1,551	1,048	1,141	29·8	40·5	29·2	29·8	173
Pachchilaippalli ...	87	6,005	232	186	244	193	29·0	31·0	32·1	32·1	220
Karaichchi ...	123¾	2,831	36	29	51	54	7·2	10·3	13·8	19·1	345
Punakari	226¾	4,780	210	219	206	180	44·2	45·8	42·9	37·7	224
Islands (inclusive of Delft) ...	59⅞	32,999	1,658	1,504	798	984	41·1	45·6	25·4	29·8	190
Delft *	18⅛	4,040	180	163	58	77		40·3		19·1	98
Tunukkai †... ...	446⅔	630	18	26	21	30	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar District ...	943¼	16,495	565	545	852	592	30·6	33·0	39·7	35·9	283
Mannar Islands division ...	47¾	5,899	217	217	249	204	32·7	36·8	43·2	34·6	240
Mantai division ...	644⅛	5,820	162	135	316	195	27·3	23·2	36·3	33·5	289
Nanaddan division ...	251	4,776	186	193	287	193	29·5	40·4	36·4	40·4	326
Mullaittivu District ...	1,154¾	12,705	547	457	526	503	36·0	36·0	40·2	39·6	254
Maritime pattus ‡ ...	393¾	6,110	278	230	267	227	—	37·6	—	37·1	226
Vavuniya north ‡ ...	316	2,449	93	87	98	110	—	35·5	—	44·9	356
Vavuniya south ‡ ...	445	4,146	176	140	161	166	—	33·8	—	40·0	236
EASTERN PROVINCE ...	4,036½	98,176	4,147	4,303	3,261	3,020	42·9	43·8	28·7	30·8	223
Batticaloa District ...	2,871¾	81,036	3,447	3,689	2,661	2,413	45·1	45·5	30·6	29·8	207
Batticaloa Local Board ...	1¼	8,400	312	287	338	271	28·8	34·2	23·6	32·3	317
Manmunai pattu north * ...	148	13,430	539	544	512	381	46·7	40·5	33·3	28·4	208
Manmunai pattu south * ...	74	8,289	415	459	257	221		55·4		26·7	168
Bintenna pattu † ...	677½	680	19	25	17	38	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu ‡ ...	160	3,055	109	107	69	77	—	35·0	—	25·2	215
Eravu rand Rukam pattus ‡...	372½	8,182	330	373	315	255	46·2	45·6	29·5	31·2	212
Koralai pattu ‡ ...	290	5,672	324	311	211	258		54·8		45·5	206
Eruvil and Porativu pattus ‡	247	13,173	586	640	382	322	47·0	48·6	28·9	24·4	192
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus ‡	41	14,220	584	663	365	414		46·6		29·1	198
Akkarai pattu ‡ ...	374	5,219	209	247	167	153	62·6	47·3	50·1	29·3	190
Panawa pattu † ...	486⅔	716	20	33	28	23	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee District ...	1,165	17,140	700	614	600	607	33·6	35·8	36·7	35·4	318
Trincomalee town ...	1	9,304	335	355	343	317	28·1	38·2	39·4	34·1	338
Kaddukulam pattu ...	490½	1,928	74	53	61	80	41·7	27·5	47·8	41·5	264
Koddiyar pattu ...	223	3,940	203	148	126	143	42·4	37·6	25·2	36·3	324
Tampalakamam pattu ...	450½	1,968	88	58	70	67	35·0	29·5	31·4	34·0	224
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE ...	2,996⅞	26,162	568	535	871	993	20·7	21·2	34·7	38·0	290
Puttalam District ...	889¾	7,560	221	175	269	292	27·0	23·1	40·9	38·6	343
Puttalam Local Board ...	8⅝	1,232	26	30	43	63	22·1	24·3	54·3	51·1	300
Demala hatpattu † ...	441¼	375	11	8	27	18	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division ...	315	2,235	59	51	92	104	34·2	22·8	54·7	46·5	412
Puttalam division ...	124⅞	3,718	125	86	107	107	25·3	23·1	27·9	28·8	314

* Statistics were first tabulated for two subdivisions in 1901.

† Rates are omitted as the population is too small to yield reliable rates.

‡ Figures for 1901 and 1902 are (owing to change of limits) for areas somewhat different from previous years.

VII. (*b*)—Moor Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts in 1901 and 1902, with their respective Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1901, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1892 to 1901.

PROVINCE, DISTRICT, AND DIVISION.	MOOR.										
	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population July 1, 1902.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.				Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1902.
							Births:		Deaths.		
			1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	Average 1892 to 1901.	1902.	Average 1892 to 1901.	1902.	
EASTERN PROVINCE ...	4,036½	63,599	2,831	3,098	1,878	1,853	46·2	48·7	27·3	29·1	204
Batticaloa District ...	2,871¾	55,117	2,393	2,729	1,667	1,613	47·4	49·5	27·9	29·3	199
Batticaloa Local Board ...	1½	357	4	5	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu north* ...	148	11,390	485	707	518	470	51·7	62·1	32·2	41·3	178
Manmunai pattu south* ...	74	47	—	—	1	—		—		—	—
Bintenna pattu† ...	677½	124	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu‡ ...	160	5,592	251	271	154	157	46·6	48·5	30·0	28·1	170
Eravur and Rukam pattus‡ ...	372½	6,019	218	267	160	140	44·6	44·4	23·1	23·3	202
Koralai pattu‡	290	3,695	151	194	90	79		52·5		21·4	160
Eruvil and Porativu pattus‡ ...	247	184	—	—	—	1	34·8	45·4	22·3	26·4	—
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus‡	41	17,437	793	792	432	461					178
Akkarai pattu‡ ...	374	8,489	415	438	243	246	60·1	51·6	35·1	29·0	187
Panawa pattu	486⅛	1,783	76	54	60	52	51·7	30·3	33·1	29·2	204
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE ...	2,996⅞	23,970	603	890	743	861	34·2	37·1	34·0	35·9	276
Puttalam District ...	889¾	9,876	395	361	376	410	38·7	36·6	36·6	41·5	313
Puttalam Local Board ...	8⅝	2,717	100	100	87	91	40·0	36·8	33·1	33·5	270
Demala hatpattu† ...	441¼	447	15	7	9	27	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division ...	315	4,925	184	155	221	211	40·6	31·5	42·8	42·8	342
Puttalam division ...	124⅞	1,787	96	99	59	81	32·3	55·4	22·6	45·3	293

* Statistics were first tabulated for two subdivisions in 1901.

† Rates are omitted as the population is too small to yield reliable rates.

‡ Figures for 1901 and 1902 are (owing to change of limits) for areas somewhat different from previous years.

VIII.—Marriages, other than Kandyan or Mohammedan, registered in Ceylon in 1902; Civil Condition, Nationality, Age, Mode of Solemnization, Signature of Marriage Register.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Marriages: Contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Of: Widowers.	Widows.	Contracted between: Europeans and Burghers.	Europeans and Sinhalese.	Europeans and Tamils.	Burghers and Sinhalese.	Burghers and Tamils.	Sinhalese and Tamils.	Other Mixed Marriages.	Contracted between Persons of same Race: Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Others.	Of Persons not 21 years of age: Males.	Females.	Highest Male age.	Mean Male age.	Lowest Male age.	Highest Female age.	Mean Female age.	Lowest Female age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.	Signed the Register with Marks: Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	21364	18596	721	1734	282	20	10	...	1	2017	1003	10	2	...	31	3	85	8	70	181	17981	2988	5	707	8224	100	30·9	16	84	23·9	12	2862	6920	16863
Western Province ...	6976	6120	153	627	73	3	...	...	...	700	226	7	...	...	18	...	40	3	43	118	6483	262	2	239	3125	75	26·5	17	50	20·7	12	1502	1471	4344
Central Province ...	493	429	10	42	10	...	2	...	...	52	20	...	2	...	3	....	5	3	15	25	276	163	1	15	276	66	28·1	16	55	20·8	13	201	86	293
Northern Province ...	2037	1769	40	180	42	4	2	...	...	222	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	2027	...	82	1045	75	26·9	16	50	20·4	12	514	284	1512
Southern Province ...	9843	8570	460	707	101	2	2	...	1	809	561	...	...	...	5	...	14	...	...	5	9807	12	..	296	2609	100	35·9	16	84	27·7	13	43	4624	9173
Eastern Province ...	358	289	15	44	10	...	...	...	...	54	25	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	17	...	333	...	11	249	61	27·1	17	46	19·0	12	103	62	272
North-Western Prov.	1222	1058	32	93	30	6	3	...	...	123	62	...	...	...	1	2	16	1	...	6	1045	149	2	40	689	62	26·2	18	45	19·9	12	424	284	944
North-Central Prov....	43	30	1	9	2	...	1	...	...	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	25	...	2	18	95	30·5	19	80	22·9	14	7	17	32
Province of Uva ...	150	122	5	14	9	...	...	...	...	23	14	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	5	125	10	...	4	61	59	31·5	18	45	22·7	14	34	31	113
P. of Sabaragamuwa...	242	209	5	18	5	5	...	...	...	23	10	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	227	7	...	18	152	77	27·1	18	45	20·3	14	34	61	180
Western Province.																																		
Colombo ...	3970	3485	91	354	38	2	...	...	....	392	129	7	...	...	16	...	20	2	41	115	3630	137	2	144	1881	75	26·3	17	50	20·6	12	887	782	2261
Negombo ...	1399	1241	27	113	17	1	...	...	...	130	44	...	...	...	1	...	19	1	...	2	1254	122	...	81	745	70	25·7	17	45	20 2	14	531	292	918
Kalutara ...	1607	1394	35	160	18	...	...	...	...	178	53	...	...	...	1	....	1	...	2	1	1599	3	...	14	499	65	26·0	18	50	21·6	15	84	397	1165
Central Province.																																		
Kandy ...	347	311	8	22	4	...	2	...	...	26	12	...	2	...	3	...	2	3	13	20	209	94	1	6	189	55	28·1	18	54	20·9	13	122	50	199
Matale ...	42	31	....	8	3	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	16	...	4	29	66	29·1	20	55	20·9	13	16	8	26
Nuwara Eliya ..	104	87	2	12	3	...	...	....	...	15	5	....	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	4	42	53	...	5	58	50	27·9	16	38	20·7	13	63	28	68
Northern Province.																																		
Jaffna ...	1830	1638	27	143	6	4	2	...	...	159	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	1820	...	77	919	75	26·7	16	50	19·4	12	350	238	1342
Mannar ...	153	87	11	31	24	...	...	...	...	55	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	3	100	63	28·1	18	40	18·4	12	143	30	124
Mullaittivu ...	54	44	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	54	...	2	26	55	28·7	16	32	20·6	13	21	16	46
Southern Province.																																		
Galle ...	1729	1503	37	158	28	2	1	...	...	186	65	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1721	4	...	16	841	80	28·5	18	68	21·4	14	21	461	1317
Matara ...	7086	6118	400	497	69	...	1	...	1	567	469	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	3	7065	6	...	138	1238	100	38·2	16	80	29·7	14	15	3708	6854
Hambantota ...	1028	949	23	52	4	...	...	...	...	56	27	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1021	2	...	142	530	85	31·8	18	84	24·5	13	7	455	1002
Eastern Province.																																		
Batticaloa ...	220	178	10	26	6	...	...	...	...	32	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	13	...	203	...	6	155	61	27 2	17	46	18·9	12	59	42	162
Trincomalee ...	138	111	5	18	4	...	...	...	...	22	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	130	...	5	94	50	26·9	18	44	19·1	13	44	20	110
North-Western Province.																																		
Kurunegala ...	456	385	15	38	70	6	2	...	...	48	25	...	...	...	..	...	3	1	...	2	430	20	...	25	250	60	25·5	18	35	20·0	14	52	106	403
Puttalam ...	89	62	4	10	13	...	...	...	...	23	17	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	1	34	45	2	3	57	45	27·9	19	42	19·9	14	61	27	73
Chilaw ...	677	611	13	45	7	...	1	...	...	52	20	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	3	581	84	...	12	382	62	26·5	18	45	19·8	12	311	151	468
North-Central Province.																																		
Anuradhapura ...	43	30	1	9	2	...	1	...	...	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	25	...	2	18	95	30·5	19	80	22·9	14	7	17	32
Province of Uva.																																		
Badulla ...	150	122	5	14	9	...	...	...	...	23	14	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	5	125	10	...	4	61	59	31·5	18	45	22·7	14	34	31	113
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																																		
Ratnapura ...	115	98	4	10	...	3	...	...	...	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	110	3	...	6	67	55	27·1	18	42	20·1	14	11	33	82
Kegalla ...	127	111	1	8	5	2	...	...	....	13	6	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	117	4	..	12	85	77	27·2	19	45	20·4	15	23	28	98

IX.—Marriages (Kandyan), Civil Condition, Age, Signature of Marriage Register, &c., in the Year 1902.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total Marriages.	Contracted between									Persons not 21 Years of Age.		Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	Signed the Register with Marks.	
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	6452	4851	305	672	251	143	18	139	42	31	841	4188	80	27·5	16	65	20·7	12	2409	6190
Central Province ...	1112	849	42	109	20	26	7	38	10	11	184	841	70	25·5	17	50	19·0	13	357	999
Northern Province ...	10	7	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	50	35·2	25	40	24·4	18	4	10
Southern Province ...	51	46	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	60	36·7	22	50	26·6	16	23	51
Eastern Province ...	78	66	5	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	45	44	27·4	17	48	21·0	12	51	77
North-Western Prov.	1351	941	72	160	82	44	4	25	19	4	203	911	66	26·5	18	50	20·7	13	391	1303
North-Central Prov.	554	390	40	59	51	5	1	7	—	1	36	310	66	28·8	17	56	22·3	15	175	552
Province of Uva ...	1235	957	83	124	55	4	2	9	1	—	69	672	72	28·8	18	65	20·6	13	585	1218
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	2061	1595	62	214	36	63	4	60	12	15	341	1396	80	28·2	16	60	21·3	13	823	1980
Central Province.																				
Kandy ...	696	561	18	60	11	17	3	19	5	2	135	576	70	24·8	17	50	18·4	13	232	610
Matale ...	267	183	12	35	7	5	3	15	2	5	36	178	64	27·1	18	50	20·8	13	77	258
Nuwara Eliya ...	149	105	12	14	2	4	1	4	3	4	13	87	52	25·5	19	42	18·9	13	48	131
Northern Province.																				
Mullaittivu ...	10	7	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	50	35·2	25	40	24·8	18	4	10
Southern Province.																				
Galle ...	36	34	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	70	36·7	22	50	26·8	16	18	36
Matara ...	15	12	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	60	36·5	22	50	26·2	16	5	15
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa ...	71	60	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	44	44	27·4	17	48	20·9	12	49	70
Trincomalee ...	7	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	27·4	22	35	21·4	20	2	7
North-Western Prov.																				
Kurunegala ...	1317	917	69	158	77	44	4	25	19	4	195	888	66	26·6	18	50	20·7	13	381	1269
Puttalam ...	34	24	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	23	40	26·2	20	35	21·9	17	10	34
North-Central Prov.																				
Anuradhapura ...	554	390	40	59	51	5	1	7	—	1	36	310	66	28·8	17	56	22·3	15	175	552
Province of Uva.																				
Badulla ...	1235	957	83	124	55	4	2	9	1	—	69	672	72	28·8	18	65	20·6	13	585	1218
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																				
Ratnapura ...	921	708	35	97	19	21	4	24	6	7	184	686	75	27·3	16	52	20·4	13	423	888
Kegalla ...	1140	887	27	117	17	42	—	36	6	8	157	710	80	28·9	18	60	21·9	13	400	1092

X.—Registered Marriages (other than Kandyan or Mohammedan), Civil Condition of Persons married, and the Number of Minors of each Sex in 1901 and 1902, and the Average in 1892–1901.

Province and District.	Average 1892–1901.								1901.								1902.							
	Marriages contracted between				Remarried.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.	
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
CEYLON ...	12599·5	349·9	1224·9	209·0	1436·5	559·4	823·1	8877·3	14271	371	1392	189	1585	560	756	8206	18596	721	1734	282	2017	1003	707	8224
Western ...	5569·7	131·0	550·0	66·8	617·2	198·0	329·9	3896·2	5934	128	598	59	657	187	234	3000	6120	153	627	73	700	226	239	3125
Central ...	445·3	17·1	45.7	12·3	58·2	29·4	19·4	298·9	452	15	42	7	49	22	19	274	429	10	42	10	52	20	15	276
Northern ...	1736·3	42·9	150·0	50·3	200·7	93·2	87·4	1203·9	2029	52	190	57	248	109	91	1149	1769	40	180	42	222	82	82	1045
Southern ...	3340·8	93·0	311·2	33·1	344·8	126·2	294·9	2347·1	3601	83	310	27	337	110	331	2529	8570	460	707	101	809	561	296	2609
Eastern ...	299·9	11·1	36·8	12·5	49·5	23·6	17·4	271·4	280	12	33	6	39	18	9	241	289	15	44	10	54	25	11	249
North-Western	919·0	45·0	107·7	27·5	135·8	72·7	57·1	670·3	1507	66	184	29	215	95	44	748	1058	32	93	30	123	62	40	689
North-Central	31·6	1·8	2·8	1·8	·4·6	3·6	·6	11·5	70	3	1	2	3	5	1	16	30	1	9	2	11	3	2	18
Uva ...	74·5	3·1	6.3	2·2	8·6	5·3	2·5	45·8	112	6	10	1	11	7	7	67	122	5	14	9	23	14	4	61
Sabaragamuwa	182·4	4·9	14·4	2·5	17·1	7·4	13·9	132·2	286	6	24	1	26	7	20	182	209	5	18	5	23	10	18	152
Western.																								
Colombo ...	3137·3	75·8	302·5	37·3	339·9	113·6	211·4	2297·6	3629	79	362	43	405	122	138	2005	3485	91	354	38	392	129	144	1881
Negombo ...	978·9	18·4	92·0	8·7	100·8	26·8	97·3	808·8	735	8	74	4	78	12	83	492	1241	27	113	17	130	44	81	745
Kalutara ...	1453·5	36·8	155·5	20·8	176·5	57·6	21·2	789·8	1570	41	162	12	174	53	13	503	1394	35	160	18	178	53	14	499
Central.																								
Kandy ...	306·9	10·2	29·8	8·7	38·6	18·9	13·3	210·4	304	5	23	3	26	8	13	188	311	8	22	4	26	12	6	189
Matale ...	49·4	4·0	6·7	·8	7·6	4·8	4·1	32·7	71	6	7	2	9	·8	5	36	31	...	8	3	11	3	4	29
Nuwara Eliya	89·0	2·9	9·2	2·8	12·0	5·7	2·0	55·8	77	4	12	2	14	6	1	50	87	2	12	3	15	5	5	58
Northern.																								
Jaffna ...	1578·2	29·7	113·1	21·9	135·3	51·6	77·9	1032·8	1894	39	154	32	186	71	81	1028	1638	27	143	16	159	43	77	919
Mannar ...	108·1	11·6	28·3	25·0	53·4	36·6	5·9	131·0	88	9	23	22	46	31	10	90	87	11	31	24	55	35	3	100
Mullaittivu...	50·0	1·6	8·6	3·4	12·0	5·0	3·6	40·1	47	4	13	3	16	7	...	31	44	2	6	2	8	4	2	26
Southern.																								
Galle ...	1699·8	50·9	185·5	21·6	207·5	72·5	44·8	1056·5	1678	44	183	18	201	62	32	1020	1503	37	158	28	186	65	16	841
Matara ...	1181·0	30·1	92·6	7·9	100·6	38·1	135·4	894·8	1242	21	86	6	92	27	140	956	6118	400	497	69	567	469	138	1238
Hambantota	460·0	12·0	33·1	3·6	36·7	15·6	114·7	395·8	681	18	41	3	44	21	159	553	949	23	52	4	56	27	142	530
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa ...	214·9	7·0	24·3	9·2	33·7	16·2	11·5	195·5	179	6	20	4	24	10	3	159	178	10	26	6	32	16	6	155
Trincomalee	85·0	4·1	12·5	3·3	15·8	7·4	5·9	75·9	101	6	13	2	15	8	6	82	111	5	18	4	22	9	5	94
North-Western.																								
Kurunegala	298·5	19·0	39·3	6·7	46·6	25·9	24·8	212·8	429	17	64	8	74	25	29	281	385	15	38	10	48	25	25	250
Puttalam ...	73·4	8·2	13·9	10·8	24·7	19·0	6·6	65·0	78	6	22	10	32	16	4	68	62	4	10	13	23	17	3	57
Chilaw ...	547·1	17·8	54·5	10·0	64·5	27·8	25·7	392·5	1000	43	98	11	109	54	11	399	611	13	45	7	52	20	12	382
North-Central.																								
Anuradhapura	31·6	·1·8	2·8	1·8	4·6	3·6	·6	11·5	70	3	1	2	3	5	1	16	30	1	9	2	11	3	2	18
Uva.																								
Badulla ...	74·5	3·1	6·3	2·2	8·6	5·3	2·5	45·8	112	6	10	1	11	7	7	67	122	5	14	9	23	14	4	61
Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	70·6	2·6	5·8	1·7	7·7	4·3	3·5	48·1	131	3	13	...	14	3	6	81	98	4	10	...	10	4	6	67
Kegalla ...	111·8	2·3	8·6	·8	9·4	3·1	10·4	84·1	155	3	11	1	12	4	14	101	111	1	8	5	13	6	12	85

XI.—Mixed Marriages registered in 1901 and 1902 and the Average in 1892–1901.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1892–1901.							1901.							1902.						
	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.
CEYLON ...	11·6	2·6	·5	27·4	5·3	56·1	5·5	10	4	...	22	6	69	10	10	2	...	31	3	85	8
Western Province ...	8·1	1·4	·1	14·6	2·0	31·8	2·4	6	1	...	11	1	28	6	7	...	...	18	...	40	3
Central Province ...	1·5	·5	·2	4·2	·9	3·3	·6	2	1	...	4	1	3	2	...	2	...	3	...	5	3
Northern Province ...	·3	...	·1	·3	·6	·5	·2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province ...	·7	·2	·1	3·4	·2	3·1	·2	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	14	...
Eastern Province ...	·2	...	...	·1	·3	2·1	·6	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
North-Western Province ...	·4	·1	...	2·7	·6	11·0	·7	...	...	...	1	1	27	1	...	...	...	1	2	16	1
North-Central Province ...	...	...	...	...	·1	·7	·1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva ...	·2	·1	...	1·1	·3	1·4	·4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	·2	·3	...	1·0	·3	2·2	·3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...
Western Province.																					
Colombo ...	7·9	1·3	·1	12·6	1·5	11·4	2·3	6	1	...	10	1	25	6	7	...	...	16	...	20	2
Negombo ...	·1	...	...	1·1	·4	19·7	·1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	1
Kalutara ...	·1	·1	...	·9	·1	·7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Central Province.																					
Kandy ...	1·2	·5	·1	2·8	·8	2·3	·2	2	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	3
Matale ...	...	...	...	·4	...	·3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	·3	...	·1	1·0	·1	·7	·4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna ...	·2	...	·1	·3	·2	·3	·1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannar ...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittivu ...	·1	...	...	...	·2	·2	·1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																					
Galle ...	·6	·2	·1	2·0	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Matara ...	·1	...	...	1·0	·1	·6	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	·4	·1	·4	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa ...	·2	...	...	...	·3	2·0	·2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	·1	...	·1	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunegala ...	·4	·1	...	·6	·2	2·3	·1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Puttalam ...	...	...	...	·2	·3	2·5	·5	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	...
Chilaw ...	...	...	...	1·9	·1	6·2	·1	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...
North-Central Province.																					
Anuradhapura ...	...	...	...	...	·1	·7	·1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla ...	·2	·1	...	1·1	·3	1·4	·4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura ...	·1	·1	...	·7	·1	1·6	·3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kegalla ...	·1	·2	...	·3	·2	·6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...

XII.—Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages and on the Register on December 31, 1902, classified according to the several Christian Denominations for whom they were registered.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Independent Catholic.	Salvationist.	Other Denominations.
CEYLON ...	765	481	78	112	6	19	19	8	2	19	20	1
Western Province ...	258	153	37	42	1	13	—	4	1	1	6	—
Central Province ...	53	15	3	29	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1
Northern Province ...	251	196	4	10	5	—	19	1	—	16	—	—
Southern Province ...	43	8	20	12	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	24	9	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	98	80	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—
North-Central Province ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Province of Uva ...	10	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	24	13	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
Western Province.												
Colombo	165	86	21	35	—	13	—	3	1	1	5	—
Negombo	60	48	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	33	19	7	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Central Province.												
Kandy	38	11	3	20	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1
Matale	6	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nuwara Eliya	9	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	131	96	3	7	5	—	19	1	—	—	—	—
Mannar	98	80	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Mullaittivu	22	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle	23	4	9	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Matara	16	2	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	21	8	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala	30	20	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Puttalam	50	48	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	18	12	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	10	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	10	6	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	14	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—

Table XIII.—Number of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, in each of the Years 1871–1902.

Year.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Central Province.						Northern Province.				Southern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.			
				Kandy.		Matale.		Nuwara Eliya.		Mannar.		Mullaittivu.		Galle.		Matara.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam and Chilaw.		Anuradhapura.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kegalla.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871 ...	20,836	127	·6	957	12	79	3	206	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	560	—	28	—	3,879	44	—	1	2,945	5	993	8	8,950	39	2,151	11
1872 ...	8,083	147	1·8	930	24	460	3	938	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	106	—	34	—	324	40	22	—	2,188	3	1,356	12	552	32	1,160	29
1873 ...	12,377	173	1·4	1,914	26	452	11	80	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	92	—	45	—	7,486	29	101	—	746	8	652	9	223	60	565	28
1874 ...	14,241	222	1·5	2,675	33	640	10	771	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	77	—	11	—	3,800	71	2	—	287	13	3,326	5	823	58	1,782	32
1875 ...	3,971	191	4·8	501	29	338	8	143	3	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	36	—	2	—	303	75	248	—	249	9	975	—	497	50	622	17
1876 ...	3,439	166	4·8	478	14	297	13	54	2	4	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	47	—	2	—	464	50	126	1	125	13	524	1	783	47	334	25
1877 ...	13,596	138	1·0	313	17	189	13	97	6	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	11,268	46	138	—	282	1	753	2	170	26	352	27
1878 ...	4,554	159	3·5	289	31	235	7	99	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1,706	13	36	1	76	2	210	8	1,392	34	500	63
1879 ...	3,600	162	4·5	276	2	280	21	210	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	611	40	30	4	103	7	114	6	1,647	38	317	41
1880 ...	4,009	163	4·1	408	—	122	15	1,382	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	30	—	21	—	486	57	15	—	387	6	205	10	631	42	315	32
1881 ...	3,320	95	2·9	416	15	129	2	81	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	315	10	13	1	100	3	1,025	2	1,010	48	219	13
1882 ...	3,317	158	4·9	925	27	368	6	27	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	81	—	2	—	729	16	29	1	34	2	337	3	395	47	328	47
1883 ...	5,664	165	2·9	1,802	11	597	9	67	4	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	1,190	42	59	1	45	9	908	—	565	50	371	39
1884 ...	3,986	229	5·7	618	54	454	9	27	4	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	33	—	1	—	1,029	41	62	—	131	7	471	7	520	50	619	56
1885 ...	3,144	153	4·9	426	33	183	8	34	1	—	—	15	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	935	39	57	—	315	8	461	4	380	48	321	12
1886 ...	12,157	156	1·3	1,175	22	267	9	937	4	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	38	—	2	—	6,294	46	203	2	700	5	1,745	12	362	40	420	16
1887 ...	7,930	216	2·7	1,309	39	714	14	332	2	—	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	1,405	85	35	2	1,080	14	1,288	14	847	26	900	20
1888 ...	4,516	231	5·1	604	51	273	10	55	3	—	—	6	—	11	—	—	—	55	—	3	—	931	63	58	1	265	15	825	10	300	34	1,130	44
1889 ...	3,524	224	6·4	430	32	238	19	60	9	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	802	50	14	4	202	10	940	7	404	42	372	51
1890 ...	4,156	253	6·1	442	36	263	16	116	7	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	1,116	79	71	2	212	5	811	20	572	37	482	51
1891 ...	4,015	248	6·2	447	42	231	9	77	5	—	—	7	2	9	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	698	53	66	2	219	5	871	6	919	55	450	69
1892 ...	3,756	274	7·3	549	51	204	14	106	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,013	61	65	1	138	9	660	12	525	58	492	60
1893 ...	5,518	266	4·8	479	41	525	5	1,191	19	—	—	16	—	7	1	—	—	44	—	2	—	832	85	72	1	217	6	1,182	15	554	48	397	45
1894 ...	10,653	312	2·9	2,820	48	505	14	298	11	—	—	3	—	6	1	—	—	28	—	2	—	2,059	65	93	—	563	4	1,787	19	1,407	68	1,082	82
1895 ...	16,801	504	3·0	3,684	84	656	24	164	17	—	—	8	—	41	—	—	—	62	—	2	—	1,791	73	189	2	3,626	7	996	25	2,204	144	3,378	128
1896 ...	5,918	329	5·6	475	75	290	24	314	20	—	—	3	—	32	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	1,456	47	145	3	506	18	1,213	14	584	47	846	81
1897 ...	8,194	332	4·0	772	75	387	26	354	17	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	93	—	27	—	2,803	28	50	—	1,018	32	1,488	29	473	47	721	78
1898 ...	8,007	401	5·0	1,179	79	304	20	167	14	—	—	2	—	15	—	—	—	53	1	3	—	2,739	76	152	3	520	24	733	18	787	48	1,353	118
1899 ...	15,959	571	2·8	3,910	99	1,297	125	770	28	—	—	4	—	14	1	—	—	44	—	14	—	6,108	69	134	6	538	22	616	19	898	81	1,612	121
1900 ...	11,274	782	6·9	2,756	162	1,023	47	167	25	—	—	7	1	26	—	—	—	121	—	39	—	2,440	223	155	8	796	47	1,146	40	1,211	76	1,387	153
1901 ...	7,509	612	8·2	847	123	623	59	115	17	—	—	4	—	21	1	5	—	164	—	15	1	1,373	89	65	10	1,330	38	740	26	1,122	75	1,085	173
1902 ...	6,452	536	8·3	696	99	267	39	149	35	—	—	10	—	36	—	15	—	71	—	7	—	1,317	91	34	4	554	45	1,235	43	921	75	1,140	105

Table XIV.—Proportion of Male Births to Female Births in Ceylon, in each of the Years 1867–1902.

Year.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Males Born to every 100 Females Born.
1867	12,461	10,872	114·6
1868	24,751	22,345	110·8
1869	27,954	24,871	112·4
1870	32,899	30,628	107·4
1871	35,340	33,516	105·4
1872	36,287	33,286	109·0
1873	36,446	33,256	109·6
1874	38,961	35,684	109·2
1875	37,062	34,040	108·9
1876	40,546	37,014	109·5
1877	37,497	34,032	110·2
1878	33,313	30,023	110·9
1879	36,354	33,175	109·6
1880	37,972	33,346	110·5
1881	39,192	35,601	110·1
1882	38,782	35,260	110·0
1883	43,317	38,923	111·3
1884	45,552	41,855	108·8
1885	41,521	37,713	110·1
1886	39,956	36,880	108·3
1887	48,716	44,507	109·4
1888	47,910	44,379	107·9
1889	42,489	38,976	109·0
1890	49,744	45,362	109·7
1891	50,141	46,352	108·2
1892	48,718	44,515	109·4
1893	50,731	47,069	107·8
1894	54,151	50,150	108·0
1895	52,577	48,903	107·5
1896	53,753	50,101	107·3
1897	64,413	60,606	106·3
1898	67,645	63,975	105·7
1899	67,923	64,267	105·7
1900	70,002	66,049	106·0
1901	68,888	65,364	105·4
1902	72,928	68,965	105·7

XV.—Number of Births of either Sex and each Nationality registered in each Province and District in the Island during 1902.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	141893	72,928	68,965	188	104	84	708	349	359	102797	52,877	49,920	28,759	14,714	14,045	8,892	4,609	4,283	362	183	179	187	92	95
Western Province ...	33,153	17,078	16,075	98	56	42	451	227	224	29,128	15,040	14,088	1,627	801	826	1,638	846	792	140	71	69	71	37	34
Central Province ...	22,615	11,634	10,981	61	31	30	93	44	49	14,372	7,408	6,964	6,741	3,436	3,305	1,245	657	588	79	41	38	24	17	7
Northern Province ...	13,309	6,821	6,488	1	—	1	21	14	7	49	20	29	12,644	6,475	6,169	585	308	277	4	—	4	5	4	1
Southern Province ...	25,643	13,277	12,366	7	5	2	44	22	22	24,787	12,817	11,970	183	95	88	572	316	256	42	19	23	8	3	5
Eastern Province ...	7,852	4,025	3,827	8	6	2	28	11	17	342	166	176	4,303	2,225	2,078	3,098	1,575	1,523	44	28	16	29	14	15
North-Western Province ...	14,853	7,602	7,251	—	—	—	28	10	18	13,353	6,838	6,515	555	289	266	890	453	437	20	8	12	7	4	3
North-Central Province ...	3,028	1,506	1,522	—	—	—	5	1	4	2,525	1,241	1,284	154	81	73	328	178	150	1	1	—	15	4	11
Province of Uva ...	7,955	4,011	3,944	7	2	5	22	13	9	6,433	3,282	3,151	1,239	589	650	210	108	102	21	9	12	23	8	15
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	13,485	6,974	6,511	6	4	2	16	7	9	11,808	6,065	5,743	1,313	723	590	326	168	158	11	6	5	5	1	4
Western Province.																								
Colombo ...	18,047	9,314	8,733	97	56	41	427	216	211	15,837	8,175	7,662	727	358	369	757	407	350	134	66	68	68	36	32
Negombo ...	6,292	3,254	3,038	—	—	—	6	1	5	5,609	2,912	2,697	549	272	277	122	64	58	5	5	—	1	—	1
Kalutara ...	8,814	4,510	4,304	1	—	1	18	10	8	7,682	3,953	3,729	351	171	180	759	375	384	1	—	1	2	1	1
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	14,135	7,266	6,869	36	18	18	63	33	30	9,186	4,699	4,487	3,817	1,955	1,862	956	515	441	59	31	28	18	15	3
Matale ...	4,038	2,093	1,945	4	3	1	11	4	7	3,114	1,626	1,488	657	331	326	240	124	116	12	5	7	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	4,442	2,275	2,167	21	10	11	19	7	12	2,072	1,083	989	2,267	1,150	1,117	49	18	31	8	5	3	6	2	4
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	11,775	6,035	5,740	1	—	1	14	10	4	—	—	—	11,642	5,965	5,677	109	56	53	4	—	4	5	4	1
Mannar ...	976	500	476	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	545	272	273	428	226	202	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	558	286	272	—	—	—	4	2	2	49	20	29	457	238	219	48	26	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	11,415	5,912	5,503	5	4	1	30	16	14	10,972	5,676	5,296	85	37	48	310	173	137	9	4	5	4	2	2
Matara ...	9,432	4,933	4,499	2	1	1	10	5	5	9,142	4,769	4,373	82	51	31	195	106	89	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	4,796	2,432	2,364	—	—	—	4	1	3	4,673	2,372	2,301	16	7	9	67	37	30	32	14	18	4	1	3
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	6,758	3,492	3,266	2	2	—	19	7	12	308	151	157	3,689	1,925	1,764	2,729	1,401	1,328	1	1	—	10	5	5
Trincomalee ...	1,094	533	561	6	4	2	9	4	5	34	15	19	614	300	314	369	174	195	43	27	16	19	9	10
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ...	11,204	5,738	5,466	—	—	—	16	5	11	10,543	5,384	5,159	195	104	91	440	241	199	9	4	5	1	—	1
Puttalam ...	968	496	472	—	—	—	6	4	2	415	220	195	175	95	80	361	172	189	7	2	5	4	3	1
Chilaw ...	2,681	1,368	1,313	—	—	—	6	1	5	2,395	1,234	1,161	185	90	95	89	40	49	4	2	2	2	1	1
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ...	3,028	1,506	1,522	—	—	—	5	1	4	2,525	1,241	1,284	154	81	73	328	178	150	1	1	—	15	4	11
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	7,955	4,011	3,944	7	2	5	22	13	9	6,433	3,282	3,151	1,239	589	650	210	108	102	21	9	12	23	8	15
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	5,466	2,802	2,664	6	4	2	11	4	7	4,993	2,546	2,447	395	216	179	57	29	28	3	3	—	1	—	1
Kegalla ...	8,019	4,172	3,847	—	—	—	5	3	2	6,815	3,519	3,296	918	507	411	269	139	130	8	3	5	4	1	3

Table XVI.—Population of Ceylon in the different Age Periods estimated at the Middle of 1901–1902 and the Yearly Average of 1892–1901.

AGE.	Average 1892–1901.			1901.			1902.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES...	3,303,268	1,756,527	1,546,741	3,582,697	1,901,831	1,680,866	3,629,986	1,930,261	1,699,725
Under 5 years ...	591,721	304,481	287,240	640,093	329,820	310,273	650,246	334,596	315,650
5 years and under 10 ...	466,891	244,439	222,452	527,958	278,484	249,474	513,070	268,616	244,454
10 do. 15 ...	336,337	186,782	149,555	364,620	202,240	162,380	369,603	205,256	164,347
15 do. 20 ...	357,544	166,548	190,996	381,019	174,931	206,088	392,908	183,021	209,887
20 do. 25 ...	330,219	169,284	160,935	346,843	177,204	169,639	362,880	186,028	176,852
25 do. 35 ...	527,119	292,426	234,693	561,905	309,712	252,193	579,255	321,349	257,906
35 do. 45 ...	318,586	179,874	138,712	341,725	192,819	148,906	350,097	197,665	152,432
45 do. 55 ...	192,554	102,313	90,241	208,999	109,148	99,851	211,599	112,433	99,166
55 years and upwards ...	181,993	110,201	71,792	208,842	127,032	81,810	199,994	121,101	78,893
Age not stated ...	304	179	125	693	441	252	334	196	138

Table XVII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages in 1901 and 1902 and the Yearly Average in 1892–1901.

AGE.	Average 1892–1901.			1901.			1902.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ...	90,880	46,614	44,266	98,813	50,977	47,836	99,680	50,901	48,779
Under 5 years ...	36,086	18,094	17,992	40,493	20,392	20,101	42,351	21,310	21,041
5 years and under 10 ...	6,709	3,308	3,401	6,768	3,250	3,518	6,593	3,167	3,426
10 do. 15 ...	3,637	1,999	1,638	4,140	2,219	1,921	3,906	2,123	1,783
15 do. 20 ...	3,165	1,680	1,485	3,421	1,873	1,548	3,347	1,831	1,516
20 do. 25 ...	4,067	1,763	2,304	4,390	1,961	2,429	4,234	1,793	2,441
25 do. 35 ...	8,984	4,119	4,865	9,947	4,620	5,327	9,581	4,256	5,325
35 do. 45 ...	7,278	4,016	3,262	7,683	4,258	3,425	7,582	4,175	3,407
45 do. 55 ...	6,093	3,485	2,608	6,319	3,715	2,604	6,422	3,719	2,703
55 years and upwards ...	14,806	8,119	6,687	15,565	8,636	6,929	15,649	8,520	7,129
Age not stated ...	55	31	24	87	53	34	15	7	8

Table XVIII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living, at different Ages, in 1901 and 1902 and the Yearly Average in 1892–1901.

AGE.	Average 1892–1901.			1901.			1902.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ...	27·5	26·5	28·6	27·6	26·8	28·5	27·5	26·4	28·7
Under 5 years ...	61·0	59·4	62·6	63·3	61·8	64·8	65·1	63·7	66·6
5 years and under 10 ...	14·4	13·5	15·3	12·8	11·7	14·1	12·8	11·8	14·0
10 do. 15 ...	10·8	10·7	11·0	11·4	11·0	11·8	10·6	10·3	10·9
15 do. 20 ...	8·9	10·1	7·8	9·0	10·7	7·5	8·5	10·0	7·2
20 do. 25 ...	12·3	10·4	14·3	12·7	11·1	14·3	11·7	9·6	13·8
25 do. 35 ...	17·0	14·1	20·7	17·7	14·9	21·1	16·5	13·3	20·6
35 do. 45 ...	22·8	22·3	23·5	22·5	22·1	23·0	21·7	21·1	22·3
45 do. 55 ...	31·6	34·1	28·9	30·2	34·0	26·1	30·3	33·1	27·3
55 years and upwards ...	81·4	73·7	93·1	74·5	68·0	84·7	78·3	70·4	90·3

Table XIX.—Number of Deaths of Children under One Year, and its proportion to 1,000 Births in the several Provinces and Districts of the Island, in 1901 and 1902 and the Average in 1892–1901.

Province and District.	Average 1892–1901.			1901.			1902.		
	Births	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.
CEYLON	1,159,800	195,967	169	134252	22,794	170	141893	24,549	173
Western Province	270,285	33,238	123	30,216	4,163	138	33,153	4,503	135
Central Province	179,585	35,604	198	20,158	3,791	188	22,615	4,373	193
Northern Province	118 065	20,998	178	14.585	2,646	181	13,309	2,559	192
Southern Province	193,219	25,971	145	23,334	3,199	137	25,643	3,455	135
Eastern Province	69,999	13,887	198	7.514	1.588	211	7,852	1,699	216
North-Western Province... ..	122,419	26,910	219	14,580	2,655	182	14,853	3,130	212
North-Central Province	30,762	7,043	229	3,798	878	231	3,028	848	280
Province of Uva	70,514	14,397	204	7,439	1,608	216	7,955	1,648	207
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	104,952	17,919	171	12,628	2,266	179	13,485	2,334	173
Western Province.									
Colombo...	144,964	20,320	141	16,628	2,534	152	18,047	2,722	152
Negombo	54,978	5,975	108	5,505	629	114	6,212	707	113
Kalutara...	70,343	6,943	99	8,083	1,000	124	8,814	1,074	122
Central Province.									
Kandy	109,084	20,969	192	12,641	2.462	195	14,135	2,707	191
Matale	33,478	7,670	229	3,797	783	206	4,038	915	226
Nuwara Eliya	37,623	6,965	185	3,720	546	147	4,442	751	171
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	103,945	17,146	165	12,984	2,108	162	11,775	2,120	180
Mannar	8,586	2,457	286	941	372	395	976	288	295
Mullaittivu	5,534	1,395	254	660	166	252	558	151	271
Southern Province.									
Galle	89,460	12,230	137	10,375	1,498	144	11,415	1,531	134
Matara	69,581	8,052	119	8,715	991	114	9,432	1,123	119
Hambantota	34,178	5,689	166	4,244	710	167	4,796	801	167
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	60,231	111,590	192	6,242	1,302	209	6,758	1,396	207
Trincomalee	9,768	2,297	235	1,272	286	225	1,094	303	277
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	90,927	21,595	237	10,922	2,023	185	11,204	2,477	321
Puttalam...	9,688	2,835	292	1,079	292	270	968	313	323
Chilaw	21,804	2,480	114	2,579	340	132	2,681	340	127
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	30,762	7,043	229	3,798	878	231	3,028	848	280
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	70,514	14,397	204	7,439	1,608	216	7,955	1,648	207
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	47,199	9,562	203	5,513	1,147	208	5,466	1,057	193
Kegalla	57,753	8,357	145	7,115	1,119	157	8,019	1,277	159

XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages amongst the Nationalities registered in the Island and in each District during the Year 1902.

| Province and District. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

| | | |

XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																							
	Total.	Males.	Females.	1 week and under.		3 months and under.		Under 1 year.		1 year under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mullaittivu.																																											
Burghers ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	53	22	31	4	5	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tamils ...	503	259	244	29	33	18	12	9	15	11	14	13	7	4	4	5	6	12	12	7	7	11	10	9	16	26	40	43	24	33	17	14	14	9	7	1	5	4	1	1	...	1	...	...
Moors ...	49	25	24	8	2	3	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	6	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	608	309	299	41	40	23	16	12	19	13	16	13	11	5	7	6	7	15	16	7	8	14	11	12	19	30	47	45	28	36	20	17	18	12	8	2	5	5	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
SOUTHERN.																																											
Galle.																																											
Europeans ...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	26	15	11	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	6356	3048	3308	331	261	264	246	135	185	181	257	214	302	181	265	121	147	274	258	118	76	109	72	70	95	162	231	154	162	162	149	159	154	171	161	136	149	78	95	21	25	7	18	...	...
Tamils ...	146	81	65	3	6	4	5	...	3	...	1	2	5	...	2	1	2	4	3	8	5	6	2	3	4	14	12	11	6	9	3	6	3	4	3	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	331	186	145	26	12	23	8	3	9	14	8	12	9	6	7	4	7	9	12	10	4	4	9	4	9	9	16	11	11	11	6	11	5	11	3	10	7	7	3	1	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	7	4	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6871	3337	3534	361	280	291	261	141	197	195	266	228	317	188	274	126	156	287	273	136	85	121	83	80	110	187	259	176	179	185	160	178	165	191	169	150	157	86	100	23	25	7	18	...	...
Matara.																																												
Burghers ...	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4597	2334	2263	331	250	160	147	90	98	112	129	154	171	166	180	118	111	194	226	81	56	72	50	84	65	99	145	124	108	128	114	120	103	100	105	120	116	61	65	15	17	5	5	...	2
Tamils ...	199	105	94	11	3	4	3	2	...	3	4	...	3	3	8	2	6	9	11	9	12	11	3	7	4	13	17	12	15	10	3	4	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	143	76	67	10	5	5	1	2	...	2	2	6	2	4	5	3	3	5	9	6	3	4	2	1	1	5	8	6	7	1	2	6	2	6	7	4	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Others ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4946	2522	2424	353	258	169	151	94	98	118	135	160	176	173	193	123	120	208	246	96	71	88	55	92	70	119	170	142	130	140	119	130	106	110	113	125	121	62	67	15	17	5	6	...	2
Hambantota.																																												
Burghers ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2771	1412	1359	174	153	129	133	82	87	60	72	68	72	84	74	47	60	94	113	64	45	51	40	47	64	102	109	95	65	93	81	99	64	54	53	45	45	18	19	4	7	2	3	...	...
Tamils ...	57	32	25	1	1	4	...	2	8	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	5	4	4	3	4	1	4	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	46	19	27	1	4	3	1	3	5	1	3	2	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	16	7	9	1	...	2	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2894	1471	1423	177	159	139	135	88	103	62	78	70	74	87	78	48	63	94	114	65	47	53	41	47	68	109	113	102	69	98	83	104	66	56	54	47	47	19	21	4	7	2	3	...	...

| | | |

XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	1 week and under.		3 months and under.		Under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-Central.																																								
Anuradhapura.																																								
Burghers ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2648	1325	1323	199	193	50	67	91	86	50	37	60	64	65	55	36	33	80	84	45	40	41	51	54	82	141	196	130	103	126	109	72	59	47	34	28	23	8	2	2	2	...	3	...	...
Tamils ...	409	240	169	20	14	11	7	10	7	9	7	2	4	4	3	4	3	6	4	1	5	8	10	15	13	33	30	44	17	28	17	26	12	11	7	7	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Moors ...	316	166	150	17	22	9	12	17	14	10	11	6	5	4	8	2	1	10	11	5	5	7	5	3	8	23	14	20	6	17	17	9	3	5	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	20	10	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3396	1742	1654	237	229	70	86	118	108	70	56	68	77	73	67	42	37	96	99	51	51	56	67	73	103	199	240	195	126	174	145	108	74	63	45	38	37	8	2	2	2	1	3	...	...
Uva.																																													
Badulla.																																													
Europeans ...	8	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	14	8	6	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4965	2476	2489	322	296	199	191	158	180	151	128	135	148	149	168	107	108	210	230	73	69	67	92	59	130	177	228	184	141	152	124	161	129	96	68	50	41	18	16	4	...	3	1	1	1
Tamils ...	1566	847	719	56	50	52	53	17	24	20	20	29	36	23	32	18	21	52	56	72	53	46	32	47	36	121	115	112	81	91	44	48	34	28	13	11	11	3	6	1	1	...	...	...	1
Moors ...	180	107	73	13	5	5	5	7	4	4	7	4	6	4	3	4	4	11	6	4	2	4	7	3	4	7	5	6	3	9	5	11	1	3	2	5	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	9	5	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	39	33	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	4	1	6	...	5	...	8	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6781	3483	3298	393	355	259	250	183	208	177	155	168	190	178	204	131	133	273	295	149	124	119	131	113	172	318	350	309	226	261	174	225	165	128	83	66	55	24	24	5	1	3	1	1	2
S'gamuwa.																																												
Ratnapura.																																												
Europeans ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3377	1675	1702	313	271	120	108	59	71	67	78	89	107	113	125	68	88	116	151	51	50	32	29	26	72	92	129	98	81	98	65	111	77	106	77	63	72	41	32	9	10	1	8	2	1
Tamils ...	697	361	336	34	17	16	18	7	7	8	17	16	14	11	17	8	12	18	24	51	32	28	10	21	9	50	62	30	39	29	31	19	10	12	10	2	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	33	16	17	2	3	3	3	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4113	2056	2057	351	291	139	129	66	81	75	97	107	123	124	144	76	100	135	176	105	82	61	39	47	81	142	193	128	120	127	96	133	87	119	88	67	76	42	34	9	11	1	8	2	1
Kegalla.																																												
Europeans ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3485	1780	1705	323	251	192	162	76	88	64	64	59	95	70	118	68	62	136	149	50	34	43	45	44	86	114	129	105	90	96	81	120	76	85	76	82	57	37	28	10	8	6	6	...	...
Tamils ...	1544	775	769	34	18	27	14	15	15	15	15	15	28	23	24	11	19	48	56	115	100	58	35	44	43	95	156	118	107	71	67	43	35	21	23	14	10	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	179	91	88	10	10	12	15	6	5	3	2	4	4	2	3	2	1	5	5	6	3	4	4	3	7	4	10	1	7	8	3	8	3	2	...	6	2	5	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
Malays ...	4	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5224	2653	2571	367	279	232	192	97	110	82	82	78	127	95	145	81	82	190	210	171	137	105	84	93	137	214	295	224	205	176	152	171	114	108	100	102	70	49	33	12	10	6	7	...	...

Table XXI.—Deaths among the various Races registered in Ceylon, and in each Province and District, in each Month of 1902.

Province and District.	Total.	January.							Total.	February.							Total.	March.							Total.	April.							Total.	May.							Total.	June.						
		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Ceylon ...	11126	13	55	7196	3023	776	30	33	8898	8	33	5585	2582	641	21	28	8635	9	41	5453	2520	566	21	25	8393	8	52	5074	2630	576	24	29	8108	14	49	5012	2426	547	30	30	7298	5	40	4669	2049	486	23	26
Western ...	2221	7	38	1720	276	151	16	13	2079	7	24	1493	405	122	8	20	1779	5	30	1323	283	121	8	9	1704	4	37	1192	321	125	12	13	1661	5	34	1219	248	121	16	18	1629	5	28	1197	244	132	11	12
Central ...	2032	4	2	985	915	115	5	6	1529	1	3	711	737	73	3	1	1403	1	1	682	639	72	6	2	1442	3	3	615	751	63	5	2	1493	5	7	693	715	65	2	6	1386	—	5	646	659	60	10	6
Northern ...	946	—	3	10	894	39	—	—	756	—	1	9	705	40	—	1	813	—	1	1	766	45	—	—	809	—	2	6	770	30	—	1	717	—	—	9	676	32	—	—	574	—	1	4	544	25	—	—
Southern ...	1616	—	2	1491	79	41	3	—	1278	—	2	1200	35	40	—	1	1285	1	1	1228	21	31	1	2	1166	—	4	1082	39	40	1	—	1174	—	4	1096	31	40	3	—	1094	—	2	1026	24	41	1	—
Eastern ...	547	—	3	30	305	196	3	10	519	—	2	44	264	201	6	2	467	2	4	29	270	156	3	3	443	—	—	37	233	167	1	5	496	3	1	24	302	158	5	3	370	—	2	25	216	123	1	3
North-Western ...	1369	—	3	1155	109	98	3	1	1028	—	1	833	106	85	3	—	1144	—	2	962	99	79	2	—	1134	—	3	937	98	92	3	1	983	—	1	819	88	73	2	—	844	—	2	712	66	63	—	1
North-Central ...	496	—	—	376	54	65	—	1	392	—	—	291	56	44	—	1	347	—	—	268	45	29	—	5	283	—	1	225	28	27	—	2	274	—	—	218	25	29	—	2	228	—	—	185	22	20	—	1
Uva ...	832	2	2	603	182	42	—	1	575	—	—	403	152	18	—	2	525	—	2	363	143	15	—	2	538	1	1	386	132	13	2	3	520	—	2	378	125	12	2	1	466	—	—	344	113	6	—	3
Sabaragamuwa ...	1067	—	2	826	209	29	—	1	742	—	—	601	122	18	1	—	872	—	—	597	254	18	1	2	874	—	1	594	258	19	—	2	790	1	—	556	216	17	—	—	707	—	—	530	161	16	—	—
Western.																																																
Colombo ...	1362	7	37	1005	201	83	16	13	1197	7	24	881	186	71	8	20	1084	5	28	783	175	77	8	8	998	4	35	680	172	83	11	13	1012	5	33	719	145	78	14	18	1002	4	28	704	151	93	10	12
Negombo ...	332	—	1	257	62	12	—	—	301	—	—	247	42	12	—	—	267	—	2	214	43	7	—	1	255	—	2	180	62	10	1	—	245	—	—	185	56	3	1	—	198	—	—	162	30	5	1	—
Kalutara ...	527	—	—	458	13	56	—	—	581	—	—	365	177	39	—	—	428	—	—	326	65	37	—	—	451	—	—	332	87	32	—	—	404	—	1	315	47	40	1	—	429	1	—	331	63	34	—	—
Central.																																																
Kandy ...	1184	4	1	591	495	84	5	4	922	1	3	422	436	57	3	—	840	1	1	412	366	53	5	2	886	2	2	372	458	47	4	1	929	3	5	434	435	46	2	4	914	—	4	408	446	43	8	5
Matale ...	437	—	1	271	143	22	—	—	304	—	—	196	95	13	—	—	273	—	—	182	75	15	1	—	270	—	1	166	87	15	—	1	288	—	1	163	105	19	—	—	248	—	—	149	82	15	2	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	411	—	—	123	277	9	—	2	303	—	—	93	206	3	—	1	290	—	—	88	198	4	—	—	286	1	—	77	206	1	1	—	276	2	1	96	175	—	—	2	224	—	1	89	131	2	—	1
Northern.																																															
Jaffna ...	761	—	3	—	751	7	—	—	593	—	1	—	586	6	—	—	664	—	—	—	658	6	—	—	669	—	1	1	663	3	—	1	582	—	—	1	580	1	—	—	466	—	1	—	460	5	—	—
Mannar ...	97	—	—	—	72	25	—	—	97	—	—	—	67	29	—	1	98	—	—	—	64	34	—	—	85	—	—	2	59	24	—	—	81	—	—	1	52	28	—	—	61	—	—	—	44	17	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	88	—	—	10	71	7	—	—	66	—	—	9	52	5	—	—	51	—	1	1	44	5	—	—	55	—	1	3	48	3	—	—	54	—	—	7	44	3	—	—	47	—	—	4	40	3	—	—
Southern.																																															
Galle ...	651	—	2	596	25	27	1	—	574	—	2	542	9	21	—	—	645	1	—	612	6	23	1	2	578	—	3	534	18	23	—	—	560	—	4	519	13	23	1	—	540	—	1	499	8	32	—	—
Matara ...	560	—	—	517	33	10	—	—	426	—	—	388	22	16	—	—	393	—	1	372	13	7	—	—	397	—	1	363	19	14	—	—	355	—	—	328	14	13	—	—	372	—	1	352	14	5	—	—
Hambantota ...	405	—	—	378	21	4	2	—	278	—	—	270	4	3	—	1	247	—	—	244	2	1	—	—	191	—	—	185	2	3	1	—	259	—	—	249	4	4	2	—	182	—	—	175	2	4	1	—
Eastern.																																															
Batticaloa ...	399	—	2	26	233	133	—	5	424	—	2	44	198	180	—	—	356	—	3	24	201	128	—	—	361	—	—	36	177	145	—	3	400	—	1	23	242	132	—	2	311	—	2	24	174	110	—	1
Trincomalee ...	148	—	1	4	72	63	3	5	95	—	—	—	66	21	6	2	111	2	1	5	69	28	3	3	82	—	—	1	56	22	1	2	96	3	—	1	60	26	5	1	59	—	—	1	42	13	1	2
North-Western.																																															
Kurunegala ...	1062	—	2	957	59	40	3	1	728	—	1	653	40	34	—	—	886	—	—	796	54	34	2	—	826	—	—	740	49	34	2	1	759	—	—	671	50	37	1	—	660	—	2	598	26	34	—	—
Puttalam ...	152	—	1	70	30	51	—	—	128	—	—	47	39	40	2	—	108	—	—	43	30	35	—	—	140	—	—	51	32	56	1	—	91	—	—	48	19	23	1	—	67	—	—	27	16	23	—	1
Chilaw ...	155	—	—	128	20	7	—	—	172	—	—	133	27	11	1	—	150	—	2	123	15	10	—	—	168	—	3	146	17	2	—	—	133	—	1	100	19	13	—	—	117	—	—	87	24	6	—	—
North-Central.																																															
Anuradhapura ...	496	—	—	376	54	65	—	1	392	—	—	291	56	44	—	1	347	—	—	268	45	29	—	5	283	—	1	225	28	27	—	2	274	—	—	218	25	29	—	2	228	—	—	185	22	20	—	1
Uva.																																															
Badulla ...	832	2	2	603	182	42	—	1	575	—	—	403	152	18	—	2	525	—	2	363	143	15	—	2	538	1	1	386	132	13	2	3	520	—	2	378	125	12	2	1	466	—	—	344	113	6	—	3
Sabaragamuwa.																																															
Ratnapura ...	504	—	1	399	95	9	—	—	329	—	—	274	50	5	—	—	339	—	—	280	56	3	—	—	362	—	—	294	66	1	—	1	332	—	—	277	53	2	—	—	317	—	—	279	36	2	—	—
Kegalla ...	563	—	1	427	114	20	—	1	413	—	—	327	72	13	1	—	533	—	—	317	198	15	1	2	512	—	1	300	192	18	—	1	458	1	—	279	163	15	—	—	390	—	—	251	125	14	—	—

Deaths among the various Races, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	Total.	July.							Total.	August.							Total.	September.							Total.	October.							Total.	November.							Total.	December.						
		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Ceylon ...	7821	11	37	4881	2307	538	22	25	7558	10	45	4623	2327	493	32	28	7489	8	43	4599	2261	530	28	20	7619	20	24	4792	2214	520	23	26	8260	9	39	5055	2527	566	36	28	8475	13	48	5315	2486	561	20	32
Western	1692	8	25	1253	247	136	9	14	1737	8	30	1238	310	120	17	14	1640	4	25	1222	234	126	15	14	1648	10	15	1250	237	117	10	9	1757	7	26	1311	234	144	22	13	1813	8	28	1390	206	155	9	17
Central	1593	2	4	691	799	90	6	1	1555	1	6	645	818	76	6	3	1515	1	8	717	706	77	6	—	1471	2	3	753	646	60	5	2	1455	2	4	764	616	58	8	3	1532	1	8	871	572	73	4	3
Northern	619	—	1	9	583	25	—	1	636	—	—	4	605	26	—	1	721	—	1	1	693	26	—	—	756	2	2	7	722	23	—	—	971	—	2	3	928	37	—	1	1078	—	1	2	1017	58	—	—
Southern	1138	1	1	1055	30	50	1	—	1183	—	7	1099	33	39	4	1	1099	—	4	1019	26	49	1	—	1170	—	2	1084	25	53	4	2	1203	—	3	1127	29	41	2	1	1305	1	—	1217	30	55	2	—
Eastern	360	—	1	32	214	108	2	3	370	—	1	15	213	135	3	3	422	1	2	25	233	156	3	2	416	2	—	23	232	156	2	1	494	—	2	27	296	166	1	2	404	1	4	20	242	131	2	4
North-Western ...	890	—	3	744	69	73	—	1	763	1	—	633	78	47	2	2	730	—	—	595	76	59	—	—	642	—	1	529	43	66	2	1	792	—	1	616	98	73	3	1	666	—	4	543	63	53	2	1
North-Central ...	268	—	1	202	40	25	—	—	191	—	—	152	25	14	—	—	193	—	—	163	19	10	—	1	225	—	—	176	30	14	—	5	226	—	1	170	31	23	—	1	273	—	—	222	34	16	—	1
Uva	513	—	—	364	125	16	3	5	483	—	1	376	91	11	—	4	487	2	3	356	109	13	1	3	621	2	1	481	116	18	—	3	648	—	—	488	145	9	—	6	573	1	2	423	133	7	1	6
Sabaragamuwa ...	748	—	1	531	200	15	1	—	640	—	—	461	154	25	—	—	682	—	—	501	165	14	2	—	670	2	—	489	163	13	—	3	714	—	—	549	150	15	—	—	831	1	1	627	189	13	—	—
Western.																																																
Colombo	1036	8	25	728	164	88	9	14	1078	8	30	728	199	82	17	14	991	4	24	694	161	81	13	14	1019	10	14	724	161	91	10	9	1041	7	26	736	143	95	21	13	1088	8	27	803	123	102	9	16
Negombo	208	—	—	168	32	8	—	—	241	—	—	194	40	7	—	—	210	—	—	175	24	9	2	—	196	—	—	176	14	6	—	—	210	—	—	180	28	2	—	—	244	—	—	212	24	8	—	—
Kalutara	448	—	—	357	51	40	—	—	418	—	—	316	71	31	—	—	439	—	1	353	49	36	—	—	433	—	1	350	62	20	—	—	506	—	—	395	63	47	1	—	481	—	1	375	59	45	—	1
Central.																																																
Kandy	971	2	4	399	497	65	4	—	1013	—	5	413	528	58	6	3	873	1	4	440	380	42	6	—	858	—	2	448	363	39	5	1	920	2	4	474	385	45	7	3	994	1	8	567	357	56	3	2
Matale	330	—	—	197	109	23	1	—	246	—	—	135	97	14	—	—	265	—	1	155	78	31	—	—	267	—	—	160	87	19	—	1	293	—	—	187	94	11	1	—	266	—	—	177	74	14	1	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	292	—	—	95	193	2	1	1	296	1	1	97	193	4	—	—	377	—	3	122	248	4	—	—	346	2	1	145	196	2	—	—	242	—	—	103	137	2	—	—	272	—	—	127	141	3	—	1
Northern.																																															
Jaffna	519	—	1	—	511	7	—	—	537	—	—	—	527	9	—	1	642	—	—	—	636	6	—	—	670	2	2	2	660	4	—	—	871	—	2	2	858	8	—	1	928	—	1	—	918	9	—	—
Mannar	54	—	—	1	39	14	—	—	55	—	—	—	41	14	—	—	45	—	1	1	24	19	—	—	47	—	—	1	31	15	—	—	63	—	—	—	40	23	—	—	103	—	—	—	59	44	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	46	—	—	8	33	4	—	1	44	—	—	4	37	3	—	—	34	—	—	—	33	1	—	—	39	—	—	4	31	4	—	—	37	—	—	1	30	6	—	—	47	—	—	2	40	5	—	—
Southern.																																															
Galle	537	1	1	494	9	32	—	—	581	—	6	534	16	24	1	—	549	—	3	501	12	33	—	—	533	—	2	484	10	36	1	—	532	—	2	500	9	20	1	—	591	1	—	541	11	37	1	—
Matara	367	—	—	339	18	10	—	—	387	—	1	363	13	10	—	—	361	—	1	335	12	13	—	—	414	—	—	387	14	11	—	2	453	—	—	420	15	18	—	—	461	—	—	433	12	16	—	—
Hambantota ...	234	—	—	222	3	8	1	—	215	—	—	202	4	5	3	1	189	—	—	183	2	3	1	—	223	—	—	213	1	6	3	—	218	—	1	207	5	3	1	1	253	—	—	243	7	2	1	—
Eastern.																																															
Batticaloa... ...	310	—	1	30	172	104	1	2	322	—	1	13	185	120	—	3	378	—	2	23	204	148	—	1	365	1	—	22	199	143	—	—	427	—	2	25	246	153	—	1	322	—	2	18	182	117	—	3
Trincomalee ...	50	—	—	2	42	4	1	1	48	—	—	2	28	15	3	—	44	1	—	2	29	8	3	1	51	1	—	1	33	13	2	1	67	—	—	2	50	13	1	1	82	1	2	2	60	14	2	1
North-Western.																																															
Kurunegala ...	701	—	2	629	25	45	—	—	562	—	—	503	34	23	1	1	554	—	—	484	41	29	—	—	477	—	1	429	21	25	1	—	609	—	—	514	68	24	3	—	493	—	2	445	23	22	1	—
Puttalam	73	—	—	23	26	23	—	1	86	—	—	33	30	21	1	1	65	—	—	23	14	28	—	—	75	—	—	27	11	35	1	1	99	—	1	28	24	45	—	1	83	—	1	30	21	30	1	—
Chilaw	116	—	1	92	18	5	—	—	115	1	—	97	14	3	—	—	111	—	—	88	21	2	—	—	90	—	—	73	11	6	—	—	84	—	—	74	6	4	—	—	90	—	1	68	19	1	—	1
North-Central.																																															
Anuradhapura ...	268	—	1	202	40	25	—	—	191	—	—	152	25	14	—	—	193	—	—	163	19	10	—	1	225	—	—	176	30	14	—	5	226	—	1	170	31	23	—	1	273	—	—	222	34	16	—	1
Uva.																																															
Badulla	513	—	—	364	125	16	3	5	483	—	1	376	91	11	—	4	487	2	3	356	109	13	1	3	621	2	1	481	116	18	—	3	648	—	—	488	145	9	—	6	573	1	2	423	133	7	1	6
Sabaragamuwa.																																															
Ratnapura ...	310	—	1	252	54	3	—	—	260	—	—	232	26	2	—	—	315	—	—	252	61	1	1	—	320	1	—	242	74	2	—	1	337	—	—	289	46	2	—	—	388	—	—	307	80	1	—	—
Kegalla	438	—	—	279	146	12	1	—	380	—	—	229	128	23	—	—	367	—	—	249	104	13	1	—	350	1	—	247	89	11	—	2	377	—	—	260	104	13	—	—	443	1	1	320	109	12	—	—

XXII.—Number of Births and Deaths according to Sex and Nationality registered in each District and Revenue Division of the Island during 1902.

	1902.																1902.													
	BIRTHS.																DEATHS.													
	All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON	141,893	72,928	68,965	104	84	340	359	52,677	49,929	14,714	14,046	4,009	4,283	183	179	92	92	92,489	50,901	49,779	93	55	244	262	31,468	31,195	15,441	13,991	3,676	3,124	148	162	240	90
Western Province. Central Province. Northern Province. Southern Province. Eastern Province. North Western Province. North Central Province. Province of Uva. Province of Sabaragamuwa.																														
Colombo District	18,047	9,314	8,733	56	41	216	211	8,875	7,863	356	368	107	350	66	68	36	32	12,998	6,738	6,260	56	31	163	168	4,593	4,690	1,161	869	659	655	67	82	131	53
Colombo Municipality	3,681	1,916	1,765	50	40	126	154	1,033	943	225	215	317	362	66	65	30	26	5,328	2,955	2,373	54	19	156	154	1,495	1,518	830	519	514	422	62	83	124	29
Alutkuru Korale South	2,450	1,287	1,163			4	4	1,242	1,209	40	44	2	2					1,623	823	800					622	586	235	226	6	1			3	1
Hewagam Korale	2,667	1,341	1,326	2		1	2	1,275	1,239	77	99	3	1	1	3		1	1,993	942	838			1		600	579	235	226	6	1				
Salpiti Korale	3,561	1,824	1,737	4	1	15	10	1,808	1,663	19	15	11	12		1	2	2	2,051	1,025	1,026	1	2	3	4	757	778	42	31	7	8	1		4	2
Siyane Korale East	997	2,023	1,974			2		1,901	1,861	27	23	1	1					3,936	1,996	1,940					1,457	1,436	407	362	11	7			2	
Siyane Korale West	3,486	1,773	1,707					1,718	1,663	15	4	54	37					1,531	773	756			2		734	734	13	5	28	16			1	
Negombo District	6,292	3,254	3,038			1	5	2,912	2,697	272	277	54	58	5				2,907	1,490	1,417					1,173	1,177	258	190	51	54	6		1	
Negombo Local Board	624	330	294					307	285	13	9	10	2					1,017	524	493					357	346	102	86	27	17	3		1	
Alutkuru Korale North	4,081	2,120	1,961					1,868	1,783	126	144	26	34					1,616	813	797					744	711	63	64	22	16			1	
Hapitigam Korale	1,387	696	691					681	682	11	7	4	2					781	371	410					241	263	13	5	6	4				
Kalutara District	9,814	4,910	4,904			10	8	3,955	3,729	171	183	825	884		1			5,545	2,721	2,824		1	1	2	1,473	1,432	434	373	312	345	2			
Kalutara Local Board	393	198	195			6	7	143	139	7	10	36	39					372	198	181			1		148	123	19	18	29	40				
Kalutara Totamune	4,119	2,122	2,097			2	1	1,863	1,737	81	82	292	277		1			2,303	1,141	1,162					1,030	1,022	237	205	103	103				
Panadura Korale East	893	454	439					434	403	22	18	8	8					630	321	309					230	215	77	57	15	7				
Panadura Korale West	1,185	621	564		1	1		505	453	39	103	15	7					876	443	433					242	246	197	181	5	4	1			
Ravigam Korale	2,124	1,102	1,022					1,010	931	12	41	53	40					1,103	510	593					252	305	107	96	14	16				
Kandy District	14,155	7,266	6,889	18	18	33	30	4,699	4,487	1,955	1,862	515	441	31	28	15	8	11,304	5,732	5,572	10	7	21	22	2,554	2,726	2,454	2,492	352	282	28	20	13	12
Kandy Municipality	1,797	909	888	3	6	18	19	254	247	65	45	68	57	29	17	8		1,102	536	566	3	4	15	15	238	187	282	287	76	43	17	18	7	10
Harispattu	1,675	845	830					847	778	29	31	19	20					1,109	550	559					428	417	62	76	39	28				
Pata Dumbara	2,469	1,253	1,216	1		1	2	991	898	272	217	98	99					1,790	863	927					483	554	327	317	53	54				
Pata Hewahata	943	472	471					392	390	118	112	42	16	1				659	351	308					171	181	109	108	10	10	1			
Tumpane	626	326	300					306	330	8	4	12	14					401	199	202					123	108	57	73	6	8				
Uda Bulatgama	2,419	1,223	1,196	7	10	6	6	181	193	977	945	45	35	5	4	1		2,680	1,388	1,292	5		3	2	183	131	1,013	1,055	29	15	3	6	2	1
Uda Dumbara	1,214	630	584					580	537	49	47	1						1,297	697	600					340	341	331	257	6	4				
Udunuwara	853	452	411					366	340	27	19	45	52					483	244	239					107	108	108	95	33	28				
Udapalata	1,854	985	869	6	3	3	3	487	470	468	388	56	44	3	3			1,854	935	919	1	2	3	3	276	284	481	484	47	43	7	2	1	
Yatinuwara	1,026	523	503			1	2	421	409	57	72	24	15	1	1			957	486	471					237	255	135	135	13	5				
Matale District	4,038	2,053	1,985	3	1	4	2	1,626	1,488	331	326	124	116	5	7			3,497	1,794	1,703			1		1,068	1,057	592	534	114	97	5	1	1	
Matale Local Board	176	86	90	2		1	2	51	56	21	22	2	5					432	220	212					45	39	190	121	20	13	2			
Matale South	1,470	782	688					717	647	189	197	76	45	3	4	1		1,202	587	615					378	415	212	164	54	54	3			
Matale East	1,037	553	504	1				417	401	113	94	5	8					901	460	441					275	302	143	138	12	10				
Matale North	1,355	632	723			3		441	434	8	13	41	58	2	3			962	527	435					370	341	247	211	28	20				
Nuwara Eliya District	4,442	2,275	2,167	19	11	7	13	1,983	1,893	1,159	1,117	18	31	5	3	2		3,615	1,831	1,784	3	2	5		1,185	1,176	1,316	1,316	21	15	2	5	3	2
Nuwara Eliya Local Board & outside	91	54	37	5	3	2	3	36	17	11	12	1	1	1	1			151	90	61	2	2	2		57	17	54	35	3	2		1	4	2
Kotmale	2,307	1,161	1,146			1	1	301	285	825	825	15	27	3	1			1,964	1,000	1,004			1	1	158	162	908	846	46	40	2	3	1	
Uda Hewahata	1,082	558	524					393	366	163	154	1	3					1,158	572	586					241	232	116	125	1	3				
Walapane	962	502	460	2		4	9	355	326	144	130	2						906	307	299					193	206	113	89	1					
Jaffna District	11,772	6,050	5,722		10					5,966	5,677	50	53	6	4			7,372	3,772	3,600	2		7	5	3,219	3,208	3,988	3,788	33	30				
Jaffna Division	1,820	952	868							895	805	56	53	6	3			1,475	798	717	2		5	4	2		710	676	37	32				
Valikamam East	899	454	445							454	446							498	262	236							236	236						
Valikamam North	1,732	878	854							878	854							948	471	477							471	476						
Valikamam West	1,813	925	887							925	887							997	513	484							512	484						
Vadamaradchi East	747	379	368							379	368							779	401	378							401	378						
Vadamaradchi West	1,674	849	825							849	825							1,042	506	536							506	536						
Tenmaradchi	1,553	779	774			1				778	775							1,142	549	593							548	593						
Thenmaradchipalli	187	107	80							106	80							193	88	105							88	105						
Karaichchi	29	12	17							12	17							54	26	28							26	28						
Punakari	219	111	108							111	108							181	79	102							78	103	1					
Islands	1,504	752	752							752	752							885	466	419							466	419	1					
Delft	163	102	61							102	61							77	37	40							37	40						
Tavatikki	26	14	12							14	12							30	13	18							13	18						
Mannar District	976	500	476			2	1			272	276	226	202					886	483	403							482	370	135	121				
Mannar Island	432	228	204							118	99	108	104					323	161	162					1	1	116	88	61	52				
Manaikadi Division	109	72	107							56	53	16	23					148	73	75							73	75	27	24				
Nannaddan Division	345	180	165							98	93	70	71					315	171	144							104	80	67	55				
Mullaitivu District	558	286	272			2	2	20	23	238	219	26	22					608	309	299			2		22	31	259	244	25	24			1	
Mankulam portion	253	133	120							122	109	10						256	122	134							119	110	11					
Vavuniya North	87	51	36							51	36							119	60	59							60	50						
Vavuniya South	218	102	116					20	23	65	74	16	12					248	126	122							126	118						
Galle District	11,415	5,912	5,503	4		16	14	5,675	5,297	87	84	31	31	2	2			6,267	3,357	2,910	2	1	15	11	2,048	1,808	50	48	143	43	4	3	1	1
Galle Municipality	1,329	690	639	1	1	12	11	549	472	3	10	113	93	2	2	1		1,021	531	490	1		14	11	343	341	34	23	155	111	3	3	1	1
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits	1,004	535	469					498	439	1		36	30					493	237	256							235	1	3	20	18				
Gangaboda Pattu	1,444	737	687	2				736	665	18	21							717	331	386							329	382						
Wellaboda Pattu	2,986	1,534	1,452					1,527	1,444	4	11							1,502	776	726							775	727						
Talpe Pattu	2,377	1,228	1,149					1,225	1,147	3	1							1,419	692	727							689	730	2					
Walasdewili Korale	2,197	1,078	1,128					1,045	1,030	8	5	24	19					1,228	660	568							641	564	1	1				
Hinidum Pattu	178	90	88					85	85									148	74	74							74	74						
Matara District	9,432	4,933	4,499	1		3	2	4,703	4,373	51	31	100	69	1				4,946	2,503	2,424					74	74	105	94	76	67			2	
Matara Local Board	458	260	198	1		3	4	324	170	6	2	29	21	1				368	210	158					181	145	7	3	10	10			2	
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits	696	354	342					352	342	2								355	174	181					174	181								
Wellaboda Pattu	2,002	1,054	948					1,041	937		2	13	9					1,005	471	534					458	531	1	1	12	8				
Weligam Korale	2,269	1,143	1,126					1,131	1,115	6	2	6	9					1,170	602	568					556	561	3	1	38	36				
Mawrowak Korale	840	443	397					398	371	43	26	1						695	309	386					226	226	96	80	1					
Kandaboda Pattu	1,417	746	671					714	670			32	1					667	340	327					339	312			1	3				
Gangaboda Pattu	1,750	883	867					848	768			19	8					868	417	451					345	412			1	3				
Hambantota District	4,796	2,489	2,307					2,272	2,057	7	7	12	8					2,701	1,411	1,290					1,112	1,126	32	25	19	23	2	3	1	1
Hambantota Four Gravets	102	54	48					51	47	1	1	1						99	51	48							51	48						
Magam Pattu (exclusive of Four Gravets)	283	139	144					132	136	4	4	3	4					352	172	180					172	180	13	13	2	1				
Giruwa Pattu East (Gravets)	500	243	257					245	254			13						392	185	207					172	196	8	11						
Giruwa Pattu West	3,909	2,053	1,856					1,874	1,697	1	1	15	14					2,259	1,093	1,166					1,050	1,094	36	31	10	12				
Batticaloa District	6,756	3,492	3,266	2		7	12	151	157	1,925	1,764	1,401	1,328	1	1			4,375	2,270	2,105	1				1,451	1,291	1,122	895	718	1		12		9
Batticaloa Local Board	1,218	619	599	1		4	7	5	6	146	141	273	241					1,010	512	498			1		10	12	196	135	3	1				
Manmunai Patna North	1,993	948	1,045					3	3	276	258	370	350	1	1			1,955	1,056	899					1		1,056	898	204	204				
Manmunai Patna South	461	248	213					2	2	246	211							220	116	104							116	104						
Eruvur Patna	157	78	79					65	64	13	15							192	96	96							96	96						
Chenmarutsuri Pattu	407	214	193					9	20	52	55	153	118					278	140	138							20	16	38	91	65			
Eruvur and Rukaan Pattus	660	345	315					2	5	193	174	142	125					496	237	181					3	2	235	176	73	67			1	3
Koralai Pattu	513	260	253					2	3	195	174	63	76					464	232	232					4	5	228	227	47	32			1	1
Eruvil and Porativu Pattus	699	331	368					8	9	322	318							333	186	147							185	140	1					
Karavaku and Nintavur Pattus	1,465	752	713							387	312	404	388					878	473	405							473	388	185	216				
Akkarai Pattu	733	358	375					24	16	170	124	212	209					448	231	217							231	217	98	98				
Panama Pattu	137	69	68					28	22	13	20	28	26					119	67	52							67	52	15	14				
Trincomalee District	1,694	853	841	2		5	1	10	10	314	314	195	217	27	16	9	10	933	500	424	8		1	3	13	10	332	273	125	115	16	12	16	6
Trincomalee Town	434	208	226	2		4		5	9	146	141	51	74	1		1		464	233	231	7		1	3	10	9	162	146	60	54			1	
Kaddukolam Pattu	135	63	61					11	16	34	19	17	26					130	69	61							67	55	14	9				
Koddiyar Pattu	279	140	139							34	34	74	71					233	132	101							132	101	1					
Tampalakamam Pattu	296	137	159							24	34	74	56	24	12	1		273	132	141							132	141	1					
Kurunegala District	11,234	5,758	5,476			5	11	5,304	5,159	104	91	241	199	4	5			8,317	4,291	4,026			3	7	3,756	3,661	303	181	217	164	9	5	3	
Kurunegala Local Board	158	79	84			3	5	57	64	4	4	11	11					227	122	105					122	79	32	15	7	3				
Hiriyala Hatpattu	1,388	694	694					651	589	9	7	34	98	1				1,167	595	572					595	572	33	24	1	1				
Wanduvil Hatpattu	2,430	1,287	1,143				1	1,148	1,034	56	41	81	62	1				1,593	793	800					532	597	65	55	72	56	3			
Dambadeni Hatpattu	2,330	1,179	1,151					1,130	1,101	30	18	17	32					1,153	577	576					546	545	21	17	9	13	1			
Dewamoni Hatpattu	1,083	542	541					766	740	4	3	25	2					1,209	592	617					1		591	616	1					
Katugampola Hatpattu	2,141	1,097	1,043					1,040	997	6	10	50	36					1,239	656	574					606	543	11	12	32	20				
Nanadi Hatpattu	1,304	660	644					672	645	6	6	2	1					1,005	484	521					484	521	17	26	17	20				
Puttalam District	9,968	4,987	4,981			4	2	220	190	95	80	172	189	2	2	3		5,167	2,599	2,568			1	2	281	278	161	131	300	310	5	4	3	2
Puttalam Local Board	172	93	79			1	1	23	19	14	16	47	58	1	2	1		210	110	100					28	16	35	28	33	40	1	2		
Chilaw District	2,681	1,368	1,313			1	1	1,254	1,161	90	95	40	49	2	2			1,501	726	775			1		536	586	97	97	21	27				
Chilaw Local Board	141	71	70					48	45	11	12	10	11	2	1			134	64	70					40	27	17	15	7	8				
Pitigal Korale North	1,107	592	515					122	107	52	52	20	15					1,044	551	493					111	102	23	17	8	6				
Pitigal Korale Central	1,669	824	845			4	1	1,096	1,009	26	15	12						1,009	508	501					389	376	92	82	14	8	1			
Pitigal Korale South	1,080	581	501					988	887	15	12	1						1,114	574	540					1		574	540						
Kegalla District	9,028	4,606	4,422			4	4	1,241	1,171	2,774	2,578	150	151	1				7,135	3,677	3,458					1,299	1,295	1,766	1,663	166	150			10	10
Aruwalloopara Town	78	37	41					9	17	25	16	3	4					289	127	162					48	56	116	69	11	14				
Nawayagam Palata	1,113	548	565					504	518	18	21	26	25					1,204	551	653					539	557	62	69	50	35				
Dorida Palata	990	490	500					428	444	17	4	45	52					979	443	536					443	536	43	49	28					
Kalagam Palata	636	340	316					278	279	9	5	52	40					770	367	403					366	396	17	12	45	45				
Galboda Palata	1,211	591	620					278	254	1,705	1,532	24	24	1				1,893	989	904					362	346	1,496	1,378	35	35				
Ratnapura District	7,955	4,011	3,944	2	5	13	9	3,293	3,151	589	650	108	102	5	12	8	15	6,781	3,483	3,298	7	1	8	6	2,478	2,487	1,078	1,027	73	54	5	3	5	5
Ratnapura Local Board	198	101	97			1	2	74	58	10	5	12	10	3	1			271	165	106	2	1	3	2	65	47	81	45	13	7	1	4	3	5
Yatikalaha Division	1,737	894	843					747	689	280	321	18	12	1	1			1,272	652	620					344	321	231	231	29	17	8	2		
Ruwanwa Division	464	243	221					240	212	3	5	2	2	1	2			443	228	214					228	214								
Buttala Division	781	399	382					351	324	24	31	15	5					923	490	433					352	395	41	23	8	4				
Wellawaya Division	1,060	525	535					503	458	172	172	1	3					1,067	546	521					458	458	43	28	8	4	1			
Udukinda Division	1,735	908	827					790	724	85	74	20	25	4	6	2		1,362	711	651	3		2	3	563	519	154	136	19	10	3		2	4
Wellassa Division	1,322	673	649					631	597	5	6	34	34	1				1,269	623	646					578	583	3	12	49	49				
Wyaluwa Division	1,158	569	589					551	497	60	86	1	1					1,169	568	601					501	554	67	47						
Kalutara District	5,466	2,802	2,664	4	2	4	7	2,340	2,447	216	179	23	28	3				4,113	2,056	2,057	1		1	1	1,674	1,702	361	336	16	17	1			
Kalutara Local Board	141	66	75	1	2	1	4	43	61	11	3	6	7					194	105	89					70	58	44	28	1	3				
Kurundu Korale	1,106	549	557					542	552	3	2	4	3					704	350	354					348	352	14	14	3	5				
Nawadun Korale	1,141	610	531	1				529	499	37	21	2	7					867	444	423					370	365	72	58	2	1				
Atakalan Korale	930	478	452					433	393	33	30	4	5					748	391	357					276	252	97	81	18	24	1			
Kahawata Korale	886	341	377					347	229	62	47							554	274	280					188	176	86	104	12	13	2			
Kolonna Korale	510	250	251					222	231	25	38	2	2					867	173	192					145	161	29	30	1					
Kukuna Korale	814	173	138					164	122	13	8	1						1,105	527	578					443	502	37	34	4	2				
Mena Korale	730	350	371					350	358	22	26							493	202	291					215	300	32	36	4	1				
Kegalla District	8,019	4,172	3,847			3	2	3,519	3,296	507	411	139	130	3	5			5,224	2,653	2,571	2	1	2	1	1,788	1,795	773	769	91	68	1	3	4	2
Kegalla Local Board	80	45	35					39	27	4	2	2	6					141	85	56					60	45	23	3	2					
Paranakuru Korale	1,446	757	689					686	617	42	48	34	23	1

XXIII.—Number of Deaths from various Causes and their Rates per Million Persons Living in each of the Years 1901 and 1902, and the Yearly Average Rate for 1892–1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths ascribed to various Causes in the Years 1901 and 1902, and the Average for 1892–1901.			Mortality from various Causes to a Million Persons living in the Years 1901 and 1902, and the Mean Rate for 1892–1901.		
	Average, 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.	Mean Rate, 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.
ALL CAUSES ...	90,880	98,813	99,680	25,036	27,581	27,460
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	45,984	45,015	43,771	12,668	12,564	12,058
II. Parasitic Diseases	3,468	3,485	3,699	955	973	1,019
III. Dietetic do.	344	279	201	95	78	55
IV. Constitutional Diseases	6,875	8,063	7,646	1,894	2251	2,106
V. Developmental do.	2,177	2,831	3,018	600	790	832
VI. Local Diseases	23,967	29,618	31,316	6,603	8,267	8,627
VII. Violence	1,761	1,924	1,916	485	537	528
VIII. *Ill*-defined and not specified causes ...	6,304	7,598	8,113	1,736	2,121	2,235
I.						
1. Miasmatic Diseases	22,232	17,408	18,607	6,125	4,859	5,126
2. Diarrhœal do.	21,699	24,006	21,690	5,978	6,700	5,975
3. Malarial do.	1,478	2,918	2,786	407	814	767
4. Zoogenous do.	48	44	31	13	12	9
5. Venereal do.	71	74	85	19	21	23
6. Septic do.	456	565	572	126	158	158
II.—Parasitic Diseases	3,468	3,485	3,699	955	973	1,019
III.—Dietetic Diseases	344	279	201	95	78	55
IV.—Constitutional Diseases	6,875	8,063	7,646	1,894	2,251	2,106
V.—Developmental Diseases	2,177	2,831	3,018	600	790	832
VI.						
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	8,832	10,960	11,601	2,434	3,059	3,196
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense ...	39	28	28	11	8	8
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	410	536	590	113	150	163
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	4,624	6,744	7,012	1,274	1,882	1,932
5. Do. Digestive System ...	1,093	1,261	1,185	301	352	326
6. Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	31	47	26	8	13	7
7. Do. Urinary System	173	301	334	48	84	92
8. Do. Reproductive System:						
(*a*) Organs of Generation ...	113	121	115	31	34	32
(*b*) Parturition	2,092	2,068	2,309	576	577	636
9. Do. Organs of Locomotion ...	12	8	25	3	2	7
10. Do. Integumentary System ...	6,548	7,544	8,091	1,804	2,106	2,228
VII.						
1. Accidents or negligence	1,510	1,608	1,604	416	448	442
2. Homicide	113	135	135	31	38	37
3. Suicide	116	146	146	32	41	40
4. Execution	22	35	31	6	10	9
VIII.						
1. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	6,304	7,598	8,113	1,736	2,121	2,235

	Number of Deaths.		
	Average for 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.
Miasmatic Diseases.			
Smallpox	39·0	80	35
Chickenpox	27·9	35	21
Measles	296·4	207	194
Whooping cough ...	67·7	53	40
Mumps	4·5	4	4
Diphtheria	3.7	3	—
Typhus	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1·3	3	—
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	17,310·1	11,992	12,720
Enteric fever ...	4,224·3	4,902	5,477
Influenza	253·3	129	116
Other Miasmatic Diseases ...	3·5	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.			
Cholera	570·0	52	139
Diarrhœa	14,527·1	17,169	15,773
Dysentery	6,602·5	6,785	5,778
Malarial Diseases.			
Remittent fever ...	616·6	1,467	1,585
Ague	171·8	111	114
Malarial cachexia ...	689·4	1,340	1,087
Zoogenous Diseases.			
Hydrophobia	45·6	41	29
Glanders	·1	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ...	2·5	3	2
Venereal Diseases.			
Syphilis	57·6	63	73
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	13·6	11	12

XXIII.—Causes of Deaths, 1901 and 1902, &c.—*continued.*

	Number of Deaths. Average for 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.
Septic Diseases.			
Phagedæna	1·8	—	1
Erysipelas	90·8	122	122
Pyæmia, septicæmia	45·6	74	100
Puerperal fever	317·5	369	349
Parasitic Diseases.			
Thrush	762·3	791	903
Worms (animal)	2,449·2	2,366	2,495
Dochmius duodenalis	256·7	328	301
Dietetic Diseases.			
Starvation, want of breast milk	328·4	261	189
Scurvy	·7	—	1
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism	13·4	15	6
Intemperance, delirium tremens	1·8	3	5
Constitutional Diseases.			
Rheumatism	610·2	546	577
Rickets	135·7	52	47
Cancer	194·2	213	219
Tabes mesenterica	37·8	248	90
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus)	31·5	47	46
Phthisis	2,822·4	3,390	3,297
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	341·0	254	256
Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis	·7	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	2,317·9	2,978	2,791
Diabetes mellitus	100·3	116	118
Leprosy	72·9	104	101
Elephantiasis	2·1	1	4
Parangi	176·8	89	78
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases	31·1	25	22
Developmental Diseases.			
Premature birth	554·5	724	747
Atelectasis	24·1	14	8
Cyanosis	2·7	5	8
Spina bifida	·5	1	1
Imperforate anus	2·5	2	4
Cleft palate	—	—	—
Other congenital defects	4·6	3	2
Old age	1,587·8	2,082	2,248
Diseases of Nervous System.			
Inflammation of brain or its membranes	17·6	42	63
Softening of brain	7·9	14	8
Apoplexy	135·1	178	146
Paralysis	339·9	385	423
Epilepsy	84·9	94	115
Convulsions	165·8	116	126
Infantile convulsions	7,570·8	9,362	9,855
Laryngismus stridulus	—	—	2
Collapse	4·0	1	5
Tetanus	320·8	459	592
Mania	61·6	65	57
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord	11·3	22	18
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	112·0	222	191
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.			
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye	13·3	4	9
Otitis and other diseases of ear	4·5	5	4
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose	21·1	19	15
Diseases of Circulatory System.			
Pericarditis	7·4	9	9
Valve disease of heart	44·3	14	11
Hypertrophy of heart	·5	1	1
Angina pectoris, syncope	13·5	18	30
Aneurism	1·4	1	3
Embolism, thrombosis	4·7	5	—
Phlebitis	·8	3	1
Varicose veins	211·4	274	238
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System	125·3	211	297
Diseases of Respiratory System.			
Laryngitis	24·5	33	26
Croup	31·0	5	11
Bronchitis	533·1	697	664
Asthma	281·9	271	208
Pneumonia	1,700·6	2,912	2,939
Pleurisy	165·0	34	31
Other and udefined Diseases of Respiratory System	1,887·6	2,792	3,133
Diseases of Digestive System.			
Stomatitis	9·1	18	18
Dentition	2·9	3	1
Quinsy	16·3	7	8
Sore throat	37·4	24	30
Dyspepsia	58·7	66	70
Hæmatemesis	51·3	48	46

XXIII.—Causes of Deaths, 1901 and 1902, &c.—*continued.*

	Number of Deaths.		
	Average for 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.
Melæna	·9	—	1
Diseases of stomach	136·4	122	95
Enteritis	28·8	36	37
Ulceration of intestines	6·5	8	5
Ileus, obstruction of intestines	43·9	69	72
Debility of intestines	11·2	1	—
Stricture or strangulation of intestine	5·1	7	5
Intussusception of intestine	1·7	2	2
Hernia	44·8	23	22
Fistula	11·2	12	11
Peritonitis	60·1	103	90
Ascites	83·9	139	109
Gallstones	·4	—	1
Cirrhosis of liver	36·7	50	56
Other diseases of liver	213·8	224	198
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	232·4	299	308
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.			
Diseases of the lymphatic system	3·2	5	1
Diseases of spleen	27·9	42	25
Diseases of Urinary System.			
Nephritis	19·8	43	51
Bright's disease	51·3	88	102
Uræmia	2·7	7	11
Suppression of urine	30·8	38	29
Calculus (stone)	1·8	1	—
Hæmatura	·8	—	—
Diseases of bladder	9·1	8	11
Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System	56·7	116	130
Diseases of Organs of Generation.			
Ovarian diseases	6·2	—	10
Diseases of uterus and vagina	29·3	16	20
Disorders of menstruation	21·2	29	28
Pelvic abscess	19·3	—	1
Perineal abscess	1·0	—	2
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	36·1	76	54
Diseases of Parturition.			
Abortion, miscarriage	34·2	42	26
Puerperal mania	·6	2	—
Puerperal convulsions	1,276·6	1,084	1,179
Placenta prævia, flooding	10·2	8	14
Phlegmasia dolens	1·8	5	1
Other and undefined accidents of Childbirth	768·1	927	1,089
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.			
Caries, necrosis	3·0	—	8
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis	7·7	5	12
Other and undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	1·7	3	5
Diseases of Integumentary System.			
Carbuncle	35·0	34	32
Phlegmon, cellulitis	12·1	20	12
Ulcer, bed sore	225·3	50	81
Eczema	8·7	5	9
Pemphigus	1·5	5	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	6,265·4	7,430	7,959
Accident or Negligence.			
Fractures, contusions	605·4	656	585
Gunshot wounds	64·0	79	67
Cut, stab	7·0	7	6
Burn, scald	103·7	102	134
Poison	38·1	48	45
Drowning	315·5	367	385
Suffocation	6·4	8	12
Snake-bite	186·8	184	209
Otherwise	183·4	157	161
Homicide.			
Murder, manslaughter	112·9	135	135
Suicide.			
Gunshot wounds	7·1	15	10
Cut, stab	4·1	8	8
Poison	12·2	8	15
Drowning	14·9	24	16
Hanging	68·3	77	86
Otherwise	9·9	14	11
Execution.			
Hanging	21·8	35	31
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.			
General dropsy	2,554·8	2,639	2,791
Debility	3,238·5	4,668	4,899
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)	17·8	26	21
Abscess	22·1	40	135
Tumour	3·5	13	15
Hæmorrhage	9·4	23	30
Other ill-defined and not specified causes	458·4	189	222

Table XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District during the Year 1902.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ...	99,680	12908	2,907	5,545	11304	3,487	3,615	7,902	886	608	6,871	4,945	2,894	4,375	933	8,317	1,167	1,501	3,397	6,781	4,113	5,224	128	506	62,254	29,352	6,800	310	330
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	43,771	4,833	1,197	2,225	4,814	1,653	1,728	3,754	344	273	2,835	2,371	1,953	2,352	468	2,779	514	471	1,694	3,375	2,001	2,137	55	147	26,327	14,405	2,601	98	138
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	3,699	582	219	317	572	173	70	32	1	3	336	82	1	36	—	395	21	116	67	29	228	419	1	11	2,982	454	242	4	5
III. Dietetic do. ...	201	17	12	1	66	4	8	1	—	—	4	2	1	31	—	4	4	2	2	26	9	7	2	1	54	133	8	1	2
IV. Constitutional Diseases	7,646	1,610	321	791	563	172	173	428	14	9	1,012	584	164	67	36	515	25	139	114	275	267	367	11	61	5,674	1,332	509	30	29
V. Developmental do....	3,018	674	89	179	327	60	136	163	9	4	293	222	37	1	18	25	12	18	13	472	120	146	—	40	1,983	787	171	23	14
VI. Local Diseases ...	31,316	4,289	909	1,637	2,965	1,064	781	2,760	319	226	2,032	1,475	484	1,481	300	3,840	430	646	1,157	1,991	917	1,613	42	204	20,694	7,570	2,568	117	121
VII. Violence ...	1,916	268	62	130	220	56	61	128	11	11	126	114	82	60	11	160	6	38	33	93	119	127	11	6	1,361	474	54	2	8
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	8,113	635	98	265	1,777	305	658	636	188	82	233	95	172	347	100	599	155	71	317	520	452	408	6	36	3,179	4,197	647	35	13
I.																													
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	18,607	2,151	699	940	1,098	849	290	1565	152	160	779	684	1,564	1,574	220	1,619	368	350	1,177	1,104	668	596	26	37	12,811	4,150	1,479	41	63
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	21,690	2,324	424	1,150	3,407	629	1,387	833	142	77	1,947	1,647	356	713	155	1,069	130	93	425	2,155	1,287	1,340	26	87	12,903	7,655	914	43	62
3. Malarial do. ...	2,786	241	49	120	267	170	36	1,112	24	19	79	30	23	51	69	75	10	20	81	91	38	181	3	13	417	2,180	155	11	7
4. Zoogenous do. ...	31	4	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	1	2	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	27	3	1	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	85	18	2	5	12	1	7	5	—	—	7	—	1	1	1	3	—	2	1	8	2	9	—	—	44	38	3	—	—
6. Septic do. ...	572	95	21	6	29	4	8	239	26	17	18	6	8	13	22	11	6	2	10	16	6	9	—	10	125	379	49	3	6
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	3,699	582	219	317	572	173	70	32	1	3	336	82	1	36	—	395	21	116	67	29	228	419	1	11	2,982	454	242	4	5
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	201	17	12	1	66	4	8	1	—	—	4	2	1	31	—	4	4	2	2	26	9	7	2	1	54	133	8	1	2
IV. Constitutional Diseases	7,646	1,610	321	791	563	172	173	428	14	9	1,012	584	164	67	36	515	25	139	114	275	267	367	11	61	5,674	1,332	509	30	29
V. Developmental Diseases	3,018	674	89	179	327	60	136	163	9	4	293	222	37	1	18	25	12	18	13	472	120	146	—	40	1,983	787	171	23	14
VI.																													
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	11,601	1,945	256	1,231	503	93	180	1,204	92	48	1,556	1,251	349	138	113	493	177	193	160	896	406	317	7	94	8,056	2,553	807	52	32
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ...	28	3	1	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	19	8	1	—	—
3. Diseases of Circulatory System ...	590	193	25	36	52	16	13	14	3	1	85	17	1	14	2	24	3	12	26	22	18	13	13	15	346	157	46	5	8
4. Diseases of Respiratory System ...	7,012	836	69	82	814	290	374	696	153	148	106	19	16	543	107	966	138	186	469	709	75	216	9	49	3,448	2,707	699	37	63
5. Diseases of Digestive System ...	1,185	247	21	47	153	26	78	117	25	16	83	33	30	33	9	36	8	13	13	76	42	79	10	23	619	446	77	3	7
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	26	2	—	2	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	14	7	—	—

7. Diseases of the Urinary System ...	334	119	7	20	32	3	12	7	—	—	28	29	6	—	—	10	8	6	—	11	22	14	1	6	204	77	40	—	6
8. Diseases of Reproductive System:—																													
(*a*) Organs of Generation	115	23	7	3	3	1	1	13	—	—	5	9	6	9	1	11	—	6	5	3	2	7	1	2	75	31	6	—	—
(*b*) Parturition ...	2,309	233	89	117	269	110	68	22	4	6	95	71	48	9	1	473	28	87	107	195	61	216	—	8	1,859	289	143	8	2
9. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion ...	25	11	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	22	2	—	—	—
10. Diseases of Integumentary System ...	8,091	677	434	97	1,133	525	53	680	41	7	70	37	23	725	67	1,824	68	141	377	76	289	747	1	6	6,041	1,286	742	12	3
VII.																													
1. Accident or negligence	1,604	196	45	112	193	48	57	102	10	9	103	89	62	50	8	138	5	33	31	83	114	116	8	5	1,138	396	48	2	7
2. Homicide ...	135	36	13	7	8	4	—	3	1	—	11	11	14	2	—	12	—	3	1	3	1	5	—	1	117	15	1	—	1
3. Suicide ...	146	24	4	11	13	4	4	23	—	2	9	5	6	7	3	10	1	2	1	7	4	6	3	—	78	60	5	—	—
4. Execution ...	31	12	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	3	—	—	—
VIII.																													
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	8,113	635	98	265	1,777	305	658	636	188	82	233	95	172	347	100	599	155	71	317	520	452	408	6	36	3,179	4,197	647	35	13
Miasmatic Diseases.																													
Smallpox ...	35	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	23	7	1	—	—
Chickenpox ...	21	5	—	1	2	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	12	7	1	—	1
Measles ...	194	18	3	5	5	—	7	104	1	8	4	—	—	18	11	—	1	—	—	4	2	3	—	—	35	139	19	—	1
Whooping cough ...	40	7	4	9	2	—	1	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	26	7	5	—	—
Mumps ...	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever	12,720	1,129	344	361	785	543	153	1,447	151	152	348	84	1,299	1,556	208	1,428	346	208	1,113	288	267	510	5	10	7,687	3,671	1,268	37	42
Enteric fever ...	5,477	939	346	557	284	296	91	13	—	—	407	594	265	—	1	190	20	140	63	799	392	80	19	22	4,981	250	184	3	18
Influenza ...	116	19	1	6	18	10	32	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	11	4	3	1	—	45	67	1	1	1
Diarrhœal Diseases.																													
Cholera ...	139	15	31	3	10	1	—	73	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	17	115	4	—	—
Diarrhœa ...	15,773	1,702	313	900	2,306	435	763	379	78	50	1,734	1,406	265	461	106	944	107	55	362	1,413	978	1,016	11	60	11,043	4,003	601	24	31
Dysentery ...	5,778	607	80	247	1,091	193	624	381	64	27	212	241	91	252	49	124	22	36	63	741	309	324	15	24	1,843	3,537	309	19	31
Malarial Diseases.																													
Remittent fever ...	1,585	200	34	14	16	15	9	1,030	18	12	43	3	17	23	50	28	1	4	24	17	4	23	1	8	206	1,256	99	10	5
Ague ...	114	—	2	11	8	5	1	13	—	—	2	19	2	1	8	1	—	1	—	36	3	1	1	1	59	48	5	—	—
Malarial cachexia ...	1,087	41	13	95	243	150	26	69	6	7	34	8	4	27	11	46	9	15	57	38	31	157	1	4	152	876	51	1	2
Zoogenous Diseases.																													
Hydrophobia ...	29	3	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	25	3	1	—	—
Glanders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.																													
Syphilis ...	73	16	1	5	10	—	6	5	—	—	5	—	1	1	1	3	—	2	—	7	2	8	—	—	40	32	1	—	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	12	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	6	2	—	—
Septic Diseases.																													
Phagedæna ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	122	10	—	—	4	—	—	98	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	7	109	4	—	—
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	100	30	5	1	9	1	—	7	—	—	7	1	2	—	4	10	3	—	3	9	2	6	—	1	46	39	12	—	2
Puerperal fever ...	349	54	16	5	16	3	8	134	26	17	8	5	6	11	17	1	3	2	6	5	4	2	—	7	71	231	33	3	4

Table XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N. Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Parasitic Diseases.																													
Thrush	903	36	52	11	189	36	38	15	1	3	7	—	—	35	—	194	8	47	15	8	45	163	—	1	785	61	53	1	2
Worms (animal) ...	2,495	485	165	263	315	137	23	17	—	—	319	73	1	1	—	199	12	68	52	8	160	197	—	10	2,159	141	179	3	3
Dochmius duodenalis ...	301	61	2	43	68	--	9	—	—	—	10	9	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	13	23	59	1	—	38	252	10	—	—
Dietetic Diseases																													
Starvation, want of breast milk	189	12	12	—	65	4	8	1	—	—	3	1	1	30	—	3	4	1	2	26	9	7	—	1	46	131	8	1	2
Scurvy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
Do. delirium tremens	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.																													
Rheumatism ...	577	82	23	43	85	7	9	12	2	1	102	20	25	4	2	60	2	10	26	7	30	25	—	—	486	63	26	1	1
Rickets	47	4	—	—	2	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	21	—	—	17	28	1	1	—
Cancer	219	44	6	18	12	7	6	37	3	—	25	8	2	9	7	4	2	5	—	8	5	11	3	2	118	81	12	2	1
Tabes mesenterica ...	90	6	—	26	2	1	50	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	74	2	—	—
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	46	7	—	6	7	1	2	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	5	3	3	—	3	24	19	—	—	—
Phthisis	3,297	793	85	291	255	86	60	241	2	2	443	207	54	33	16	200	10	37	25	106	154	197	7	44	2,344	616	246	22	18
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula ...	256	24	5	14	15	14	1	3	—	2	7	8	7	1	1	86	6	12	20	7	3	20	—	—	217	21	16	—	2
Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	2,791	532	194	379	178	53	38	88	5	—	403	321	65	2	3	135	—	70	38	133	65	89	—	4	2,256	351	177	2	1
Diabetes mellitus ...	118	34	4	11	3	—	1	29	2	1	14	2	—	3	3	1	5	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	60	45	12	—	—
Leprosy	101	58	3	3	2	—	2	5	—	—	5	7	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	4	65	21	8	1	1
Elephantiasis ...	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Parangi	78	4	—	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	9	9	6	6	2	25	—	1	5	2	2	—	—	—	62	9	4	—	3
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases ...	22	19	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	3	5	1	2
Developmental Diseases.																													
Premature birth ...	747	87	6	15	62	12	26	43	2	3	28	1	—	—	7	3	—	1	7	407	17	20	—	15	549	152	28	2	1
Atelectasis ...	8	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	—
Cyanosis ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—
Spina bifida	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Imperforate anus ...	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other congenital defects ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Old age	2,248	580	82	163	264	48	108	119	7	1	265	219	35	1	11	22	12	17	6	65	97	126	—	24	1,417	631	142	21	13

Nervous System.																														
Inflammation of brain or its membranes	63	46	1	—	3	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	6	30	19	5	—	2
Softening of brain	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—
Apoplexy	146	52	1	7	9	3	5	5	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	40	—	1	4	2	2	1	11	46	52	31	2	3
Paralysis	423	148	35	62	24	6	9	8	2	—	50	6	10	1	—	2	—	5	—	7	7	11	—	4	296	82	37	3	1
Epilepsy	115	14	2	11	19	3	6	10	—	—	6	7	2	1	—	8	1	4	2	4	3	12	—	—	60	51	4	—	—
Convulsions	126	12	6	3	8	—	3	65	4	5	—	—	—	7	5	1	1	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	19	103	4	—	—
Infantile convulsions	9,855	1,209	191	1,099	372	71	141	1,008	82	41	1,460	1,214	325	120	98	463	127	175	146	868	379	266	4	55	7,136	1,998	599	43	20
Laryngismus Stridulus	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Collapse	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Tetanus	592	364	3	18	41	6	7	71	2	1	13	1	4	6	8	10	7	6	5	8	4	7	—	15	234	225	110	3	5
Mania	57	11	5	2	5	1	2	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	6	—	1	3	1	4	9	—	—	48	4	4	1	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord	18	6	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	10	4	3	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	191	73	8	29	18	3	4	1	—	—	18	15	6	2	1	2	—	1	2	1	4	3	—	2	168	11	9	—	1
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.																													
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye	9	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	5	—	—	—
Otitis and other diseases of ear	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose	15	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	12	2	1	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.																													
Pericarditis	9	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	—
Valve disease of heart	11	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	1	—
Hypertrophy of heart	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, syncope	30	24	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	6	8	11	1	1	—
Aneurism	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Phlebitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Varicose veins	238	50	20	14	10	3	6	3	2	—	43	10	1	12	1	12	1	6	26	6	5	7	—	1	188	33	15	—	1
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System	297	111	5	19	39	13	5	11	1	—	42	7	—	2	1	7	2	6	—	9	11	6	10	7	142	100	28	3	7
Diseases of Respiratory System.																													
Laryngitis	26	7	—	—	3	1	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	9	14	—	—	—
Croup	11	1	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—
Bronchitis	664	246	7	17	94	12	34	90	6	2	28	2	1	39	9	15	2	2	5	31	7	15	1	15	211	331	85	10	11
Asthma	208	29	6	9	14	10	7	29	4	2	24	10	10	7	—	6	1	7	1	9	13	10	1	3	123	77	3	—	1
Pneumonia	2,939	527	52	52	372	107	158	554	63	131	44	6	5	315	83	79	63	30	31	185	45	37	7	26	559	1,945	340	24	38
Pleurisy	31	5	1	—	1	1	4	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	1	3	22	4	—	1
Other & undefined Diseases of Respiratory System	3,133	21	3	4	328	159	168	12	80	12	7	1	—	182	14	865	72	145	431	476	10	143	—	1	2,542	308	267	3	12
Diseases of Digestive System.																													
Stomatitis	18	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	3	4	—	—
Dentition	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Quinsy	8	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	—
Sore throat	30	2	—	—	1	—	—	11	6	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	24	1	—	—
Dyspepsia	70	3	—	—	4	—	4	45	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	3	66	1	—	—

Table XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths Amongst all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Digestive System—contd.																													
Hæmatemesis ...	46	3	—	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	23	—	—	44	1	1	—	—
Melæna	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach ...	95	18	1	4	13	5	—	—	—	—	6	5	6	—	—	11	2	—	6	8	6	4	—	—	72	11	11	1	—
Enteritis	37	29	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	18	9	2	—	—
Ulceration of intestines ...	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestines	72	21	—	2	15	—	10	5	2	—	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	1	2	—	2	23	33	9	—	5
Stricture or strangulation of intestines ...	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
Intussusception of intestine	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hernia	22	9	1	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	4	—	—
Fistula	11	2	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	1	—	—
Peritonitis ...	90	25	—	3	28	4	8	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	6	3	3	3	2	36	46	3	—	—
Ascites	109	19	6	9	14	2	10	—	1	1	12	3	1	—	—	2	1	4	—	9	2	13	—	2	61	44	2	—	—
Gall stones ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver ...	56	32	1	—	3	2	2	—	—	1	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	5	29	20	—	—	1
Other diseases of liver ...	198	26	6	13	18	3	9	45	4	1	19	6	1	6	5	2	1	2	—	6	18	7	4	2	79	104	7	1	1
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	308	37	4	11	40	7	32	5	10	7	23	13	14	22	1	11	—	4	3	36	5	23	1	—	212	67	27	1	—
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.																													
Diseases of the lymphatic system... ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of spleen ...	25	1	—	2	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	14	7	—	—
Diseases of Urinary System.																													
Nephritis ...	51	38	—	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	30	15	3	—	2
Bright's disease ...	102	41	1	8	17	1	7	7	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	3	4	1	5	31	36	25	—	4
Uræmia	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	—	—
Suppression of urine ...	29	5	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	22	4	3	—	—
Diseases of bladder ...	11	6	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System	130	22	4	6	10	2	1	—	—	—	19	24	3	—	—	6	—	1	—	5	19	8	—	—	111	15	4	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Generation.																													
Ovarian diseases ...	10	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	3	—	—	—
Diseases of uterus & vagina	20	3	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	15	3	—	—	—
Disorders of menstruation	28	8	4	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	24	4	—	—	—
Pelvic abscess ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Perineal abscess ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ...	54	5	1	1	1	1	—	8	—	—	1	3	2	8	1	8	—	3	5	1	1	4	—	—	29	19	6	—	—

Diseases of Parturition.																													
Abortion, miscarriage ...	26	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	13	11	1	—	—
Puerperal convulsions ..	1,179	103	32	58	45	60	15	7	1	4	55	39	31	6	1	333	9	50	81	125	33	91	—	1	1043	60	72	2	1
Placenta prævia, flooding...	14	7	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	2	2	—
Phlegmasia dolens ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Accidents of Childbirth ...	1,089	119	56	57	218	45	52	12	3	2	38	32	16	3	—	139	19	34	24	70	27	123	—	6	794	216	68	4	1
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.																													
Caries, necrosis ...	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—
Other & undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.																													
Carbuncle ...	32	12	—	—	2	1	—	6	—	—	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	17	11	3	—	—
Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	12	6	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	6	—	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore ...	81	21	6	7	6	1	10	—	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	10	3	5	—	—	38	39	4	—	—
Eczema	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—
Other & undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	7,957	635	428	90	1,120	523	42	672	40	6	63	32	23	723	66	1820	68	141	377	64	284	740	—	5	5981	1222	735	11	3
Accident or Negligence.																													
Fractures, contusions ...	585	84	22	69	85	20	11	18	4	1	49	40	7	5	—	42	1	6	7	29	35	50	4	—	454	109	14	1	3
Gunshot wounds ...	67	8	—	1	7	5	2	—	—	—	2	3	5	3	—	13	—	2	3	2	3	8	—	—	59	8	—	—	—
Cut, stab ...	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
Burn, scald ...	134	17	2	6	33	8	29	3	—	—	10	4	1	1	—	5	—	1	1	9	2	2	—	1	79	51	3	—	—
Poison ...	45	2	1	1	7	2	2	4	—	—	2	13	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	1	29	14	—	—	—
Drowning ...	385	65	11	27	39	8	9	55	1	1	31	13	9	13	3	25	2	10	9	19	9	26	1	2	231	133	15	—	3
Suffocation ...	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	5	6	—	—	—
Snake-bite ...	209	9	7	3	7	2	1	18	4	5	4	6	23	24	3	39	1	12	7	13	8	13	—	1	142	53	12	—	1
Otherwise ...	161	6	2	5	13	3	3	2	1	2	4	9	16	3	2	10	1	2	4	9	57	7	1	—	135	20	4	1	—
Homicide.																													
Murder, manslaughter ...	135	36	13	7	8	4	—	3	1	—	11	11	14	2	—	12	—	3	1	3	1	5	—	1	117	15	1	—	1
Suicide.																													
Gunshot wounds ...	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	6	3	—	—	—
Cut, stab ...	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	3	2	1	—	—
Poison ...	15	3	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	—
Drowning ...	16	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	1	—	—
Hanging ...	86	16	3	7	8	4	2	13	—	1	3	5	4	3	1	4	1	2	—	3	2	4	—	—	47	36	3	—	—
Otherwise ...	11	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—
Execution.																													
Hanging	31	12	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	3	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.																													
General dropsy ...	2,791	122	11	109	486	90	123	228	75	18	101	10	31	313	38	417	72	40	201	93	64	149	1	4	1326	1157	295	6	2
Debility ...	4,899	469	66	122	1219	212	515	390	112	64	106	82	139	15	39	160	64	25	115	397	349	219	4	31	1630	2879	319	28	8
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	21	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	4	2	—	—	15	6	—	—	—
Abscess ...	13	18	10	9	25	1	1	3	1	—	19	—	—	4	1	8	—	2	—	18	11	4	—	—	101	31	2	1	—
Tumour ...	15	5	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	5	1	—	1
Hæmorrhage ...	30	6	—	1	6	—	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	11	15	2	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	222	10	9	24	39	1	15	12	—	—	3	—	2	11	1	10	18	3	—	7	23	34	—	—	88	104	28	—	2

XXV.—Number of Births and Deaths on Estates* in the Western, Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces registered in each of the Years 1893–1902.

Year.	District.	Births.								Deaths.							
		Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1893	Kandy	2323	14	—	30	2273	3	3	—	3070	5	—	21	3038	4	2	—
	Matale	340	1	—	3	333	1	1	1	485	1	—	4	480	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1596	14	2	14	1563	3	—	—	1872	2	—	13	1852	5	—	—
	Badulla	869	3	2	7	851	3	3	—	909	—	—	2	904	1	1	1
1894	Kandy	2405	—	—	34	2354	15	2	—	2627	2	—	15	2602	8	—	—
	Matale	401	—	—	3	395	2	1	—	469	—	—	2	465	1	1	—
	Nuwara Eliya	2076	11	4	10	2051	—	—	—	1980	1	1	7	1970	1	—	—
	Badulla	853	3	3	3	844	—	—	—	846	—	—	5	838	2	1	—
	Ratnapura	188	—	—	6	181	1	—	—	192	1	—	3	188	—	—	—
	Kegalla	324	1	2	10	310	1	—	—	862	—	4	27	830	1	—	—
	Kalutara	34	—	1	3	30	—	—	—	162	—	—	8	154	—	—	—
1895	Kandy	2360	11	—	34	2279	34	2	—	2709	8	2	31	2654	13	1	—
	Matale	354	—	—	4	349	1	—	—	483	—	1	13	469	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya	2099	15	—	12	2071	—	1	—	1968	3	—	15	1949	1	—	—
	Badulla	816	2	2	1	810	1	—	—	763	1	1	6	753	1	—	1
	Ratnapura	187	—	1	6	180	—	—	—	169	—	—	3	166	—	—	—
	Kegalla	473	—	2	38	429	4	—	—	914	—	—	34	877	3	—	—
	Kalutara	57	—	—	2	55	—	—	—	252	—	—	2	249	1	—	—
	Colombo†	69	—	1	4	64	—	—	—	163	—	—	1	162	—	—	—
1896	Kandy	2445	18	3	35	2361	23	5	—	2710	4	2	37	2653	10	4	—
	Matale	361	1	1	1	358	—	—	—	359	—	—	1	358	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1889	7	3	20	1859	—	—	—	1806	5	—	7	1792	2	—	—
	Badulla	769	6	2	5	754	2	—	—	722	—	1	14	706	—	1	—
	Ratnapura	211	2	—	7	202	—	—	—	221	—	—	2	219	—	—	—
	Kegalla	637	1	3	35	598	—	—	—	1028	1	2	42	979	2	—	2
	Kalutara	62	—	1	3	58	—	—	—	279	—	—	3	275	1	—	—
	Colombo†	59	1	—	5	53	—	—	—	272	—	—	5	267	—	—	—
1897	Kandy	3295	14	5	72	3168	31	1	4	3007	4	1	50	2929	20	2	1
	Matale	572	—	—	11	561	—	—	—	433	—	—	7	426	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1955	10	4	35	1903	3	—	—	1543	6	3	26	1502	5	1	—
	Badulla	1087	2	5	16	1057	7	—	—	982	2	—	12	967	1	—	—
	Ratnapura	359	2	1	8	348	—	—	—	456	—	—	14	441	1	—	—
	Kegalla	795	2	2	57	731	2	1	—	1016	—	1	41	971	3	—	—
	Kalutara	142	—	—	11	131	—	—	—	318	—	—	6	312	—	—	—
	Colombo†	120	—	1	9	107	—	3	—	297	—	—	16	280	—	1	—
1898	Kandy	3101	12	7	72	2955	45	5	5	3908	4	3	42	3831	17	4	7
	Matale	489	1	1	8	477	—	2	—	653	2	—	5	644	1	1	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1982	11	1	52	1900	18	—	—	2320	5	—	41	2263	9	1	1
	Badulla	992	3	2	6	978	2	1	—	1045	1	—	7	1036	1	—	—
	Ratnapura	328	1	2	14	304	5	2	—	773	—	1	27	742	3	—	—
	Kegalla	1056	1	1	60	983	11	—	—	1567	1	1	46	1513	6	—	—
	Kalutara	170	—	1	9	158	1	—	1	473	—	—	10	462	1	—	—
	Colombo†	109	—	—	15	93	1	—	—	309	—	—	8	301	—	—	—
1899	Kandy	3083	18	8	85	2916	42	3	11	3743	3	3	71	3624	32	1	9
	Matale	426	—	1	10	410	5	—	—	833	—	1	12	816	4	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1674	10	7	50	1595	10	1	1	1663	1	1	22	1627	12	—	—
	Badulla	1072	5	3	12	1050	1	1	—	927	—	—	9	917	1	—	—
	Ratnapura	322	—	2	17	297	4	—	2	403	1	—	4	396	1	—	1
	Kegalla	860	2	—	54	788	15	—	1	1552	—	1	43	1479	26	—	3
	Kalutara	200	—	—	6	193	1	—	—	489	—	—	7	482	—	—	—
	Colombo†	110	—	1	12	93	3	—	1	368	1	—	3	362	2	—	—
1900	Kandy	3249	16	6	57	3121	41	5	3	4590	6	—	66	4488	27	1	2
	Matale	541	—	2	10	526	1	2	—	928	1	3	10	912	2	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1629	2	1	34	1582	9	1	—	1520	1	—	21	1483	14	1	—
	Badulla	1144	1	3	15	1121	3	1	—	1061	1	1	13	1042	4	—	—
	Ratnapura	433	2	1	23	403	4	—	—	474	—	2	7	463	2	—	—
	Kegalla	1015	—	—	69	927	19	—	—	1427	1	3	38	1364	19	—	2
	Kalutara	239	—	—	22	214	3	—	—	645	—	—	14	631	—	—	—
	Colombo†	155	—	—	8	144	1	—	2	314	—	—	3	309	1	1	—
1901	Kandy	3114	13	9	61	3005	21	4	1	5915	11	3	66	5793	35	1	6
	Matale	519	3	1	9	503	2	—	1	1102	—	—	12	1084	5	1	—
	Nuwara Eliya	1685	1	8	41	1625	8	2	—	1650	2	1	20	1623	4	—	—
	Badulla	1152	2	6	20	1114	6	4	—	1412	2	2	13	1386	8	—	1
	Ratnapura	394	—	1	22	362	9	—	—	758	—	—	16	740	2	—	—
	Kegalla	919	1	1	51	843	17	3	3	1668	4	3	36	1598	25	—	2
	Kalutara	272	—	—	20	250	1	—	1	848	—	—	12	835	1	—	—
	Colombo†	120	—	—	16	102	1	—	1	454	—	—	7	446	—	—	1
1902	Kandy	3653	16	4	84	3492	50	5	2	4226	4	4	59	4126	31	—	2
	Matale	559	2	3	12	533	5	4	—	917	—	—	8	899	7	3	—
	Nuwara Eliya	2159	14	8	54	2060	17	4	2	2111	2	5	28	2067	8	—	1
	Badulla	1172	2	7	20	1134	4	5	—	1212	2	1	13	1193	3	—	—
	Ratnapura	377	4	1	14	354	4	—	—	573	1	—	10	560	2	—	—
	Kegalla	953	—	2	63	876	10	2	—	1287	3	—	27	1234	19	2	2
	Kalutara	338	—	—	18	317	3	—	—	598	—	—	6	591	1	—	—
	Colombo†	152	1	—	12	132	2	1	4	334	—	—	6	325	2	—	1

* "Estate" means any land having ten or more acres in cultivation, and situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation only in the districts under tea, cacao, and coffee cultivation.

† The Avisawella division of the Colombo District.

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths on Estates* registered in the Western, Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces during 1902.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DISTRICT.							
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.
ALL CAUSES	4,226	917	2,111	1,212	573	1,287	334	598
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	1,918	477	999	569	331	697	234	314
II. Parasitic Diseases	65	—	14	9	21	43	5	16
III. Dietetic Diseases	17	3	5	5	4	5	3	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases	89	37	88	31	13	58	10	38
V. Developmental Diseases	165	43	96	32	22	61	6	16
VI. Local Diseases	715	172	365	257	87	196	35	81
VII. Violence	68	9	36	18	8	21	5	5
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes	1,189	176	508	291	87	206	36	128
I.								
1. Miasmatic Diseases	178	89	103	101	21	61	54	52
2. Diarrhœal do.	1,579	266	849	425	285	496	170	210
3. Malarial do.	136	120	34	34	23	131	10	51
4. Zoogenous do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Venereal do.	6	1	7	3	—	5	—	1
6. Septic do.	19	1	6	6	2	4	—	—
II.								
Parasitic Diseases	65	—	14	9	21	43	5	16
III.								
Dietetic Diseases	17	3	5	5	4	5	3	—
IV.								
Constitutional Diseases	89	37	88	31	13	58	10	38
V.								
Developmental Diseases	165	43	96	32	22	61	6	16
VI.								
1. Diseases of Nervous System	221	46	101	42	28	72	13	26
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense	3	—	2	—	1	2	—	—
3. Do. Circulatory System	25	7	5	3	2	4	1	5
4. Do. Respiratory System	313	92	168	170	33	54	8	30
5. Do. Digestive System	74	6	42	20	5	23	5	9
6. Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Do. Urinary System	13	1	5	1	8	3	—	2
8. Do. Reproductive System :—								
(*a*) Organs of Generation ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
(*b*) Parturition	49	20	35	14	3	35	6	8
9. Do. Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Do. Integumentary System	16	—	7	7	7	2	2	—
VII.								
1. Accident or negligence	60	7	32	15	8	17	4	4
2. Homicide	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
3. Suicide	6	1	4	2	—	3	1	1
4. Execution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.								
Ill-defined and not specified causes	1,189	176	508	291	87	206	36	128
Miasmatic Diseases.								
Chickenpox	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—
Measles	5	—	7	2	2	1	—	1
Whooping cough	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mumps	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever	148	79	68	83	16	56	54	48
Enteric fever	6	1	5	4	1	2	—	1
Influenza	18	9	17	10	1	2	—	2
Diarrhœal Diseases.								
Cholera	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	718	140	358	233	75	280	119	61
Dysentery	851	126	491	191	210	216	51	149
Malarial Diseases.								
Remittent fever	10	8	9	8	1	15	1	3
Ague	6	1	1	13	—	1	—	1
Malarial cachexia	120	111	24	13	22	115	9	47
Venereal Diseases.								
Syphilis	4	—	6	2	—	4	—	1
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Septic Diseases.								
Erysipelas	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Pyæmia, septicæmia	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal fever	11	1	6	4	2	2	—	—

* "Estate" means any land having ten or more acres in cultivation, and situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation only in districts under tea, coffee, and cacao cultivation.

† The Avisawella Division of the Colombo District.

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths on Estates during 1902—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DISTRICT.							
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.
Parasitic Diseases.								
Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Worms (animal)	20	—	7	7	4	2	5	—
Dochmius duodenalis	45	—	7	2	17	39	—	16
Dietetic Diseases.								
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	17	3	5	5	4	5	3	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. delirium tremens ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.								
Rheumatism	9	3	3	2	—	3	2	1
Rickets	2	—	—	—	2	13	—	—
Cancer	1	3	3	1	—	1	1	1
Tabes mesenterica	1	1	39	—	—	—	—	21
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	1	—	1	5	—	1	—	2
Phthisis	28	12	22	12	7	30	5	9
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	44	17	15	7	4	9	1	4
Diabetes mellitus	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Leprosy	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Elephantiasis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Parangi	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Developmental Diseases.								
Premature birth	30	4	7	5	3	7	2	5
Imperforate anus	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Old age	135	39	88	27	19	54	4	11
Diseases of Nervous System.								
Inflammation of brain or its membranes ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Apoplexy	4	2	5	2	—	1	—	2
Paralysis	8	4	5	3	—	2	2	—
Epilepsy	12	—	2	3	—	8	1	3
Convulsions	6	—	3	1	1	3	—	—
Infantile convulsions	172	38	80	28	24	57	9	19
Collapse	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	15	2	3	4	2	1	1	2
Mania	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.								
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye ...	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Otitis and other diseases of ear	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.								
Pericarditis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, syncope ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Aneurism	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Varicose veins	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System	22	7	3	1	1	4	—	4
Diseases of Respiratory System.								
Laryngitis	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Croup	2	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	66	11	30	26	2	8	—	3
Asthma	6	4	4	1	4	1	—	1
Pneumonia	231	74	127	135	26	31	8	26
Pleurisy	—	1	2	3	—	9	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System ...	6	1	2	1	1	4	—	—
Diseases of Digestive System.								
Stomatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sore throat	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dyspepsia	4	—	3	1	1	1	1	—
Hæmatemesis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	11	—	9	2	1	1	—	2
Stricture or strangulation of intestine ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	19	—	6	3	—	2	—	2
Ascites	8	1	7	4	—	8	2	2

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths on Estates during 1902—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DISTRICT.							
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver	13	2	7	4	3	5	1	1
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System ...	10	2	9	3	—	2	1	—
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.								
Diseases of the lymphatic system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of spleen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Urinary System.								
Nephritis	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bright's disease	7	—	4	1	2	2	—	1
Suppression of urine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calculas (stone)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System ...	1	1	—	—	6	1	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Generation.								
Ovarian diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of uterus and vagina	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disorders of menstruation	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pelvic abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Parturition.								
Abortion, miscarriage	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal mania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal convulsions	5	—	2	—	1	4	2	—
Placenta prævia, flooding ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmasia dolens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Accidents of Childbirth ...	41	19	32	14	1	30	4	7
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.								
Caries, necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.								
Carbuncle	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmon, cellulitis	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lupus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore	5	—	6	5	3	—	—	—
Eczema	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	5	—	—	—	3	2	2	—
Accident or Negligence.								
Fractures, contusions	22	2	5	7	5	3	—	—
Gun-shot wounds	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cut, stab	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burn, scald	15	1	18	1	—	1	2	—
Poison	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Drowning	17	2	6	6	2	6	1	2
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Snake-bite	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Otherwise	1	1	3	1	—	1	—	—
Homicide.								
Murder, manslaughter	2	1	—	1		1	—	—
Suicide.								
Gun-shot wounds	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cut, stab	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poision	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanging	5	1	2	1	—	2	1	1
Otherwise	—	—	2	—		—	—	—
Execution.								
Hanging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.								
General dropsy	260	61	93	40	18	51	9	29
Debility	895	113	404	244	61	139	25	92
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Abscess	8	1	1	3	1	2	—	—
Tumour	2	1	—	—	—		—	—
Hæmorrhage	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	19	—	8	3	6	13	2	6

XXVII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Ward and among each Race in the Colombo Municipality in the Year 1902.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colombo Municipality.	Ward.										Nationality.						
		Fort.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES.	5364	33	128	237	549	908	546	1280	810	514	359	73	313	2384	1360	936	145	153
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	1672	11	22	52	157	276	133	534	227	164	96	33	91	701	503	240	46	58
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	137	—	1	3	16	12	14	52	25	9	5	1	6	63	43	21	2	1
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	1	—	2	1	6	2	1	—	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	627	2	13	23	59	118	44	143	121	45	59	6	41	311	131	106	16	16
V. Developmental Diseases ...	328	—	4	14	23	84	27	56	57	38	25	—	26	163	55	65	13	6
VI. Local Diseases	2100	11	78	127	246	349	274	378	339	167	131	22	127	916	504	422	47	62
VII. Violence	95	9	3	—	1	14	4	41	10	8	5	8	3	46	24	10	—	4
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes	393	—	7	18	47	54	50	67	30	82	38	1	18	178	98	71	21	6
I.																		
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	327	6	8	3	15	101	17	45	27	74	31	12	24	152	62	40	22	15
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	1044	3	2	35	78	143	71	447	135	74	56	19	54	420	366	133	18	34
3. Malarial do. ...	196	2	10	12	49	14	37	13	46	9	4	2	7	80	51	47	5	4
4 Zoogenous do. ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	16	—	—	—	1	4	—	7	2	1	1	—	—	13	2	1	—	—
6. Septic do. ...	88	—	2	2	14	13	8	22	17	6	4	—	6	35	22	19	1	5
II.																		
Parasitic Diseases	137	—	1	3	16	12	14	52	25	9	5	1	6	63	43	21	2	1
III.																		
Dietetic Diseases	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	1	—	2	1	6	2	1	—	—
IV.																		
Constitutional Diseases ...	627	2	13	23	59	118	44	143	121	45	59	6	41	311	131	106	16	16
V.																		
Developmental Diseases ...	328	—	4	14	23	84	27	56	57	38	25	—	26	163	55	65	13	6
VI.																		
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	904	1	28	56	123	187	123	55	167	89	75	4	60	411	199	195	20	15
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	111	4	8	3	8	15	9	24	22	9	9	6	9	38	32	18	3	5
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	710	3	33	42	79	103	109	163	106	52	20	4	33	291	191	143	14	34
5. Do. Digestive System ...	172	1	7	12	15	25	11	56	28	7	10	5	15	91	35	19	3	4
6. Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Do. Urinary System ...	84	2	2	12	13	7	12	29	4	1	2	1	4	29	22	26	—	2
8. Do. Reproductive System—																		
(*a*) Organs of Generation	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	3	1	—	6	2	1	—	—
(*b*) Parturition ...	48	—	—	2	5	8	8	5	7	4	9	—	2	22	7	11	5	1
9. Organs of Locomotion ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
10. Integumentary System ...	53	—	—	—	3	4	2	32	5	4	3	1	4	21	15	9	2	1
VII.																		
1. Accident or negligence ...	74	9	3	—	1	11	4	31	6	7	2	6	2	32	21	10	—	3
2. Homicide	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	1	10	1	—	—	1
3. Suicide	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	4	2	—	—	—
4. Execution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.																		
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	393	—	7	18	47	54	50	67	30	82	38	1	18	178	98	71	21	6
Miasmatic Diseases.																		
Smallpox	27	—	4	1	1	9	4	—	1	2	5	—	3	16	7	1	—	—
Chickenpox	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
Measles	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Whooping cough	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	185	1	1	—	6	71	5	1	13	68	19	1	7	81	36	34	20	6
Enteric fever	91	5	1	1	5	16	5	39	9	4	6	10	14	44	10	4	1	8
Influenza	15	—	1	—	3	3	2	5	—	—	1	1	—	5	8	—	1	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.																		
Cholera	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	671	1	1	16	15	88	32	333	96	55	34	9	40	286	242	62	14	18
Dysentery	371	—	1	19	63	55	39	114	39	19	22	10	14	134	122	71	4	16
Malarial Diseases.																		
Remittent fever	166	1	10	11	42	12	31	8	39	8	4	1	5	74	43	35	5	3
Malarial cachexia	30	1	—	1	7	2	6	5	7	1	—	1	2	6	8	12	—	1
Zoogenous Diseases.																		
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.																		
Syphilis	14	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	2	1	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—

XXVII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Ward, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colombo Municipality.	Ward.										Nationality.						
		Fort.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Septic Diseases.																		
Erysipelas	10	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	5	—	1	—	1	5	3	1	—	—
Pyæmia, septicæmia	28	—	—	1	4	4	2	13	3	—	1	—	—	13	7	7	—	1
Puerperal fever	50	—	1	1	9	8	6	8	9	6	2	—	5	17	12	11	1	4
Parasitic Diseases.																		
Thrush	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Worms (animal)	75	—	—	3	15	12	12	2	18	8	5	—	6	42	10	14	2	1
Dochmius duodenalis ...	61	—	1	—	1	—	2	50	6	1	—	1	—	20	33	7	—	—
Dietetic Diseases.																		
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	1	5	2	1	—	—
Scurvy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intep. { Chronic alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intep. { Delirium tremens ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.																		
Rheumatism	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	—
Rickets	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Cancer	26	1	—	1	2	1	2	12	3	2	2	3	1	13	4	4	—	1
Tabes mesenterica	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus)	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—
Phthisis ...	481	1	13	20	45	87	38	112	85	36	44	3	32	237	108	76	14	11
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	50	—	—	—	2	18	1	9	8	3	9	—	2	26	9	12	—	1
Diabetes mellitus	15	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	8	5	2	—	—
Leprosy	11	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	2	2	—	—	2	4	—	3	1	1
Elephantiasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases	19	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	12	2	1	—	3	8	—	5	1	2
Developmental Diseases.																		
Premature birth	56	—	—	1	—	14	—	18	18	3	2	—	10	29	7	10	—	—
Atelectasis	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—
Other congenital defects ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Old age	265	—	4	13	23	64	27	37	39	35	23	—	15	130	46	55	13	6
Diseases of Nervous System.																		
Inflammation of brain or its membranes	46	—	1	1	2	4	4	16	9	7	2	1	4	25	9	5	—	2
Softening of brain	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	—	1	—	—
Apoplexy	49	1	2	1	5	11	2	6	9	7	5	1	10	21	12	3	1	1
Paralysis ...	47	—	—	3	3	6	3	4	16	10	2	—	2	21	8	13	2	1
Epilepsy	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	4	2	2	—	—
Infantile convulsions ...	422	—	11	16	32	82	40	8	127	60	46	1	32	215	73	78	16	7
Laryngismus stridulus ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	302	—	13	34	80	79	72	16	3	3	2	—	10	106	91	90	1	4
Mania	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System ...	12	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	5	—	1	6	4	1	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.																		
Pericarditis	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Valve disease of heart ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, syncope ...	21	1	1	1	3	3	3	—	3	2	4	2	6	5	6	1	1	—
Aneurism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Phlebitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Varicose veins.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ...	79	3	6	2	5	11	6	19	16	7	4	4	2	27	24	15	2	5
Diseases of Respiratory System.																		
Laryngitis	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	212	—	7	18	28	41	60	8	25	17	8	1	10	94	39	58	5	5
Asthma	13	—	—	2	1	—	3	1	2	4	—	—	2	7	2	1	—	1
Pneumonia	462	3	25	21	50	62	44	146	73	28	10	3	19	178	144	83	9	26
Pleurisy	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System	13	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	4	2	—	—	1	9	2	—	—	1
Diseases of Digestive System.																		
Stomatitis	11	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	1	—	1	—	1	5	2	3	—	—
Quinsy	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Sore Throat	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach	12	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	6	1	1	—	—	6	1	4	1	—

XXVII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Ward, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colombo Municipality.	Ward.									Nationality.						
		Fort.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Digestive System—contd.																		
Enteritis	29	—	2	5	4	2	3	2	8	—	3	1	6	16	4	2	—	—
Ulceration of intestines ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	14	—	—	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	—	1	6	1	4	—	2
Stricture or strangulation of intestine	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Hernia	8	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—
Peritionitis	25	—	2	—	1	2	1	14	3	1	1	2	1	15	7	—	—	—
Ascites	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Gallstones	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	31	—	2	1	1	6	2	16	2	1	—	—	4	16	9	—	1	1
Other diseases of liver ...	19	—	—	1	1	3	—	10	1	1	2	1	1	10	4	2	—	1
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	7	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	2	1	—
Diseases of Urinary System.																		
Nephritis	22	—	—	1	—	2	3	11	2	1	2	—	1	9	8	2	—	2
Bright's disease	41	2	2	7	12	5	8	3	2	—	—	1	3	8	8	21	—	—
Uræmia	7	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	—
Suppression of urine... ...	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Calculus (stone)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Generation.																		
Ovarian diseases	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	—
Diseases of uterus and vagina ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Disorders of menstruation ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Perineal abscess	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Parturition.																		
Abortion, miscarriage ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal convulsions ...	21	—	—	2	1	3	2	1	5	3	4	—	—	8	4	7	1	1
Placenta prævia, flooding ...	7	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	—
Other and undefined Accidents of Childbirth	19	—	—	—	3	4	4	1	1	1	5	—	2	10	3	2	2	—
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.																		
Caries necrosis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Ograns of Locomotion ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.																		
Carbuncle	7	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	3	2	1	—	—
Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	3	—	—
Eczema	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System ...	21	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	4	4	1	—	3	7	4	5	1	1
Accident or Negligence.																		
Fractures, contusions ...	33	4	2	—	—	3	1	19	2	2	—	3	—	15	9	5	—	1
Gunshot wounds	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Cut, stab	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Burn, scald	10	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—
Drowning	21	4	1	—	—	5	2	—	3	5	1	1	2	6	5	5	—	2
Suffocation	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Otherwise	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Homicide.																		
Murder, manslaughter ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	1	10	1	—	—	1
Suicide.																		
Gun-shot wounds	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanging	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.																		
General dropsy	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	6	1	—	—	7	1	4	2	1
Debility	360	—	7	18	46	53	50	63	19	72	32	1	18	157	94	67	19	4
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Abscess	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
Tumour	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1

Table XXVIII.—Number of Violent Deaths registered in Ceylon in the Years 1901, 1902, and the Average for 1892–1901.

	Average for 1892–1901.	1901.	1902.
ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.			
Vehicles and Horses.			
(*a*) On railways :—			
Run over on the line	12·2	19	21
Otherwise	·8	1	2
(*b*) Vehicles other than railways :—			
Tramcar	·4	—	1
Steam roller	·1	1	—
Cart or carriage	15·6	17	24
Coach	—	—	1
Fall from horse	·5	1	—
Machinery	1·2	1	5
Weapons and Implements.			
Gun-shot wounds, cut, stab	71·0	86	73
Falls and Blows.			
Fall from height	27·4	36	25
Fall from tree	389·9	416	372
Fall of heavy substance on	64·9	72	69
Injury at cricket	·1	—	1
Falls	9·3	—	14
Falls into pits	7·1	1	4
Burns, Scalds, and Explosions.			
Burns and scalds	103·7	102	134
Explosions	2·8	1	5
At quarry (blasting)	2·9	3	1
Weather Agencies.			
Lightning	12·0	17	13
Sunstroke	6·0	2	2
Asphyxia :—			
Drowning	315·5	367	385
Suffocation	6·4	8	12
Foreign body in air passage	1·8	—	—
Poisons.			
Snake-bite	186·8	184	209
Other poisons	38·1	48	45
An overdose of arrack	·1	1	—
Other and ill-defined Causes.			
Injury at birth	72·3	76	69
Injury by Alligator	10·3	12	9
Do. Bear	·7	2	1
Do. Bees	·2	—	—
Do. Black ants	·1	—	—
Do. Boar	2·2	3	5
Do. Brahmin lizard	1·0	—	1
Do. Buffalo	5·3	7	5
Do. Bull	5·7	6	6
Do. Cat	·1	—	—
Do. Cheetah	2·5	3	5
Do. Cow	·7	1	—
Do. Deer	—	—	1
Do. Dog	·9	—	1
Do. Donkey	·1	—	—
Do. Elephant	4·2	9	5
Do. Elk	·1	—	—
Do. Fish	·4	—	
Do. Hornet	4·5	—	4
Do. Horse	·9	2	2
Do. Rat	1·9	2	5
Do. Sheep	—	—	—
Do. Tarantula	·1	—	—
Do. Wasp	2·9	5	—
Injury or fracture (how caused, or what kind, not stated)	107·4	96	67
Homicide.			
Murder, manslaughter	112·9	135	135
Suicide.			
Gun-shot wounds, cut, stab...	11·2	23	18
Poison	12·2	8	15
Drowning	14·9	24	16
Hanging	68·3	77	86
Otherwise	9·9	14	11
Execution.			
Hanging	21·8	35	31

XXIX.—Statement of Revenue derived from Stamps under Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895.

Province.	Yearly average 1897–1901.						1902.					
	Declarations, &c.			Registration of Buildings for Solemnization of Marriages.	Applications for Copies, &c.	Total.	Declarations, &c.			Registration of Buildings for Solemnization of Marriages.	Applications for Copies, &c.	Total.
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.				Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.			
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
CEYLON ...	2,737 33	593 4	3,968 92	31 89	2,066 2	9,397 20	1,270 0	422 50	4,480 0	9 0	2,583 0	8,764 50
Registrar-General's Office ...	130 29	—	644 29	31 89	481 32	1,287 79	270 0	—	1,100 0	9 0	661 25	2,040 25
Western	660 7	296 68	1,422 29	—	332 84	2,711 88	148 75	65 75	830 0	—	472 50	1,517 0
Central	325 44	74 6	518 51	—	129 84	1,047 85	119 25	136 25	540 0	—	148 25	943 75
Northern	131 49	15 37	441 3	—	208 85	796 74	77 0	7 50	530 0	—	204 75	819 25
Southern	911 31	25 49	675 43	—	578 77	2,191 0	405 0	59 25	1,120 0	—	666 75	2,251 0
Eastern	23 49	0 69	74 29	—	48 16	146 63	8 25	—	20 0	—	71 25	99 50
North-Western	197 22	13 57	64 86	—	106 94	382 59	95 0	4 25	160 0	—	125 0	384 25
North-Central	48 34	15 87	2 29	—	13 30	79 80	27 75	13 0	—	—	22 75	63 50
Uva	48 6	72 64	49 71	—	16 10	186 51	24 75	77 50	50 0	—	26 75	179 0
Sabaragamuwa	261 62	78 67	76 22	—	149 90	566 41	94 25	59 0	130 0	—	183 75	467 0

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

REPORT OF THE ACTING CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR 1902.

CHAPTER I.

AREAS AND BOUNDARIES.

1. **Forest Areas and Settlements.**—According to the returns furnished by the Government Agents and Assistant Conservators, tabulated in Form 1 in Appendix, the total extent of finally proclaimed reserved forests in the Island at the close of 1902 was 439,632 acres, or 686·92 square miles, of which 161,756 acres were added during the year; of the "proposed reserves," 814,266 acres, or 1,272·29 square miles, 160,401 acres having been excluded during the year in consequence of being proclaimed "reserved;" and of "other forests," 6,854,613 acres, or 10,710·33 square miles, of which 35,820 acres were excluded, having been released and handed over to the care of Government Agents.

2. *Western Province.*—There are four reserved forests in this Province, in extent 4,879 acres, or 7·61 square miles. No additions were made to the reserved area during the year, but a list of five proposed reserves, aggregating 56,058 acres, or 87·58 square miles, is given by the Assistant Conservator, who does not, however, give any information as to what steps have been taken with regard to them, or when they are likely to be proclaimed. He estimates the other "Crown forest" in the Province to amount to 14,000 acres, or 21·87 square miles.

Correspondence passed between the Acting Conservator of Forests and the Assistant Conservator on the desirability of cancelling the reservation of the Ihakadabarawa forest, 1,751 acres in extent, on the grounds of its limited area, irregularity of outline, the existence of numerous holdings and rights within its boundaries, scarcity of valuable timber in it, increasing difficulty of protection, &c. No decision was, however, arrived at, or any recommendation made to Government.

Central Province.—The Government Agent reports the existence of reserved forests to the extent of 990 acres. It is also stated that 8,203 acres are proposed to be reserved. "Other forests" are estimated to be 170,182 acres, or 266 square miles, in extent.

Southern Province.—No reference whatever is made by the Government Agent in his report to the reserved forests in his Province, though, according to the returns furnished for the report of 1901, there were 43 such forests in the Matara and Tangalla Districts, aggregating 131,055 acres. He states, however, that it is proposed to reserve a large area, 130,311 acres according to his report, and 166,400 acres according to Form 1 attached to his report, "of which fully 25 to 30 per cent. is chena," but gives no other information. The extent of the "other Crown forests" is given as 128,000 acres.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The Assistant Conservator states that no additions were made to the reserved forests in this Province during the year. In Form No. 1 attached to his report three reserves are entered, which have apparently never appeared in any previous return. Two of these forests seem to have been proclaimed so long ago as 1848, and the third was "proclaimed a second time in 1902."

The Assistant Conservator states that 22,349 acres are proposed to be reserved in the Ratnapura District and 42,906 acres in the Kegalla District, but no further information is given. The extent of "other forests" is estimated at 17,000 acres.

Land is being taken up for reservation in this Province under the Waste Lands Ordinance. Land described as "Ratnapura Town," and 108 acres in extent, was proclaimed a reserved forest in August, 1893. Two of the "forests" in this Province are 7 acres and 4 acres in extent respectively.

Northern Province.—The Assistant Conservator stated in his report for 1901 that the reserved forests in his Circle at the end of the year were three in number, and were 68,507 acres in extent; also that it was proposed to reserve four forests of the total extent of 19,550 acres. In his report for 1902 he gives the total extent of the finally proclaimed reserves on the 1st January, 1902, as 75,297, without any explanation of the discrepancy of 6,790 acres. He also states that six forests, 61,540 acres in extent, were finally proclaimed last year. According to this officer's latest return, there are over 136,837 acres of reserved forests in the Northern Circle and 1,478,139 acres of "other forests."

Proposals were sent in for the reservation of three forests, 47,150 acres in extent.

The Assistant Conservator states that the right of certain villagers to graze cattle in the beds of Veravil tank and Talaivillu tank, in the Mandaklaar reserve, was allowed under section 22 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1885 and gazetted in May.

South-Eastern Circle.—The Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, who is in charge of this Circle, gives the Yala game sanctuary, 96,000 acres in extent, as the only reserved forest in the Circle. He estimates the "other forests," all in Magam pattu, to be 931,150 acres, or 1,604·93 square miles in all, and describes it to be a "a vast stretch of scrub jungle, with a sprinkling of forest here and there, far between."

The charge of the forests of that portion of this Circle which belonged to the Province of Uva was temporarily given back to the Government Agent, Badulla, during the year, until such time as the services of an Assistant Conservator were available to take over the working of the Circle.

Eastern Circle.—In this Circle no forests have yet been proclaimed as reserves, though more work has been done there in the systematic exploration and demarcation of forests than in any other Circle. The total extent of the Crown forests is estimated by the Assistant Conservator to be 1,638,869 acres, or 2,560 square miles.

North-Western Circle.—The Kalugalla forest in the Kurunegala District, 6,679 acres, which was reported in 1901 as a reserved forest, and as having been finally proclaimed on the 29th September, 1893, is now included by the Assistant Conservator in the list of "proposed reserves," apparently because the final proclamation has, as a matter of fact, not been made. The reservation of the Kankaniyamulla forest, 3,130 acres, which was taken up in 1901, has not yet been completed. Steps were taken during the year to proclaim a large tract of country, 75,000 acres, in the northern part of the Puttalam District as a game sanctuary.

A list of eight forests, aggregating 77,845 acres, is given by the Assistant Conservator as having been recommended by his predecessors for reservation, and he adds four other forests of the total extent of 7,533 acres as suitable.

The total area of the reserves in this Circle are now given as 52,966 acres, of the proposed reserves as 147,943 acres, and of "other forests" as 152,270 acres.

North-Eastern Circle.—The Kantalai forest in the Trincomalee District, 98,861 acres, or 154·47 square miles, in extent, was finally proclaimed during the year, and is the only reserved forest in the Circle. Work in connection with the reservation of two other large forests, 122,720 acres and 187,600 acres respectively, was commenced, but the Settlement Officer, Mr. A. M. Walker, Assistant Conservator, was transferred to the Northern Circle, and the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, was appointed in his place, and ordered to re-commence the settlement *de novo*.

The Assistant Conservator reports four other large forests, aggregating 646,087 acres, to be ready for settlement, but no steps have yet been taken.

Hill Reserves.—The figures given by the Assistant Conservator for 1901 are at variance with those given for 1902. According to the former there were only three finally proclaimed reserves, 1,632 acres in extent, in that Circle. It now appears that there are four or five forests, aggregating 8,580 acres, the largest of which is the Kandapola Sita Eliya forest of 7,256 acres.

An extent of 1,355 acres is reported to have been added to the reserved area during the year at Galboda. This "reserved forest" is no doubt the land purchased by Government for Railway fuel plantations.

Action was taken during the year to reserve the Pedrutalagala forest, 1,600 acres in extent, and the Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara-Eliya, was appointed Settlement Officer.

The Assistant Conservator gives a list of eight other forests, 44,088 acres in extent, which he proposes should be reserved, and states that tracings with schedules of boundaries for 38,000 acres have been sent in. He estimates the area of "other forests" to be 20,000 acres.

3. **Boundaries.**—The demarcation work done by the Department up to 1901 and during the year 1902 is shown in Form 2 annexed to this report.

4. Since this work was taken in hand, two or three years ago, the large sum of Rs. 113,227·86 has been spent on it. The forests in which the work was done are scattered all over the Island. Some were demarcated by 10-ft. lines, others by 6-ft. lines, and others by trenches. The greatest expenditure has been in the North-Western Circle, viz., Rs. 28,993·40, and the least in the Western Province, viz., Rs. 2,871·03. In only two Circles has any real attempt been made to cut up forests into compartments, generally 1 square mile in extent. In the Eastern Circle 61,974 chains of compartment lines have been opened at a cost of Rs. 7,778·45 and Rs. 1,671 spent in re-clearing and widening lines, and in the South-Eastern Circle 3,685·38 chains have been opened at a cost of Rs. 2,615·10.

5. There are now many hundreds of miles of boundary lines, the larger portion cut through wild uninhabited country and demarcating forests, which are not likely to be taken up for systematic working for many years to come. If these lines are not attended to, they will in a few years become overgrown and obliterated. The cost of re-clearing will be very heavy and ever increasing, and is likely to become in time an intolerable burden on the Department.

6. *Western Province.*—No money was spent on demarcation during the year.

The Assistant Conservator reports that the boundary lines of the Kananpella reserve and Ingiriya reserve "have become completely overgrown with bamboo," also that the broad line of about 12 ft. cut round the Labugama reservoir catchment area cannot now be followed.

Southern Province.—Not a cent was spent on demarcation work in this Province during the year.

Central Province.—No demarcation was undertaken in this Province. The Government Agent states that in some forests "the boundaries have become untraceable."

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The work of demarcating forests in the Kelani Valley reserve, begun in 1900, was continued during the earlier part of the year, but was not completed owing to failure on the part of the contractor, Mr. A. T. Meynert, a surveyor. This man, after giving the Assistant Conservator great trouble by attempts to get payment for "scamped" work, finally bolted from the Island. Owing to the precautions and care taken by Mr. Lewis, Government lost nothing, and the man's cash security of Rs. 200 was forfeited. The work done during the year was the re-clearing of 133·34 chains of lines and the erection of 48 cairns and pillars, for which Rs. 100 was paid. The cost of verification surveys made by the Assistant Conservator was Rs. 51·15.

The Assistant Conservator estimates that up to date some 15,000 acres have been re-demarcated by the clearing and widening of the original lines made by the Survey Department.

The rectification of the southern boundary of the Walankanda reserve has not been carried out owing to claims to enclosed holdings not yet having been adjusted.

Northern Circle.—The sum of Rs. 3,201·82 was spent in demarcation work in ten forests scattered about the Circle. About 2,473 chains of 6-ft. lines and 976 chains of 10-ft. lines were cleared. Some 1,848 chains of 6-ft. lines were widened to 10-ft. and 2,674 chains of lines were re-cleared.

South-Eastern Circle.—The Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, who is in charge of this Circle, reports that Rs. 1,461·75 was spent in re-clearing and widening the boundaries of two forests, which had become "so overgrown with jungle as to have practically disappeared," and Rs. 302·77 in re-opening compartment lines in the Lunugamvihare forest. He also reports that the demarcation of the Yala game sanctuary is now almost complete, 863·38 chains having been opened during the year at a cost of Rs. 850·56.

Eastern Circle.—Demarcation was confined in this Circle during the year to the cutting out of one-square-mile compartments in the great Koralai forest, a work which has systematically been carried on since 1896. During the last seven years 148 square miles have been demarcated and enumerated, and large quantities of first class timber sold.

During the year 2,000 chains of compartment boundaries were newly opened at a cost of Rs. 208·79, 1,999 chains of rectification lines cut for Rs. 278·54, 1,200 chains of line were finished departmentally at the cost of a defaulting contractor, and 565 chains of 6-ft. lines were widened and cleared of all small trees.

Mr. Moss is one of the Assistant Conservators who have given detailed information in their reports as to the cost per mile of demarcation work carried out. His contract rate for 6-ft. lines was Rs. 11·50 per mile. When, on the failure of the contractor, the work was carried on departmentally, the cost rose to Rs. 12·84 per mile. The widening, &c., of 6-ft. lines cost Rs. 22·95 per mile.

The Assistant Conservator reports that "the old lines are beginning to get overgrown in places."

North-Western Circle.—Demarcation work was carried on in eleven forests in this Circle during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,884·31. In all 6,131 chains, or 76·63 miles, of boundary lines were cleared, widened, or re-opened, and thirty-eight pillars erected during the year. The work was taken up in all parts of the Circle, but most was done in the Puttalam range.

North-Eastern Circle.—The sum of Rs. 1,929·85 was spent during the year in clearing 757 chains of external boundaries and 6,478½ chains of compartment lines. The cost of supervision amounted to Rs. 238. Much of the work consisted in excising villages and claims in proposed reserves in the Tamankaduwa district. The cost of cutting out the one-square-mile compartments in the Kantalai reserve was Rs. 13·50 per mile for 6-ft. lines; Rs. 24·65 per mile for 10-ft. lines; Rs. 13 per mile for widening 6-ft. lines into 10-ft. lines, which latter rate probably did not include the cutting down of small trees. A firewood block was demarcated by the cutting of 440 chains of 3-ft. lines at a total cost of Rs. 27·50.

Hill Reserves.—Demarcation work was carried out during the year in five forests, and 1,193 chains of boundary cut and 139 pillars erected at a cost of Rs. 1,907·86, which is about two-thirds of what was spent on such work during the two previous years.

The average cost of opening lines in the hill forests is heavy, being Rs. 37·80 per mile, which is more than three times the rate paid in the Eastern Circle. The cost of erecting pillars was Rs. 3 each.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS AND WORKING PLANS.

7. **Surveys:** *Western Province.*—No forest surveys for reservation, &c., were made, but the Assistant Conservator made surveys of two small blocks for firewood supply to Sarana estate and the Moragalla mine at a cost of Rs. 41·25.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The only surveys made in this Province were by Mr. F. Lewis, Assistant Conservator, "for the purpose of setting apart fixed areas for fuel supply to estates" at a total cost of Rs. 152·71. The following were the surveys made :—

	A.	R.	P.
At Kahaowita	16	3	35
At Dehiowita	20	0	0
At Digalla	17	1	19
At Pambegama	14	0	15
At Udabage	75	0	0

The Assistant Conservator also surveyed the Edangoda rubber plantation, 17 acres 1 rood 33 perches, at a cost of Rs. 13·41.

Eastern Circle.—A prismatic compass survey was made by Mr. D. E. Tiathonis, Forest Ranger, of thirty teak plantations at Rugam, Tumpalancholai, Devilanai, and Puluganavi, at a cost of Rs. 275·71. The total extent of the plantations was found to be 767 acres and 2 perches, which was 57 acres and 2 perches in excess of the estimated extent. Chain surveys of 2,000 chains of compartment lines and 1,257·7 chains of rectification lines were made at the cost of Rs. 24·39 and Rs. 50·10 respectively.

North-Western Circle.—The Forest Ranger, Kurunegala, was engaged during the year in surveying the boundaries of the Mi-oya forest, but was not able to complete the work owing to his having to attend to other and urgent work.

8. **Enumeration Surveys:** *Western Province.*—A detailed enumeration survey of a small forest called Kudametidola, a few miles to the north of the Labugama reservoir, and 82 acres and 28 perches in extent, was made by Mr. F. Lewis, Assistant Conservator, at a cost of Rs. 84·50, or

Re. 1·03 per acre. The results of the survey will be found tabulated in the appendix. The jak trees in the Pohonoruwa plantation at Mirigama were enumerated during the year at a trifling cost.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The enumeration of the dun trees in the leased area at Morahela, commenced in 1901, was continued during the year by Mr. H. S. Dias, Forest Ranger, but the excessively wet weather, which practically continued for six months, prevented its completion. The number of trees enumerated numbered 4,000, however, and the work cost only Rs. 68·87. The following is the classification of the trees found and measured up to date :—

Class I.	878
Class II.	590
Class III.	797
Class IV.	851
Class V.	884

North-Central Province.—Captain A. M. Walker, who was appointed to stamp for sale all the saleable timber in the beds of ancient tanks in this Province which it is proposed to restore, reported himself to the Government Agent on the 10th October, and was instructed to commence work in the Maha Illupalama tank. He reported a month later that there was no timber worth taking out of that tank bed, and was instructed to make a similar inspection of the bed of the Galkulama tank, which work he had in hand at the end of the year.

Northern Circle.—The Assistant Conservator was employed during the year in stamping for sale all the exploitable trees standing within the contour line of the great tank about to be made at Iranaimadu.

Eastern Circle.—A complete enumeration survey of fifty one-square-mile compartments in the Koralai forest was made during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,079·12, or Rs. 41·58 per mile. These compartments gave better results than those enumerated last year. An average of 2,567 trees per square mile were found, against 1,719 trees per square mile in 1901, and the average number of matured trees marked for sale was 214 per square mile, against 95 trees in the previous year.

North-Western Circle.—The Assistant Conservator reports that six enumeration surveys were made in his Circle, over 537 acres, at a total cost of Rs. 489·79, with the following results :—

	Trees.	Small Timber.	Warichchies.
Kurunegala Range	1,137	—	—
Chilaw Range	11,605	6,899	6,565
Puttalam Range	—	14,380	16,148

North-Eastern Circle.—Complete enumeration surveys were made of nine one-square-mile compartments in the Kantalai forest at a total cost of Rs. 592, or Rs. 65·77 per square mile, which is a high rate, more than half as much again as the cost of similar work in the Eastern Circle. This is, however, to be accounted for by the great difficulty of getting, and the cost of, labour in the Circle.

The following statement gives the results of this enumeration :—

Description of Trees enumerated.	Number and Class of Trees enumerated.					
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Total.
Ebony	555	1,822	2,876	4,541	3,161	12,955
Satinwood	117	377	851	1,315	594	3,254
Halmilla	2	326	1,205	2,168	1,904	5,605
Milla	866	1,870	1,685	1,286	700	6,407
Palai	1,224	2,298	2,687	3,677	2,412	12,298
Ranai	291	1,265	2,031	2,919	2,252	8,758
Kalothi	53	196	88	49	16	402
Kumbuk	247	410	101	59	55	872
Illuppai	151	467	212	90	78	998
Other species	1,344	654	213	38	53	2,302
Total ...	4,850	9,685	11,949	16,142	11,225	53,851

Hill Reserves.—The Assistant Conservator states that complete enumeration surveys were made of the standing trees in three blocks, 94 acres in extent, in the Kandapola forest. He reports that the exact number of 24,000 trees were enumerated, but gives no information as to their description or classification.

9. **Sample Plots**: *Western Province.*—The Assistant Conservator reports that the annual measurements of the hora sample plots at Mirigama could not be made at the time when they were usually taken, owing to "long-continued torrential rains."

Northern Circle.—No new sample plots were made during the year. The results of the annual measurements of the trees in the existing plots are given in the appendix.

Eastern Circle.—The four sample plots in the Koralai forest were measured, and the results are given in the appendix. The Assistant Conservator reports that a few of the trees have died.

North-Western Circle.—A new sample plot, 2 acres in extent, was selected in the Kankaniya-mulla forest, in which 184 del, 10 milla, 4 dawata, and 2 godapara were measured and marked.

There are now seventeen sample plots in this Circle. The measurements for the year of the trees marked in them are given in the appendix.

North-Eastern Circle.—The three sample plots at Ratmalai were measured, and the results are shown in the appendix. The Assistant Conservator reports that the trees standing in the plots in which the undergrowth has been cleared away showed the greatest increase in girth.

Hill Reserves.—No new sample plots were made, but the existing ones were measured, and the results are shown in the appendix.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

10. **Superior Staff.**—The following statement shows the appointments held by the different officers of the Department during the year :—

Conservator of Forests ...	...	Mr. Alfred Clark acted from 1st January to 15th June, and Mr. H. F. C. Fyers for the rest of the year.
Assistant Conservator of Forests, Western Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa	...	Mr. F. Lewis throughout the year.
Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle		Mr. H. P. C. Armitage throughout the year.
Do.	North-Eastern Circle	Mr. A. M. Walker from 1st January to 15th June, when he took up duties as Office Assistant to the Conservator of Forests till the end of the year. Mr. G. D. Templer assumed charge of the Circle on 16th June.
Do.	Eastern Circle ...	Mr. E. L. Boyd Moss throughout the year.
Do.	South-Eastern Circle	The Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, was in charge throughout the year.
Do.	North-Western Circle	Mr. H. R. Spence throughout the year.
Do.	Hill Reserves ...	Mr. H. F. C. Fyers throughout the year from the 16th June, in addition to his duties as Acting Conservator of Forests.

11. Mr. D. T. Barry, who had been in training in Europe for the Forest Department for the past two and a half years, arrived in the Island towards the close of the year, and was sent on the 20th November to Nuwara Eliya to act as Office Assistant to the Assistant Conservator, Hill Reserves, but was transferred to the Head Office, Colombo, on the 15th December.

12. Capt. A. M. Walker, a pensioned officer of the Department, was appointed on the 10th October Superintendent of Enumeration Surveys in the North-Central Province, and continued in office till the end of the year.

13. The following Assistant Conservators received during the year increases of salary specified below from the dates mentioned :—

	From	To	From
Mr. Alfred Clark ...	Rs. 6,250 ...	Rs. 6,500 ...	March 1, 1902
„ H. F. C. Fyers ...	„ 5,250 ...	„ 5,500 ...	do.
„ H. R. Spence ...	„ 4,750 ...	„ 4,875 ...	Sept. 1, 1902
„ E. L. Boyd Moss ...	„ 4,625 ...	„ 4,750 ...	March 1, 1902
„ F. Lewis	„ 4,375 ...	„ 4,500 ...	Sept. 1, 1902
„ H. P. C. Armitage ...	„ 4,125 ...	„ 4,250 ...	March 1, 1902
„ G. T. Gillam ...	„ 2,200 ...	„ 2,300 ...	Jan. 1, 1902

14. **Executive Staff.** *Western Province.*—Mr. H. O. Jonklaas and Mr. E. C. Fernando served as Forest Rangers at Kalutara and Matugama respectively throughout the year. Mr. H. W. Wickremasekera acted as Forest Ranger at Hanwella from 1st January to 12th February, when he was transferred to Dambulla, his place being taken by Mr. J. F. Cooray, who held the appointment till the end of the year, except for a brief period when he was given special duty at Mirigama in connection with the supply of fuel to the Railway.

Central Province.—The Government Agent states : "Under the Government Agent are two Forest Rangers, and there is one under each of the Assistant Government Agents. Forest watchers, an increase in the number of whom has been sanctioned this year, are employed under the Rangers." He adds: "A large part of the work, especially in the Nuwara Eliya District, consists of reporting on applications for chenas and for the purchase of land." None of these officers, who appear to be headmen rather than forest officers, are under the control of the Conservator of Forests.

Southern Province.—Mr. A. Erskine, Forest Ranger, left for England on twelve months' leave early in the year.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Mr. E. Dassanayaka and Mr. H. S. Dias acted as Forest Rangers at Kegalla and Gahawattahina respectively throughout the year.

Northern Circle.—Mr. A. M. Eddirmannasingam and Mr. M. Paul were Rangers of the Jaffna and Mannar ranges respectively throughout the year. Mr. S. Perera was in charge of the Mullaittivu range till the 19th February, when he was transferred to the Hill Reserves, and was succeeded by Mr. W. R. de Silva.

South-Eastern Circle.—Mr. C. A. Bartlott acted as Forest Ranger throughout the year under the orders of the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota.

Eastern Circle.—The Assistant Conservator writes very appreciatively of the services of Mr. C. B. Outschoorn, Forester, who appears to have supervised the greater part of the forest work of the Circle. The work of the Third Ranger, Mr. D. E. Tiathonis, was chiefly the completion of a prismatic compass survey of the numerous teak plantations in the Circle.

North-Western Circle.—Of the Forester and two Rangers of this Circle, two, Mr. S. O. Felsinger, Forester at Puttalam, and Mr. A. B. Fontyn, Ranger at Kurunegala, served throughout the year. Mr. J. F. Cooray acted as Ranger at Dambulla up to 31st January, and was succeeded by Mr. H. W. Wickremasekera.

North-Eastern Circle.—Mr. J. Eddirmannasingam and Mr. G. Jayawardena, Forest Rangers, served throughout the year. Mr. F. A. de S. Jayatilleka, Ranger, was transferred on account of ill-health to Nawalapitiya in the latter part of November, and was succeeded by Mr. E. W. Ferdinands.

Hill Reserves.—The only change in the executive staff was the transfer of Mr. W. R. de Silva, Forest Ranger, Agrapatana, to the Northern Circle. He was succeeded by Mr. S. Perera.

15. **Clerical Staff:** *Head Office.*—Mr. J. C. de S. Goonesekera was promoted as Clerk in the Irrigation Department, and was succeeded by Mr. S. Kanagaratnam on 10th November.

Southern Province.—Mr. G. L. Dissanaike, Clerk and Depôt-keeper, was transferred to the Hill Reserves, and his place was taken by Mr. W. H. L. Amerasekera.

16. **Protective Staff:** *Western Province.*—Five Forest Guards were employed at Mitrigala, Molkawa, Badureliya, Pasdun korale west, and Alutgama respectively. The Guard at the last-named place acted as Depôt-keeper also. A river watcher, of whose services the Assistant Conservator writes highly, was employed at Demodara checking station.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Two Forest Guards were stationed at Ratnapura and one at Kegalla. Two river watchers, paid from the Felling Vote, were employed at Kudagama in checking the transport of timber on the Kelani-ganga.

North-Western Circle.—The Assistant Conservator reports that the pay of the six Forest Guards allowed to his Circle, viz., one at Rs. 15 and five at Rs. 12·50 per month, is quite insufficient to obtain the services of trustworthy men.

17. **Temporarily employed Staff.**—Special returns were obtained for the Administration Report of 1901 of officers employed, in addition to the permanent staff, in supervising forest work, and it was found that the large amount of Rs. 17,990·24 had been spent that year in paying their wages.

18. **Chena Cultivation:** *Central Province.*—The Government Agent states that 897 applications for chenas were reported on by his forest officers during the year.

Northern Circle.—The Assistant Conservator writes: "There was no illicit chena cultivation in the Circle during the year."

Eastern Circle.—Licenses were issued to 286 Sinhalese and Veddahs for the cultivation of 286½ acres. Rent to the amount of Rs. 1,506·25 was collected and credited. The Assistant Conservator makes no reference to illicit chena cultivation, which is a very common offence in this Province.

North-Eastern Circle.—No licenses were issued, and only one case of illicit cultivation was reported, which, however, could not be prosecuted, as no reliable evidence was obtainable.

19. **Forest Fires:** *Eastern Circle.*—The Assistant Conservator reports that the usual grass fires swept over the "talavais" or plains in his Circle during the dry weather, and that a certain amount of damage was done to the teak plantations. The attempts made to protect these small scattered plantations proved quite useless, as the fires passed over the fire lines which had been opened, and set alight the grass and dead leaves inside, thus scorching the young trees. These fires are caused by cattle boys and people searching for deer horns, honey, wild yams, &c., and it is extremely difficult to catch them in the act.

North-Eastern Circle.—The forest fires in this Circle are stated by the Assistant Conservator to have been "disastrous" in their effects, but he gives no estimate of the amount of damage done. He expresses the opinion that "unless very stringent measures are taken to prevent this utter destruction of valuable forests, these forests will be exterminated," but such a fate may happily be regarded as rather remote.

Hill Reserves.—Grass fires occurred at Galboda and other parts of the Circle, and a certain amount of damage was done to plantations and clumps of forest. The efforts made to discover how the fires originated met with no success.

20. **Breaches of Forest Law:** *Western Province.*—The Assistant Conservator reports that there has been a marked increase in the commission of forest offences, chiefly in illicit timber felling, and gives the following figures for the past three years to prove his assertion :—

	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Value of confiscated timber ...	1,417 82	1,665 46	1,742 80
Sums recovered as fines for forest offences ...	284 62	1,108 67	669 11

He adds that 172 forest offence cases were disposed during the year in the Kaiutara Police Court and five cases in the Panadure Court, resulting in the conviction of 224 persons in 158 cases.

The Assistant Conservator does not express any opinion as to the reason for this bad state of things.

The checking station at Demodara for the regulation of timber transit on the Kelani-ganga is reported to have served its purpose well, but no figures are given by the Assistant Conservator as to the quantity of timber checked or other work done. Another station is about to be established at Hanwella, which, it is hoped, will prove equally successful.

Central Province.—The Government Agent reports: "Thefts of firewood still continue to some extent from forests, such as Udawattakele, close to Kandy. The appointment of the extra watchers should do something to diminish this." He adds: "Rules under the Forest Ordinance are under consideration, which should make conviction (in the forest offence cases) more certain."

Southern Province.—The report of the Government Agent discloses a serious state of things as regards forest offences. He states: "There have been many more prosecutions last year under breaches of forest rules compared to 1901. Chena cases still stand out very prominently. They amount to the large number of 2,257." Some cases of illicit digging of plumbago on a large scale on Crown land were brought to light by the Forest Department. The accused paid heavy compensation, and the lands where the mineral was dug are expected to realize high prices.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The Assistant Conservator gives particulars of five important land cases tried during the year under the Waste Lands Ordinance, in which the Forest Department was called upon to establish the proof of the claims of the Crown, with very satisfactory results.

In the Kitulpe case, which was based on a spurious royal grant, and in the Ellegedara and Badabelgoda cases judgments were given in favour of the Crown, but the first two are in appeal.

The important Yainna case was also settled in favour of Government. It involved a question of rights to forests within areas claimed as covered by sannas grants. The Assistant Conservator reports: "It will be remembered that in the historical Dehigama case the District Judge of Kandy based his main point of finding on the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Yainna case, and in order to shake that judgment an effort was made to carry the Yainna case to the Privy Council. This could only be effected by proving that the value consideration was above Rs. 5,000, which, on affidavit, I swore it was not. An appeal was taken on this, and the case was sent back to the District

Judge of Ratnapura to investigate the evidence on the point, and upon me again devolved the duty of establishing my affidavit. The District Judge of Ratnapura again found in my favour, and his finding was appealed against, and the matter was brought before the Collective Court of the Supreme Court for final argument, with the pre-eminently satisfactory result that the judgment of the lower court was affirmed, thus ending a much-fought-over question, and opening a precedent in cases of so-called sannas grants."

The Kalalella case was settled out of court, and the Assistant Conservator was instructed to demarcate the Crown share of the land.

In all these cases the zeal and ability shown by Mr. F. Lewis, Assistant Conservator, is deserving of commendation.

Northern Circle.—Only one case of removal of timber without a permit was detected and prosecuted, but it was dismissed.

South-Eastern Circle.—The Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, reports : "There have not been any thefts of valuable timber, the local requirements of the people being only a few sticks and posts, which are easily procurable from private lands." There were two prosecutions for trespass on the game sanctuary and for removal of timber without a permit, and compensation was accepted in another case of trespass and for capturing a wild buffalo.

Eastern Circle.—Only one forest offence case was instituted by the Forest Department. It was tried in the Kalmunai Police Court, and the three accused were fined Rs. 10 each for illicit felling and removal of timber.

North-Western Circle.—Six cases were instituted in the Kurunegala Police Court, and convictions secured in three. The other three were postponed, and were pending at the end of the year. Forty cases were dealt with under section 71 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1885, and compensation amounting to Rs. 122·50 was recovered and credited to Government.

North-Eastern Circle.—No forest offence cases were referred by the Assistant Conservator to the court, but eight cases were inquired into by him and were compounded. Eight cases, instituted by headmen, of unauthorized felling and chenas were tried in the Trincomalee Police Court, but only three convictions were obtained.

Hill Reserves.—Three cases were instituted, and the accused in two were convicted. Twenty five cases of petty thefts of firewood, &c., were inquired into, and compounded by the Assistant Conservator.

21. **Natural Reproduction.**—The following statement embodies reports of the Assistant Conservators on the seed and seedling crops of the principal forest trees in their Circles during the year :—

Seeding of Forest Trees and Seedling Crops during 1902.

Species.	Western Province.	Central Province.	Southern Province.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Northern Circle.	North-Eastern Circle.	Eastern Circle.	North-Western Circle.	South-Eastern Circle.	Hill Reserves.
Kina (hill) ... Calophyllum Walkerii ...	?			F B	?		?	F F		G M
Na ... Mesua ferrea ...	F F			G M	?		F B	G G		—
Hora ... Dipterocarpus zeylanicus...	M F			F F	?		?	G F		G G
Dun (hill) ... Doona zeylanica and Gardneri ...	?			B B	?		?	?		G G
Dun (low-country) ... Doona trapezifolia ...	F M			?	?		?	B ?		?
Mendora (swamp) ... Vatica Roxburghiana ...	?			?	?		?	B ?		?
Tumpalai ... Vatica obscura ...	?			?	?		?	?		?
Hal ... Vateria acuminata ...	F B			?	?		?	B ?		G G
Halmilla ... Berrya Ammonilla ...	B B			F B	G G		F F	G G		?
Lunumidella ... Melia dubia ...	F F			F B	?		—	G G		?
Margosa ... Azadirachta indica ...	?	No return.	No return.	?	G G	No return.	—	G F	No return.	?
Satinwood ... Chloroxylon Swietenia ...	?			F M	G G		G G	F M		?
Mora ... Nephelium Longana ...	?			?	?		B B	G G		?
Nedun ... Pericopsis Mooniana ...	F F			F B	?		—	B ?		—
Kumbuk ... Terminalia glabra ...	?			G F	G G		G G	G F		?
Mi ... Bassia longifolia ...	M B			F M	?		—	G B		?
Palu ... Mimusops hexandra ...	?			B ?	F F		B B	G M		?
Ebony ... Diospyros Ebenum ...	?			B B	G F		F B	G G		?
Milla ... Vitex altissima ...	M B			F B	F B		G F	G F		?
Ranai ... Alseodaphne semecarpifolia	?			?	B B		B B	F G		?
Naval ... Eugenia jambolana ...	?			?	G G		G B	B ?		?
Mihiriya ... Palaquium grande ...	G B			G G	?		—	F F		G M
Mihiriya (hill) Gordonia zeylanica ...	?			?	?		—	?		?
Liyan ... Homalium zeylanicum ...	?			?	?		—	?		F F
Sapu (hill) ... Michelia nilagirica ...	?			?	?		—	B ?		F F
Madol ... Garcinia echinocarpa ...	?			M B	?		—	B ?		F G
Pehimbiya ... Filicium decipiens ...	M B			M B	?		—	G G		G G
Kirikon ... Walsura piscidia ...	?			?	?		B F	G F		?
Kokatiya ... Garcinia terpnophylla ...	M ?			G ?	?		—	B ?		?

N.B.—G stands for Good.
F ,, Fair.
M ,, Moderate.
B ,, Bad.
? ,, No report given.

The first letter stands for seed crop, the second for reproduction.

22. *Western Province.*—The Assistant Conservator reports that "the year 1902 will probably be long remembered for the extraordinary amount of rain that deluged the country during the last four months of the year." Quantities of seed from the previous fall were either washed away or rotted, with a consequent diminution in the seedling crop. The effect in the leafing of deciduous plants was also remarkable, tending, especially in the case of hora, to a remarkable uneven condition. The same peculiarity was noticeable in certain examples of ficus. On the whole, the natural reproduction of species in 1902 was bad, and both flower and fruit were lost.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The unusually heavy rainfall during the latter part of the year affected this Province more than most. The natural results were, as the Assistant Conservator states, "a diminution of successful seed results, as well as in the succeeding flowering of individual species." Mr. Lewis reports the re-discovery of an isolated patch of *Stemonoporus Lewisii* in full fruit in a forest on the borders of the Peak Wilderness. He also refers to the finding of the male and female flowers of calamander, and records a second instance of this tree fruiting twice in two succeeding years.

Eastern Circle.—In the northern range the seeding of satinwood was good and that of palai very bad. In the southern range milla and kumbuk seeded well.

North-Western Circle.—The Assistant Conservator devotes considerable space in his report to natural reproduction. Ebony seeded very well in the Kurunegala and Dambulla ranges, but very badly in the Chilaw range. Satinwood seed crops were fairly good in the Puttalam and Dambulla ranges, but were bad in other ranges. Halmilla and milla did well in all parts of the Circle. The seed crop of palu was very good in the drier parts of the Circle, but was very bad in the Kurunegala range. Na seeded fairly well in three of the ranges, but badly in the Dambulla range. Kumbuk, mi, kina, damba, pehimbiya, and hora all seeded well, and there were good crops of seedlings.

North-Eastern Circle.—While the Assistant Conservator in charge of the forests of the Western Province and the Province of Sabaragamuwa complains of unusually heavy rains having destroyed the seed crops, the Assistant Conservator of this Circle, on the other side of the Island, attributes the bad seeding of the forest trees to "the exceptionally dry weather" in the earlier part of the year. He adds, moreover, that the heavy rains which fell during the last few months gave good prospect of heavy seed crops next year.

Hill Reserves.—The Assistant Conservator reports that, on the whole, the year was a good one for seed crops and the reproduction fair; kina, sapu, damba, mihiriya, and madol especially seeding freely.

23. **Artificial Reproduction.**—A statement (No. 4) showing the area of and receipts and expenditure on plantations is given in the appendix. The total area amounts to only 1,291 acres, on which Rs. 84,642·85 has been spent up to date. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 10,605·77, and the receipts from thinnings, &c., to Rs. 3,780·36.

24. *Western Province.*—The sum of Rs. 3,000 was allotted to this Province for the opening of 250 acres at Mirigama as a railway fuel plantation, but none of the money was spent. The Assistant Conservator writes: "I am sceptical as to the financial results of such an undertaking."

A few of the trees in the jak plantation at Kalutara fruited during the year, and the Assistant Conservator is hopeful that in a few years the sale of the right to collect the fruit will prove remunerative. The sum of Rs. 165·49 was spent in upkeep.

The small teak plantation at Kotadeniya having "begun to show symptoms of defunction," some of the trees were felled, and the timber disposed of to the District Road Committee at a good price.

The Hanwella teak garden is not thriving, the small trees having "reached a size beyond which they do not advance."

In the mixed plantation of jak, lunumidella, and domba at Mirigama, the last only appears to be doing well.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The right to collect latex in the Yatipowa rubber plantation was sold for Rs. 1,000. No attempt was made to tap the trees in the Korossa plantation, near Rumbukkana, owing to their small size. There was also no demand for seed, and none was sold. The upkeep cost Rs. 252·50, which was high for 27 acres, but the expenditure was necessitated by patches of illuk grass having to be rooted out.

Steps were taken to encourage the experimental cultivation of rubber under irrigation, and there is prospect of land being taken up in this Circle for that purpose.

Eastern Circle.—Little was done in the teak plantations, except to keep the fire lines clear, which, however, did not save the trees in some of them from their almost annual scorching.

North-Western Circle.—No additions were made to plantations during the year. In the Sundapola plantation (92 acres) Rs. 224·16 was spent in repairing roads and weeding. Only Rs. 20·50 was realized by sale of firewood, &c. The sum of Rs. 326·80 was spent on the Badegamuwa plantation (26 acres) in weeding, and in dibbling in 42,064 del and 3,500 jak seeds. Rs. 45·42 was realized by the sale of timber and firewood. The upkeep of the Kumbalpola plantation (10 acres) cost Rs. 22·50. The Assistant Conservator considers that this plantation is not worth further expenditure. The Puttalam teak plantation (59 acres) now requires thinning out. The sum of Rs. 300 was spent in weeding it, &c.

Hill Reserves.—The Assistant Conservator reports as follows on the plantations in his charge:—

Galboda Fuel Plantation.—In 1889 some 759 acres of patana and jungle land were taken up for plantation to supply fuel to the Railway Department. This area consisted of four separated blocks situated at Galboda, and are known by the following names: (1) Penhros, (2) Mapakanda, (3) Dekinda, and (4) Blackwater.

In 1901 Government purchased the old abandoned Kintail estate, consisting of 768 acres 3 roods 29 perches, which separated Mapakanda, Dekinda, and Blackwater blocks from each other. The total area now consists of 1,355 acres.

Previous to 1902, 377 acres were planted, and during this year 60 acres were added, bringing up the planted area to 437 acres.

The first four blocks of patana land were planted in 1890, as follows:—Penhros 56 acres, Mapakanda 192 acres, Dekinda 60 acres, and Blackwater 69 acres; total 377 acres.

(*a*) *Penhros.*—With the exception of about half an acre of eucalyptus, two acres of was *Cassia siamea*), and ten acres of Grevillea robusta, all the rest of the exotics completely died out, and it was found necessary to re-plant this with indigenous plants, such as jak, damba, pepiliya, and pehimbiya. The growth of these has been good, and leaf canopy has formed in many places. The approximate height of jak is 36 ft., with a girth of 1 ft. 8½ in., damba 32 ft., girth 9 in., and pepiliya 12½ ft., with a girth of 5 in. Thinnings gave 125 cubic yards of firewood, which was sold to the Railway Department for Rs. 147·84.

(*b*) *Mapakanda.*—This block has given much trouble owing to its bad soil. Most of the exotics failed, and practically the whole block was re-planted with indigenous plants. All the low-lying portions have now formed leaf canopy, and there is a remarkable improvement every year in the growth of most of the species.

(*c*) *Dekinda.*—This block has grown well, and is the most successful. The whole was re-planted in 1893. Eucalyptus robusta has done well.

(*d*) *Blackwater.*—This is the worst block, and is practically abandoned. The soil is very poor. It was orginally planted with Acacia decurrens, Acacia melanoxylan, Eucalyptus robusta, &c. In places a few patches are to be seen growing, but, taking it as a whole, it is a poor plantation.

(*e*) *Kintail.*—During the year 60 acres of patana land were cleared and planted with Eucalyptus robusta, Eucalyptus citriodora, Eucalyptus resinifera, and jak. On the 31st December the plants had attained a height of 18 in. to 4 ft., and with very few vacancies to be seen.

The following was the expenditure during the year :—

	Rs. c.
Burning patana, clearing, holing, lining, roading, draining, and planting 60 acres	3,806 31
Construction of new cart road to wire shoot	908 19
Restoration of Kintail tank bund	474 70
Construction of three sentry lines and one store, and repair of existing buildings	801 81
Weeding, &c.	330 0
Cost of plants and seeds	102 65
Total ...	6,423 66

Nanu-oya Strip Plantation.—In these plantations the Eucalyptus robusta are doing fairly well, but the strips with Eucalyptus globulus and Acacia decurrens have not done well. Sambur have caused much damage, and in many places the greater number of plants are dead.

Ohiya Plantation.—The 50 acres of the Ohiya plantation are growing well, though 12½ acres had to be entirely re-planted during the year with some 13,000 Eucalyptus robusta. These plants are now growing well, but it is most difficult to keep sambur away. A wire has been placed round the clearing with rattles tied on, but even this has failed to keep them out.

Haputale Plantation.—This plantation continues to be the most successful. During the year seven strips, each containing seven rows of trees, were coppiced, and yielded 497½ cubic yards of firewood.

The annexed statement shows the areas of plantations in the Hill Reserves and receipts and expenditure of the year :—

	Acres.	Receipts. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
Nuwara Eliya	36	... 77 50	... 364 41
Nanu-oya	118	... —	... —
Haputale	59·6	... 1,117 25	... 971 2
Ohiya	50		658 95
Kotagala	14	... —	... —
Galboda	473	... 1,021 61	... 6,865 32
Total ...	714·6	2,216 36	8,859 70

25. **Improvement Fellings:** *Eastern Circle.*—Compartments E, F, M, and N of the Koralai forest, 2,769½ acres in extent, were gone over. Worthless trees suppressing or crowding others to valuable kinds were girdled and in some cases removed, creepers cut, and undergrowth cleared, &c., at a total cost of Rs. 530·03, or about 19 cents per acre.

North-Western Circle.—Creeper cutting was carried out over 31 acres in the Badagamuwa forest in the Kurunegala range at a cost of Rs. 275·48, and similar work over 105 acres in the Attavilla forest in the Puttalam range at a cost of Rs. 131·02.

26. **Communications and Buildings:** (*a*) **Roads.**—Statement No. 5 in the Appendix shows that only the small sum of Rs. 2,923·04 was spent by the whole Department during the year in improving communications.

27. *Western Province.*—Only Rs. 18·54 was spent in improving the approach to the firewood stacking ground at the Mirigama railway station and in repairing washaways.

Central Province.—The Government Agent states: "The greater part of the forest area suffers from lack of communications with markets, particularly the forests in Uda Dumbara."

Northern Circle.—The 9th milepost line (locality not stated) was made into a temporary road for 69 chains, and the Cheenanpiddy road re-cleared at a total cost of Rs. 141.

Eastern Circle.—The road from Mankeni to Nagampamalai, 8·52 miles, was widened, banks sloped, &c., at a cost of Rs. 318·59. A new trace was cut from Kadiraveli to Mavillu, 8 miles, and 1·60

mile of it widened into a cart track for Rs. 91·28. Three other forest roads in the Koralai forest were re-cleared, widened, &c., at a cost, respectively, of Rs. 44·52, Rs. 52·30, and Rs. 8·80.

North-Western Province.—The cart road to Madugolla, in the Kurunegala range, was extended 253 chains, and 485 chains were re-cleared. Twelve new bridges of adzed timber and fifteen temporary bridges of round timber were built and six bridges repaired at a total cost of Rs. 1,193·33. In the Puttalam range the cart road from the 7th mile on the Anuradhapura road to Kalu-oya, 10 ft. wide, was extended 88 chains, and 168 chains were re-cleared for Rs. 97·25. The cart road at the 52nd mile, Chilaw-Puttalam road, 12 ft. wide, was extended 287 chains at a cost of Rs. 90·5. The sum of Rs. 9·95 was also spent in extending another short cart track in the Chilaw range.

North-Eastern Circle.—The money allotted for roads to this Circle was not spent.

Hill Reserves.—A service road, 163 chains in length, was opened in the Moon Plains, and 149 chains of new road were traced through compartments 2 and 3 at Kandapola towards Amherst gap. A road of 60 chains, for the transport of firewood, was also opened at Galboda. The total cost of the three roads was Rs. 769·83.

28. (*b*) **Buildings.**—A considerable sum, viz., Rs. 6,101·94, was spent in repairing officers' quarters and circuit bungalows, but of this Rs. 4,348·23 was spent in the Hill Reserves, the expenditure being very small in the other Circles.

29. *Western Province.*—The sum of Rs. 68·65 was spent in putting into good condition the old resthouse at Matugama, which was taken over from the District Road Committee for the Forest Ranger's quarters at the nominal rent of Rs. 6 per annum.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The Forest Ranger's quarters at Gahawattahinna were repaired at a cost of Rs. 67·34.

Northern Circle.—The sum of Rs. 300 was granted in the latter part of the year for building of quarters at Vavuniya for the Assistant Conservator's clerk, but owing to the heavy rains the work was not completed by the 31st December, and only Rs. 176 was spent. The circuit bungalows at Vettakachi, Muruhandi, and Pavaraisankulam were repaired at the total cost of Rs. 375·31.

Eastern Circle.—The Forest Ranger's quarters at Pottuvil, the circuit bungalows at Mankeni and Manmaravadi, and the depôt sheds were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 372·59. The Punanai bungalow, which was built some years ago on a bad site liable to floods, was pulled down, and the good timber stacked with the object of rebuilding the bungalow on a better site in 1903.

North-Western Circle.—A large number of forest buildings were repaired and improved, viz., the quarters of the Forest Ranger and Clerk, three circuit bungalows, a watcher's hut, and some cooly lines in the Kurunegala range; the Forester's office and the outhouses of his quarters at Puttalam; the Forest Ranger's quarters and two circuit bungalows in the Chilaw range; and the Forest Ranger's quarters and one circuit bungalow in the Dambulla range. The total cost was Rs. 929·40.

Eastern Circle.—The sum of Rs. 153·93 was spent in repairing the Forest Ranger's quarters at Horowapotana and the circuit bungalow at Kittuluttu, and in building a new hut for the checking station guards at Kanchimadam.

Hill Reserves.—The large sum of Rs. 4,348·23 was spent in putting into thorough repair the quarters of the Assistant Conservator, of his Head Clerk, and the Forest Ranger at Nuwara Eliya, the quarters of the Forest Rangers at Nanu-oya and Galboda, and the office of the Assistant Conservator.

30. (*c*) **Other Works:** *Eastern Circle.*—Three water holes were cleared and enlarged for the supply of water in the arid Koralai forest at a cost of Rs. 91·91.

North-Western Circle.—A well was dug in the Kankaniyamulla forest, Kurunegala range, for Rs. 55·60. The water supply in two forests in the dry Puttalam range was improved by the excavation of a water hole in one and the construction of a dam in the other at the total cost of Rs. 129·72.

North-Eastern Circle.—The depôt at Trincomalee was fenced in at a cost of Rs. 204, and the well in it cleaned out for Rs. 6·21. The Ranger's quarters at Horowapotana were also fenced at a cost of Rs. 20.

Hill Reserves.—A wire shoot, 1,380 yards long, was put up at Galboda for the bringing out of firewood to the railway, and another shoot of the same length at Ohiya for similar work. The cost is not reported.

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

31. Yield.—The under-mentioned timber and forest produce was brought out of the forest by departmental agency and sold during the year. The figures for 1901 are also given for comparison:—

	1901.	1902.
Logs	1,178	2,057
Timber, pieces	14,328	—
Timber, cubic feet	8,745	29,800
Sleepers	—	7
Other sawn timber:—		
Pieces	106	—
Cubic feet	8,298	9,036
Superficial feet	3,891	—
Lineal feet	2,620	145,390
Ebony, tons	541	488
Shingles	—	123,000
Small round timber	43,020	3,983
Warichchies	700	4,958
Firewood, cubic yards	25,351	47,535
Charcoal, tons	10	cwt. 9·3
Charcoal, bushels	482	—
Bamboos and canes	—	17

32. The following timber and forest produce was sold standing in the forest or on payment of royalty during the year. The figures for 1901 are given for comparison :—

	1901.	1902.
Trees, sold per tree	3,098	8,944
Trees, sold per cubic foot	277,834	—
Pieces	211	—
Warichchies (small round timber)	544,547	430,099
Shingles	138,825	77,500
Ebony, tons	184	—
Timber, sold per piece	2	—
Timber, sold per cubic foot	6,097	224,334
Timber, sold per superficial foot	162	—
Firewood, sold per tons	856	1,236
Firewood, cubic yards	118,936	124,976
Charcoal, bushels	950	1,855
Bamboos and canes	186,602	360,032
Other produce	Rs. 4,781·20	Rs. 9,196·58

33. It will be seen from these figures that, with regard to timber brought out of the forest by departmental agency, nearly double as many logs were sold during the year as in the previous year, and more than three times the quantity of timber sold by the cubic foot. In sawn timber there was a falling off in sales by superficial feet, but a very large increase—145,390 against 2,620—in sales by lineal foot. Of ebony, 53 tons less were sold during the year than in 1901. The sale of shingles has revived a little, 123,000 having been disposed of. There was a considerable falling of in sales of small round timber, but a very large increase in the supply of firewood to the Railway Department. Sales of charcoal, bamboos, canes, &c., were insignificant.

34. With reference to sales of timber standing in the forest and of forest produce on payment of royalty, it will be observed that, though the number of trees sold standing was nearly three times as many as in 1901, their total value was less than double, showing that they were of inferior quality, or that lower prices were obtained. Sales of small round timber and of shingles cut and split by license holders show some falling off, while sales of timber by the cubic foot of firewood, both by weight and cubic measurement, and of charcoal all show considerable increase. Sales of bamboos and canes were nearly double those of the previous year. Minor forest produce realized Rs. 9,196, against Rs. 4,781 collected in 1901.

35. The reasons for the increase or decrease referred to above in sales of timber and forest produce in the different Provinces and Circles are explained below.

Western Province.—The revenue for the year was within a few rupees of that of the previous year.

The following timber was supplied departmentally to the Public Departments specified :—

	Rs.	c.
To Government Factory 600 cubic feet hora beams	900	0
To Public Works Department 194 cubic feet planking	484	37
To District Road Committee, Colombo, 2,162 cubic feet planking ...	4,341	87
To District Road Committee, Kalutara, 680 cubic feet planking ...	1,360	0
To District Road Committee, Negombo, 377 cubic feet planking ...	855	95
To Colombo Waterworks 480 cubic feet sundry	559	76
Total ...	8,501	95

The timber, &c., specified below was sold to private persons :—

	Rs.	c.
39,453 cubic feet timber	6,601	49
11 logs	37	55
71,092 mine props and sticks	508	52
48,230 barrel staves	2,824	27
282,800 bamboos and canes	145	72
244 tons firewood	285	52
7,254 cubic yards firewood	2,715	0
1,812 bushels charcoal	452	47
Total ...	13,570	54

The great increase under head "Fuel" is entirely due to the larger quantities of firewood supplied to the Railway. The rapidly increasing demands of this Department are shown by the fact that in 1900 only 8,196 cubic yards of the value of Rs. 1,885·11 were supplied, in 1901 12,571½ cubic yards of the value of Rs. 3,539·71, and in the year under review 35,129 cubic yards of the value of Rs. 9,304·60. The Assistant Conservator states that even larger quantities of wood might have been supplied during the year, but for "want of funds to meet the demands of the fuel contractors" and the continuous bad weather which hampered the work during the last months.

Sales of firewood and charcoal to private persons amounted to Rs. 3,452·99. The Assistant Conservator reports that the demand for fuel for estates is steadily advancing, and he anticipates considerable revenue from this source in future years. The yield per acre of firewood has varied greatly, from 41 cubic yards to 26 cubic yards in different parts of the Province. He adds that these are "low results, and happily not the general experience of all parts of the Province, though the average must be regarded as distinctly poor."

A quantity of firewood was cut for the new Kelani Valley Railway to be delivered during 1903. The Assistant Conservator explains that "the Railway firewood transactions are worked out of a deposit account, and not on the one-twelfth vote system, only the surplus in working being credited to the Department as value of fuel sold. Consequently no credit can be taken for stock till it is consumed." An advance of Rs. 4,000 was obtained from the Treasury to pay contractors, of which Rs. 2,300 was repaid within the year. The value of confiscated and drift timber amounted to Rs. 1,742·80.

Central Province.—Ebony of the value of Rs. 20,785·09 from the Pallegama grant was sold at the Central Timber Depôt, Colombo. The total expenditure of the Government Agent on forest works was Rs. 8,302·79, while the revenue was Rs. 12,393, showing a surplus of Rs. 4,090·21.

Southern Province.—All the information given by the Government Agent is that the surplus revenue from the working of the released areas amounted to Rs. 25,982·80, and that "paper credit" for Rs. 6,322·99 was taken for timber supplied to Public Departments. He expresses the opinion that "we have done extremely well."

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—There was a small decrease in revenue of Rs. 1,798·30 as compared with the previous year. Sales of timber to Public Departments were larger by Rs. 3,416·62, mainly owing to a demand for shingles from the Railway Department. The decline in the supply of timber to private persons amounted to Rs. 6,096·05, and was chiefly due to fewer hora boat planks and barrel staves being wanted, owing to large stocks being in hand. There was a small decrease in firewood supplied to Public Departments owing to the Railway taking more wood in the Western Province, but this was more than compensated for by demands from private persons, chiefly for tea estates. The strict supervision exercised over transport of timber by water has resulted in proceeds of sales of confiscated and drift timber falling to Rs. 157·18, a state of things not to be deplored. A considerable increase of revenue under head "Minor Products," amounting to Rs. 953·75, resulted from the sale of the right to collect latex in the rubber plantations.

Northern Circle.—The only departmental forest work done was the felling of ebony and satinwood for sale at the Central Depôt, Colombo. Only one shipment of 112 logs satinwood was made, owing to difficulties experienced in getting tenders for transport at a reasonable cost.

No timber was felled departmentally to meet local demands. Tenders were called for the sale of the trees stamped in the bed of the proposed Iranaimadu tank, but none were received. An attempt to sell trees standing in the Mandaklaar forest met with the same ill-success, and it has been decided to fell them and bring them out to the sea coast departmentally and then to sell them by auction.

Timber of the value of only Rs. 1,856·21 was supplied to Public Departments, which is Rs. 3,035·26 less than in the previous year. The Assistant Conservator states: "The Public Works Department consider it very troublesome to cut and remove timber from forests for their requirements, and so they have recourse to private parties." Some firewood, quantity not stated, was supplied to the section of the Northern Railway opened, but the Assistant Conservator remarks, "the profit from this transaction is not worth considering."

South-Eastern Circle.—Attempts were made to send timber to the Central Depôt, Colombo, for sale, but no contractor could be found who would undertake the work. Timber of the value of Rs. 249·26 was issued to the Public Works Department, and of the value of Rs. 223·24 was sold to private persons. Small round timber of the value of Rs. 489·55 was also disposed of. The standing stamped trees in five compartments of the Lunugamwihare forest were advertised for sale three times. Only one very low offer was received, which was refused.

Eastern Circle.—The Public Works Department took timber of the value of only Rs. 388·95. The Assistant Conservator states: "The reason given is that teak and other timbers, ready sawn to size, can be got from Colombo cheaper than timber can be obtained locally," but he expresses his doubts as to the fact.

Timber of the value of Rs. 5,186·43 was sold to private persons locally, chiefly at public auction of timber not considered good enough to send to Colombo for sale. The prices realized were not satisfactory.

Standing timber in the Koralai forest to the value of Rs. 10,174 was sold to one man, whose tender was accepted. As he is to pay for the logs as they are shipped, the bulk of the proceeds of the sale will probably be credited to revenue during 1903.

North-Western Circle.—The decrease in the sales of timber in this Circle, as compared with the previous year, was large, viz., Rs. 8,997·32, and was due to the much smaller quantities of ebony and satinwood which were sent for sale to the Central Depôt, Colombo. The Assistant Conservator gives as the reason for this that good contractors with sufficient means are not obtainable in his Circle, and adds: "They are afraid of and do not understand the new rule whereby they must send duplicate tenders to Audit." He also states: "A further reason for fewer sales is that no vessels are now premitted to come to the Northern ports on account of plague. These shipowners used formerly to be large buyers of inferior timber, firewood, &c."

There was an increase of revenue realized by sale of standing timber, due to Rs. 11,000 having been paid by the owner of a saw mill for the hora trees standing in the Dikkele forest.

The Assistant Conservator complains that the Public Works Department continued to purchase imported timbers at much higher rates than those for which Ceylon timber can be purchased.

The making of charcoal for sale in Colombo was discontinued as unremunerative.

North-Eastern Circle.—The bulk of the revenue obtained from the forests was realized by the sale of ebony, satinwood, halmilla, milla, and ranai sent to the Central Timber Depôt, Colombo, which amounted to Rs. 37,949·79. The sum of Rs. 11,774·64 resulted from local sales, as against Rs. 12,562·98 the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 788·34. The value of timber supplied to Public Departments was Rs. 3,770·97, which was over three times that of timber supplied during 1901.

Hill Reserves.—The steady decrease of sales of timber, &c., brought out departmentally still continues, as the following figures for the past four years show:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1899	27,215 70	1901	13,680 36
1900	24,334 14	1902	8,330 37

This is due to the closing of the depôts and the introduction of the system of selling trees as they stand in the forest.

There has been a corresponding steady increase in the revenue realized by the sale of timber standing and of forest produce cut and removed by purchasers on payment of royalty, as the following figures show:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1899	17,565 32	1901	47,320 73
1900	24,416 91	1902	51,279 28

This increase has been largely due to the great quantities of firewood and small timber supplied to the Boer Camp, Diyatalawa.

A statement (No. 11) of descriptions of trees felled during the year is given in the appendix.

36. **Working.**—The systems of working forests followed in the different Provinces and Circles were the same as in previous years, but as they vary considerably it may be well to give here some account of them.

Western Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa.—In these two Provinces, which are worked separately by one Assistant Conservator, under the orders of the respective Government Agents, the making of as much revenue as possible is the main object. The policy has been to leave the reserved area alone, and to sell the timber and firewood off lands about to be sold. Great quantities of firewood are supplied to the Railway. A very large portion of the Assistant Conservator's time has been occupied in reporting on lands for sale, prosecuting land cases, and regulating the transport of private timber.

Central Province.—The Government Agent is provided with a staff of four Forest Rangers.

Northern Province.—The Government Agent and his Assistants are the only Provincial Revenue Officers who are not provided with forest officers at the expense of the Forest Department to protect Crown lands.

Southern Province.—The peculiarity of the work in this Province is that, though it is heavier and more responsible, and more money is spent and revenue made than in at least two other Circles which are in charge of Assistant Conservators, it is carried on, quite to the satisfaction of the Government Agent in charge, by a Forest Ranger on Rs. 60 per month. Large sums of money have been spent by this officer in demarcating forests. The revenue, amounting to Rs. 41,617 for the year under review, was derived chiefly from the supply of firewood to the Railway and of rough timber and firewood to private persons.

Eastern Province, North-Western Province, North-Central Province, and Province of Uva.—Each of these Provinces is provided with a Forest Ranger paid by the Forest Department.

Northern Circle.—The work consists in felling ebony and satinwood in the remote forests of the Vavuniya District and carting the logs some 60 miles to Elephant Pass for shipment to the Central Depôt, Colombo, for sale. The demands of Public Departments for timber are small, and very little is sold to private persons locally. Attempts to sell timber standing have proved complete failures. Considerable sums of money have been spent in unsystematic demarcation in all parts of the Circle. The working of the forests has resulted in heavy deficits in each of the last four years, aggregating Rs. 13,923.

South-Eastern Circle.—This Circle is temporarily worked by a Forest Ranger, under the orders of the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota. No timber is sent to the Central Depôt for sale, and only small quantities of jungle posts and sticks are sold locally. A certain amount of work has been done in connection with forest demarcation. The deficits on the working of this Circle for the last four years amount to the large sum of Rs. 29,425.

Eastern Circle.—Large quantities of first class satinwood are sent annually to the Central Depôt, Colombo, and realize good prices. All inferior logs are brought out to the coast and sold by auction, but usually realize little more than cost of felling and transport. This timber is shipped to India for sale. There is very little demand for timber for local consumption. Large numbers of trees have been sold standing at generally satisfactory prices. More systematic demarcation work has been done in this Province than in any other. The annual revenue has always been considerable.

North-Western Circle.—The revenue of this Circle is derived chiefly from sales at the Central Depôt, Colombo. Large quantities of ebony and satinwood are cut and despatched there every year from forests in all parts of the Circle. A large quantity of hora timber was sold standing in 1902. Considerable sums have been spent in demarcating forests. The Railway takes a certain amount of firewood from this Circle, but far less than from the neighbouring Western Province.

North-Eastern Circle.—This Circle, too, depends on sales at the Central Depôt for its revenue. The local auction sales are only of logs not considered worth sending to Colombo. During the last two or three years large quantities of timber have been sold standing in the released areas, the policy being to clear these of all exploitable timber before commencing work in the reserved forests. Demarcation has not been neglected in this Circle, and the work is being systematically done.

Hill Reserves.—The chief sources of revenue have been the supply of firewood to the Railway and to the Boer Camp. Considerable quantities of timber and firewood have also been sold for the supply of Nuwara Eliya town and of a number of estates, but it is doubtful whether the charges for inspection and watching do not rob these transactions of much of the profit. There is a firewood depôt at Talawakele, which has been worked at a fair profit. This Circle is much handicapped by heavy unremunerative expenditure in connection with the plantations at Galboda and elsewhere, and in the upkeep of bungalows and the employment of a large temporary staff.

37. **General Observations.**—The prosperity of the Department depends mainly on sales at the Central Timber Depôt, Colombo, and to keep this supplied with timber forests are ransacked for first class trees even in remote parts of the Island. Little or no attempt is made, except in the Eastern and North-Eastern Circles, to confine fellings to certain forests and to work through them systematically, "taking the lean with the fat" year by year. There are great numbers of trees, the timber of which is sound and durable, but which cannot be sold in the log on account of their small size, but which if sawn up would yield first class building material. The Northern Railway, when completed, will open up forests containing quantities of such second class trees, the timber of which, if sawn up and conveyed at cheap rates to Colombo, would doubtless realize fair prices.

38. **Supply of Timber to Public Departments.**—The following figures, giving the total value of the timber supplied to Public Departments in each of the last five years, show how steadily the indents of the Public Works Department have been diminishing. They are now only one-seventh of what they were in 1898 :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1898	277,316	1901	76,161
1899	197,706	1902	38,877
1900	98,860		

39. The reason for this state of things is not far to seek. One of the first rules of business is that a customer should be supplied with the article he wants in the form he wants it. The Public Works Department can get without delay or trouble seasoned teak and Australian woods, sawn to sizes required, at prices which their estimates can stand. They consequently and naturally object to the inevitable delays attending indents on the Forest Department, resulting often in unseasoned wood, in the log, being supplied, and prefer to pay higher prices for imported sawn timber of which they can get immediate delivery.

40. **Central Timber Depot, Colombo.**—This very important establishment was in charge of Mr. G. T. Gillam, Superintendent, during the year.

41. There was a falling off of Rs. 4,742·31 in sales, as compared with the previous year. The Superintendent reports that he has "no hesitation in stating the cause of this to be the discontinuance of daily sales."

42. The following timber, of the total value of Rs. 124,548·75, was sold during the year :—

Description.	No. of Logs.	Weight.	Cubic Contents.	Amount.	Average.
		Tons cwt. qr. lb.	Cub. ft. in. pts.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Ebony	2,106	643 18 1 13	—	62.966 55	97 78 per ton
Satinwood	636	—	16,719 6 9	49,951 20	2 98 per cub. ft.
Halmilla	125	—	1,749 0 '11	2,891 55	1 65 ,,
Ranai	37	—	988 2 7	929 98	0 94 ,,
Ebony pieces ...	2	0 3 1 20	—	17 13	—
Palai	72	—	2,121 8 1	3,114 88	1 46 per cub. ft.
Jak	5	—	160 2 6	114 19	0 90 ,,
Del	4	—	143 9 1	115 0	0 80 ,,
Railway sleepers ...	280	—	—	1,540 0	5 50 each
Karumpanichai ...	27	—		54 0	2 0 per log
Hora staves	48,230	—	—	2,824 27	65 0 per 1,110
Total ...	—	644 1 3 5	21,882 5 11	124,548 75	

43. The under-mentioned timber was supplied by the following Provinces and Circles :—

Description.	No. of Logs.	Weight.	Cubic Contents.	Amount.	Circle.
		Tons cwt. qr. lb.	C. ft. in. pts.	Rs. c.	
Satinwood	45	—	1,658 6 6	4,596 96	North-Eastern Circle
Ebony	713	234 14 1 23	—	22,421 67	do.
Ranai	18	—	591 3 10	581 94	do.
Ebony pieces ...	1	0 1 1 8	—	6 60	do.
	777	234 15 3 3	2,249 10 4	27,607 17	
Satinwood	9	—	208 1 4	508 7	do.
Halmilla	125	—	1,749 0 11	2,891 55	do.
Ebony	423	84 13 1 2	—	6,584 43	do.
Ranai	19	—	396 10 9	348 4	do.
Ebony pieces ...	1	0 2 0 12	—	10 53	do.
	577	84 15 1 14	2,354 1 0	10,342 62	
Satinwood	36	—	828 5 5	1,566 31	North-Western Circle
Palai	8	—	193 2 5	222 18	do.
Ebony	345	109 11 2 4	—	11,123 83	do.
Jak	5	—	160 2 6	144 19	do.
Del	4	—	143 9 1	115 0	do.
	398	109 11 2 4	1,325 7 5	13,171 51	
Satinwood	531	—	13,657 7 5	42,507 45	Eastern Circle
Palai	64	—	1,928 5 8	2,892 70	do.
Railway sleepers ...	280	—	—	1,540 0	do.
	875	—	15,586 1 1	46,940 15	
Satinwood	13	—	301 6 9	576 58	Northern Circle
Karumpanichai ...	27	—	—	54 0	do.
Ebony	114	37 12 1 12	—	2,247 41	do.
	154	37 12 1 12	301 6 9	2,877 99	
Satinwood	2	—	65 3 4	195 83	Central Province
Ebony	511	177 6 3 0	—	20,589 21	do.
	513	177 6 3 0	65 3 4	20,785 4	
Hora staves	48,230	—	—	2,824 87	Western Province
			Grand Total ...	124,548 75	

44. It will be seen that the largest sales were on account of the Eastern Circle, amounting to Rs. 46,940·15. The sales of ebony, satinwood, halmilla, &c., from the two divisions of the North-Eastern Circle amounted to the large sum of Rs. 37,949·79. Ebony from the Pallegama grant in the Central Province realized Rs. 20,785·04. The North-Western Circle did not do so well as usual, and sales on account of the Northern Circle amounted to only Rs. 2,877·99. For the first time since the Central Depôt was established timber was sold in it on account of the Western Province, and realized Rs. 2,824·27.

45. Ten auction sales were held at the Central Depôt during the year, when the undermentioned timber was sold :—

Date.	Description.	No. of Logs.	Cubic Contents.	Weight.	Amount.	Total.
1902.			C. ft. in. pts.	Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
February 3 ...	Satinwood	50	1,549 10 11	—	4,105 67	
	Satinwood (flowered)	4	156 7 11	—	1,862 49	
	Ranai	6	116 5 4	—	58 22	
	Halmilla	20	302 11 11	—	476 64	
						6,503 2
March 10 ...	Satinwood	50	1,191 6 3	—	2,554 41	
	Halmilla	26	379 2 6	—	590 45	
						3,144 86
April 7 ...	Ebony	637	—	189 4 1 21	—	23,396 61
April 16 ...	Satinwood	12	326 9 7	—	—	642 5
August 4 ...	Ebony	810	—	237 16 0 12	—	19,358 18
September 1 ...	Satinwood	100	2,511 1 1	—	7,609 97	
	Halmilla	25	331 10 11	—	602 19	
	Palai	8	193 2 5	—	222 18	
						8,434 34
October 6 ...	Satinwood	110	2,929 0 7	—	—	9,696 18
October 13 ...	Ebony	187	—	50 2 0 20	—	2,980 25
November 21 ...	Satinwood	200	4,768 10 4	—	—	16,159 65
December 1 ...	Ebony	434	—	155 12 1 12	—	16,536 32
	Total ...	2,679	14,757 6 11	632 15 0 9	—	106,851 46

46. Private sales of timber at the Central Depôt were as follows :—

Description.	Number of Logs.	Cubic Contents. C. ft. in. pts.	Weight. Tons cwt. qr. lb.	Amount. Rs. c.
Ebony ...	38	—	11 3 1 4	695 19
Satinwood	110	3,285 8 1	—	7,320 78
Ranai ...	31	871 9 3	—	871 76
Halmilla	54	735 0 5	—	1,222 27
Palai ...	64	1,928 5 8	—	2,892 70
Ebony pieces	2	—	0 3 1 20	17 13
Jak ...	5	160 2 6	—	144 19
Del ...	4	143 9 1	—	115 0
Railway sleepers	280	—	—	1,540 0
Karumpanichai	27	—	—	54 0
Hora staves	48,230	—	—	2,824 27
Total ...	—	7,124 11 0	11 6 2 24	17,697 29

47. A comparison of the average prices per ton or per cubic foot obtained at the auction sales and by private sale respectively does not bear out the statement of the Superintendent that the falling off of sales at the depôt is due to the discontinuance of the practice of allowing purchasers to select logs at any time at prices arbitrarily fixed by himself. As will be seen, the system of selling, except in exceptional cases, only by auction has resulted in better prices being obtained than by private sale, viz., Rs. 98·37 per ton for ebony, against Rs. 63·20 per ton, &c.

48. The following timber was lying unsold at the Central Depôt at the end of the year:—540 logs (172 tons) of ebony, 141 logs satinwood, 116 logs palai, 18 logs halmilla, and 2 sample pieces.

49. The highest price realized for ebony during the year was Rs. 180 per ton, and for "flowered" satinwood Rs. 17·10 per cubic foot.

50. As regards methods of transport, 1,221 logs were brought by steamer, 521 by native sailing vessels, 456 by railway, and 38 by canal.

51. Expenditure in connection with the Central Depôt amounted to Rs. 3,018·31, which represented mainly the pay of the depôt staff.

52. **Free Grants of Timber.**—The following is a statement of free grants of timber, &c., made during the year by order of Government :—

Provinces.	Timber. Rs. c.	Firewood. Rs. c.	Other Produce. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	1,008 52	—	—	1,008 52
Central ...	1,283 2	—	3 39	1,286 95*
Northern ...	50 49	—	—	50 49
Southern ...	2,117 46	—	—	2,117 46
Eastern ...	3,487 7	—	—	3,487 7
North-Western	1,339 72	—	—	1,339 72
North-Central	749 55	—	—	749 55
Province of Uva	215 54	3 75	—	219 29
Province of Sabaragamuwa	1,277 56	—	—	1,277 56†
Total ...	11,528 93	3 75	3 93	11,536 61
Circles.				
Northern ...	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern ...	435 56	—	—	435 56
Eastern ...	335 7	—	—	335 7
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—
South-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves ...	12 0	—	—	12 0
Total ...	782 63	—	—	782 63
Grand Total ...	12,311 56	3 75	3 93	12,319 24

* Includes Rs. 1,077·93 free grants to Public Departments. † Includes Rs. 22 free grants to Public Departments.

53. The usual annual grant of six logs from the Batticaloa Depôt was made to the Wesleyan Mission.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

54. The total revenue and expenditure (exclusive of free grants and estimated value of timber on lands sold) in each of the different Provinces and Circles is shown in the following statement :—

Province or Circle.	1901. Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.	1902. Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Province ...	35,979	18,459	17,520	—	33,889	18,138	15,751	—
Central Province ...	19,665	12,806	6,859	—	12,393	8,302	4,091	—
Northern Province ...	1,962	—	1,962	—	1,809	—	1,809	—
Southern Province ...	41,200	18,667	22,533	—	41,617	9,311	32,306	—
Eastern Province ...	3,742	1,120	2,622	—	4,635	1,278	3,357	—
North-Western Province ...	3,718	560	3,158	—	7,326	590	6,736	—
North-Central Province ...	8,988	708	8,280	—	9,476	894	8,582	—
Province of Uva	2,667	1,248	1,419	—	2,314	590	1,724	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	27,605	11,598	16,007	—	26,189	12,609	13,580	—
Total, General Administration ...	145,526	65,166	80,360	—	139,648	51,712	87,936	—
Northern Circle	27,955	29,388	—	1,433	9,315	27,597	—	18,282
North-Eastern Circle	60,378	34,488	25,890	—	50,126	31,674	18,452	—
Eastern Circle	41,389	35,252	6,137	—	52,804	30,085	22,719	—
North-Western Circle	53,186	43,662	9,524	—	48,007	37,112	10,895	—
South-Eastern Circle	3,490	9,205	—	5,715	490	11,194	—	10,704
Hill Reserves	61,129	41,899	19,230	—	59,871	48,726	11,145	—
Head Office, including Central Timber Depôt	—	27,672	—	27,672	—	30,491	—	30,491
Total, Provincial Administration...	247,527	221,566	60,781	34,820	220,613	216,879	63,211	59,477
Grand Total	393,053	286,732	141,141	34,820	360,261	268,591	151,147	59,477
Nett	—	—	106,321	—	—	—	91,670	—

55. It will be seen from this that, as usual, the Northern Circle and the South-Eastern Circle show deficits of Rs. 18,282 and Rs. 10,704 respectively. This is the fourth year in succession in which the expenditure in these Circles has largely exceeded the revenue. The largest surplus, viz., Rs. 32,306, was made by the Southern Province, the forests of which are worked by a Forest Ranger on Rs. 60 per month, under the orders of the Government Agent. The next largest surplus was that of the Eastern Circle, viz., Rs. 22,719.

56. The following statement shows the financial result of the operations of the Forest Department during the year, estimated in the way followed in previous years :—

		Rs. c.
Revenue.		
Cash credited in the Treasury		343,833 28
Value of timber, &c., sold to Public Departments and credit taken ...		16,427 10
		360,260 38
Value of free grants of timber		12,319 24
Estimated value of timber on lands sold		38,466 25
	Total ...	411,045 87
Expenditure.		
Disbursed by the Department		268,593 99
	Surplus ...	142,451 88

57. The financial condition of the Department at the end of the year, taking everything into consideration, is represented by the following statement :—

In favour of the Department.	Rs. c.	*Against the Department.*	Rs. c.
Surplus	142,451 88	Outstandings due by the Department at the close of the year ...	597 45
Outstandings due to the Department at the close of the year... ...	3,460 16	Outstandings due to the Department at the beginning of the year ...	8,053 7
Outstandings due by the Department at the beginning of the year ...	1,152 28		
Total	147,064 32	Total ...	8,650 52

Nett amount in favour of the Department, Rs. 138,413·80.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

58. Mr. F. Lewis, Assistant Conservator, Province of Sabaragamuwa, reports: "By special orders of Government I was seconded during the year to assist the Government Gold Expert, Mr. George E. Dixon, in his exploration for the precious metal over a large part of Ceylon. I was so engaged for fifty days, the line of country explored being from Avisawella, round the base of the Adam's Peak country, and through the foot of the Dolosbage hills, and from there through Kadugannawa, Peradeniya to Matale, and as far as Sigiriya, re-crossing the line at Dambulla and on to Kurunegala and westward to Wariyapola, while including separate offsets into Rattota and Galagedara."

59. Mr. Lewis's "Descriptive Catalogue of the more useful Trees and Flowering Plants of the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces" was published during the year, and copies sent to the different Government Establishments.

60. A large game sanctuary was proposed to be proclaimed in the northern part of the Puttalam District during the year, and Mr. H. R. Spence, Assistant Conservator, was gazetted Forest Setttlement Officer, but his appointment was afterwards cancelled and the Government Agent appointed instead.

61. The health of the officers of the Department was on the whole good during the year, except in the Northern and North-Eastern Circles, where fever prevailed. Some of the employés in the Hill Reserves suffered a good deal from influenza.

62. The circumstances under which the duty of compiling this report devolved upon me are as follows. After acting as Conservator of Forests for nearly eighteen months, from 31st January, 1901, to 15th June, 1902, I was compelled by serious ill-health and an affection of the eyes to take leave of absence and go to England. During the time I was acting as Head of the Department I wrote the Administration Reports for 1900 and 1901. On my return to the Island on the 20th April last I was ordered by Government to compile the report for 1902.

ALFRED CLARK,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Colombo, May 21, 1903.

Form 1.—Area of Crown Forests.

Province or Circle.	Area on January 1, 1902.		Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	Area on December 31, 1902.	
	In Acres.	Equivalent in Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in Square Miles.
I.—RESERVED FORESTS.						
Provincial Administration.						
Western Province ...	4,879	7·61	—	—	4,879	7·61
Central Province ...	990	1·54	—	—	990	1·54
Southern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	357	·55	—	—	357	·55
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	38,808	60·63	—	—	38,808	60·63
General Administration.						
Northern Circle	75,297	117·65	61,540	—	136,837	213·80
North-Eastern Circle ...	—	—	98,861	—	98,861	154·47
Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Circle ...	52,965	82·75	—	—	52,965	82·75
South-Eastern Circle ...	96,000	150·00	—	—	96,000	150·00
Hill Reserves	8,580	13·41	1,355*	—	9,935	15·52
Total I. ...	277,876	434·18	161,756	—	439,632	686·92
II.—PROPOSED RESERVES.						
Provincial Administration.						
Western Province ...	56,058	87·58	—	—	56,058	87·58
Central Province ...	8,203	12·81	—	—	8,203	12·81
Southern Province ...	166,400	260·00	—	—	166,400	260·00
North-Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	65,255	101·96	—	—	65,255	101·96
General Administration.						
Northern Circle	61,540	96·15	—	61,540	—	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	409,181	639·34	—	98,861	310,320	484·87
Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Circle ...	147,942	231·16	—	—	147,942	231·16
South-Eastern Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	60,088	93·88	—	—	60,088	93·88
Total II. ...	974,667	1,522·92	—	160,401	814,266	1,272·29
III.—OTHER FORESTS.						
Provincial Administration.						
Western Province ...	14,000	21·87	—	—	14,000	21·87
Central Province ...	170,182	265·91	—	—	170,182	265·91
Southern Province ...	128,000	200·00	—	—	128,000	200·00
North-Western Province ...	15,740	24·59	—	—	15,740	24·59
Province of Uva ...	246,494	385·15	—	—	246,494	385·15
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	17,000	26·56	—	—	17,000	26·56
General Administration.						
Northern Circle	1,507,239	2,355·06	—	29,100	1,478,139	2,309·59
North-Eastern Circle ...	781,547	1,221·17	—	5,180	776,367	1,213·08
Eastern Circle	1,638,869	2,560·73	14,044	1,540	1,651,373	2,580·27
North-Western Circle ...	152,270	237·92	—	—	152,270	237·92
South-Eastern Circle ...	931,150	1,454·93	—	—	931,150	1,454·93
Hill Reserves	20,000	31·25	—	—	20,000	31·25
Total III. ...	5,622,491	8,785·14	14,044	35,820	5,600,715	8,751·11
Grand Total ...	6,875,034	10,742·24	175,800	196,221	6,854,613	10,710·33

* Omitted from previous returns.

Form 2.—Boundaries.

Province or Circle.	Up to 1901.		During 1902.		Total.		Cost.	
	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Length of Boundaries in Chena.	No of Pillars erected.	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Of the Year.	Total.
							Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province ...	3,498	405	—	—	3,498	405	—	2,871 3
Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	21,642	1,073	—	—	21,642	1,073	—	22,012 13
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	5,986	270	133	48	6,119	318	100 0	9,375 46
Northern Circle ...	34,721	46	3,449	29	38,170	75	3,201 82*	16,254 95
North-Eastern Circle ...	33,324	—	6,795†		40,119	—	1,929 85	8,553 44
Eastern Circle ...	57,975	40	3,999		61,974	40	831 78‡	9,449 71
North-Western Circle ...	87,680	458	6,131	38	93,811	496	3,884 31	28,993 40
South-Eastern Circle ...	10,597	—	3,685	—	14,282	—	2,615 10	6,654 13
Hill Reserves ...	12,414	756	1,193	139	13,607	895	1,907 86	9,063 61
Total ...	267,837	3,048	25,385	254	293,222	3,302	14,470 72	113,227 86

* In the Northern Circle 1,847 chains were widened from 6 to 10 feet, and 2,673 chains recleared and the cost included in the sum of Rs. 3,201·82.

† Exclusive of 440 chains 3 feet wide cut to mark out a firewood block at a cost of Rs. 27·50.

‡ Includes cost of reclearing 1,200 chains and widening 565 chains.

Form 3.—Prosecutions in Courts of Law and Cases compounded under Section 76 of the Forest Ordinance of 1885.

Province or Circle.	Cases Pending from 1901.	New Cases of the Year.				Total Cases.	Disposed of during the Year.						Cases pending at the end of the Year.
		Unauthorized Felling or Removal.	Illicit Chena.	Other Offences.	Total.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.		
							Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Prosecutions.													
Western Province ...	18	20	146	6	172	190	162	230	19	41	181	271	9
Central Province ...	1	13	16	7	36	37	24	46	9	42	33	88	4
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	1,440	96	2,468	81	2,645	4,085	1,877	2,437	1,525	2,078	3,402	4,515	683
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	20	13	11	—	24	44	36	64	8	36	44	100	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	1	38	52	5	95	96	68	181	17	48	85	229	11
	1,480	180	2,693	99	2,972	2,167	4,452	2,958	1,578	2,245	3,745	5,203	707
Northern Circle ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	—	6	2	—	8	8	3	4	5	10	8	14	—
Eastern Circle ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	3	—
North-Western Circle...	—	5	—	1	6	6	3	4	—	—	3	4	3
South-Eastern Circle ...	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	5	—	—	2	5	—
Hill Reserves ...	—	3	—	—	3	3	2	3	—	—	2	3	1
	—	17	2	2	21	21	11	19	6	11	17	30	4
Total Prosecutions	1,480	197	2,695	101	2,993	4,473	2,178	2,977	1,584	2,256	3,762	5,233	711
Compositions.													
Western Province ...	—	10	—	—	10	10	10	10	—	—	10	10	—
Central Province ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	35	59	42	7	108	143	88	135	11	23	99	158	44
	35	70	42	7	119	154	99	146	11	23	110	169	44
Northern Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	—	8	—	—	8	8	8	8	—	—	8	8	—
Eastern Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Circle...	—	36	—	7	43	43	40	57	—	—	40	57	3
South-Eastern Circle ...	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	7	—	—	3	7	—
Hill Reserves ...	—	21	—	4	25	25	25	32	—	—	25	32	—
	—	65	—	14	79	79	76	104	—	—	76	104	3
Total Compositions	35	135	42	21	198	233	175	250	11	23	186	273	47
Grand Total ...	1,515	332	2,737	122	3,191	4,706	2,353	3,227	1,595	2,279	3,948	5,506	758

Form 4.—Area of Plantations.

Name of Plantation.	Area in Acres.				Receipts of the Year.	Charges of the Year.	Total Receipts since beginning of the Year.	Total Charges since beginning of the Year.
	On January 1, 1902.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1902.				
Western Province.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pohonoruwa ...	47	—	—	47	—	—	—	
Mugulugampola ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	849 35
Kotadeniya ...	7	—	—	7	467 73	—	—	
Hanwella (teak) ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	67 0	—
Kalutara (jak) ...	23	—	—	23	—	165 49	125 0	3,186 77
Total ...	82	—	—	82	467 73	165 49	192 0	4,036 12
Province of Uva.								
Elladoluwa ...	40	—	—	40	—	—		
Judge's Hill ...	24	—	—	24	24 35	—		
Moratota ...	18	—	—	18	—	—	Not stated	
Bandarawela (2 patches)	10	—	—	10	—	—		
Mederiya (nursery plantation) ...	1	—	—	1	—	—		
Total ...	93	—	—	93	24 35	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Idangoda ...	27	—	—	27	1,000 0	252 50	3,435 36	14,103 51
Yatipowa ...	37	—	—	37				
Korossa ...	27	—	—	27	—			
Total ...	91	—	—	91	1,000 0	252 50	3,435 36	14,103 51
Eastern Circle.								
Batticaloa (teak) ...	184	583	—	767	—	454 62	—	6,436 26
North-Western Circle.								
Kumbalpola ...	10	—	—	10	—	22 50	5 50	1,237 50
Sundapola ...	92	—	—	92	20 50	224 16	7,406 84	11,237 90
Badagamuwa ...	26	—	—	26	45 42	326 80	897 22	1,252 45
Puttalam (teak) ...	59	—	—	59	6 0	300 0	2,648 63	9,749 94
Total ...	187	—	—	187	71 92	873 46	10,958 19	23,477 79
Hill Reserves.								
Nuwara Eliya ...	36	—	—	36	77 50	364 41	17,360 85	13,275 90
Nanu-oya ...	118	—	—	118	—	—	—	—
Haputale ...	59	—	—	59	1,117 25	971 2	1,526 80	8,043 27
Ohiya ...	50	—	—	50		658 95	4 55	6,967 34
Kotagala ...	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Galboda ...	377	60	—	437	1,021 60	6,865 32	—	8,302 66
Total ...	654	60	—	714	2,216 36	8,859 70	18,892 20	36,589 17
Grand Total ...	1,291	643	—	1,934	3,780 36	10,605 77	33,477 75	84,642 85

Form 5.—Roads and Paths made by the Department.

Province or Circle.	Length in Miles.				Cost of the Year.
	On January 1, 1902.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1902.	
					Rs. c.
Cart Roads.					
Western Province	—	—	—	—	18 54*
Central Province	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province	2	2·50	—	4·50	107 60
Eastern Province	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	2	2·50	—	4·50	126 14
Northern Circle...	18·62	·87	—	19·50	141 0
North-Eastern Circle	51·00	—	—	51·00	—
Eastern Circle	11·07	18·58	—	29·65	495 49
North-Western Circle	52·84	8·72	1·12	60·44	1,390 58
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	2·66	2·00	—	4·66	487 20
Total General Administration ...	136·19	30·17	1·12	165·25	2,514 27
Grand Total	138·19	32·67	1·12	169·75	2,640 41
Bridle Paths.					
Western Province	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Circle...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Circle	—	—	—	—	—
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	30·12	1·27	—	31·39	185 50
Total General Administration ...	30·12	1·27	—	31·39	185 50
Grand Total	30·12	1·27	—	31·39	185 50
Inspection Paths.					
Western Province	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province...	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province	·50	—	—	·50	—
Eastern Province	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva...	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	·50	—	—	·50	—
Northern Circle...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern Circle	23·00	—	—	23·00	—
Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Circle	21·04	—	3·54	17·50	—
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	6·87	1·50	—	8·37	97 13
Total General Administration ...	50·91	1·50	3·54	48·87	97 13
Grand Total	51·41	1·50	3·54	49·37	97 13
Grand Total of Roads, Bridle Paths, and Inspection Paths ...	219·72	35·44	4·66	250·51	2,923 4

* For improvement of a road for delivery of fuel to the Railway.

Form 6.—Buildings belonging to the Department.

Province or Circle.	Permanent.			Semi-permanent.			Temporary, Cadjan.			Cost of the Year.
	Bungalows.	Subordinate's Houses.	Depôts and Sheds.	Bungalows.	Subordinate's Houses.	Depôts and Sheds.	Bungalows.	Subordinate's Houses.	Depôts and Sheds.	
On January 1, 1902.										Rs. c.
Western Province ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Central Province ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	25 0
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	176 0
Province of Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	67 34
Total Provincial Administration ...	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	268 34
Northern Circle	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—
North-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Eastern Circle	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	372 59
North-Western Circle	1	2	—	3	4	1	—	6	2	830 11
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	8	8	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	4,348 23
Total General Administration ...	12	10	4	6	8	3	4	8	5	5,550 93
Grand Total	13	10	4	6	11	5	4	8	8	5,819 27
Added during the Year.										
Western Province	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	68 65
Central Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14 2
Eastern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	82 67
Northern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	100 0
Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Circle	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	100 0
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total General Administration ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	200 0
Grand Total	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	282 67
Abandoned during the Year.										
Western Province	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Central Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Northern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
North-Western Circle	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total General Administration ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Grand Total	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—

* Rented from the District Road Committee.

Form 6.—Buildings belonging to the Department—*continued.*

Province or Circle.	Permanent.			Semi-permanent.			Temporary, Cadjan.			Cost of the Year.
	Bungalows.	Subordinate's Houses.	Depôts and Sheds.	Bungalows.	Subordinate's Houses.	Depôts and Sheds.	Bungalows.	Subordinate's Houses.	Depôts and Sheds.	
On December 31, 1902.										Rs. c.
Western Province	1	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	68 65
Central Province	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	25 0
Northern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14 2
Eastern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	176 0
Province of Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	67 34
Total Provincial Administration ...	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	4	351 1
Northern Circle	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—
North-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	100 0
Eastern Circle	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	372 59
North-Western Circle	1	2	—	2	5	1	—	6	1	930 11
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	8	8	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	4,348 23
Total General Administration ...	12	10	4	5	9	4	3	8	4	5,750 93
Grand Total	13	11	4	6	12	5	3	8	8	6,101 94

* Rented from the District Road Committee.

Form 7.—Timber and other Produce sold from Depôts during the Year 1902.

Province or Circle.	Logs. No. P.D.	Logs. No. P.P.	Logs. No. Total	Logs. Cubic Feet. P.D.	Logs. Cubic Feet. P.P.	Logs. Cubic Feet. Total.	Logs. Value. P.D.	Logs. Value. P.P.	Logs. Value. Total.	Sleepers. No. P.D.	Sleepers. No. P.P.	Sleepers. No. Total	Sleepers. Value. P.D.	Sleepers. Value. P.P.	Sleepers. Value. Total.	Other Sawn Timber. Cubic Feet. P.D.	Other Sawn Timber. Cubic Feet. P.P.	Other Sawn Timber. Cubic Feet. Total.	Other Sawn Timber. Superficial Feet. P.D.	Other Sawn Timber. Superficial Feet. P.P.	Other Sawn Timber. Superficial Feet. Total.	Other Sawn Timber. Running Feet. P.D.	Other Sawn Timber. Running Feet. P.P.	Other Sawn Timber. Running Feet. Total	Other Sawn Timber. Value. P.D.	Other Sawn Timber. Value. P.P.	Other Sawn Timber. Value. Total.
Province.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.										Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4492	—	4492	—	—	—	—	144690	144690	8501 95	2824 27	11326 22
Central ...	—	513	513	—	—	—	—	20785 4	20785 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	327	327	—	339 50	339 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	236	305	—	—	—	—	700	700	150 0	427 47	577 47
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S'gamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3399	—	3399	—	—	—	—	—	—	7189 13	—	7189 13
Total ...	—	513	513	—	327	327	—	21124 54	21124 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	7960	236	8196	—	—	—	—	145390	145390	15841 8	3251 74	19092 82
Circle.																											
Northern ...	—	40	40	—	—	—	—	630 58	630 58	7	—	7	49 0	—	49 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Eastern	140	337	477	2438	6964	9402	3369 53	8738 14	12107 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	20	948	968	700	17050	17750	1642 97	45473 64	4 7116 61	—	—	—	—	—	—	840	—	840	—	—	—	—	—	—	1540 0	—	1540 0
N.-Western	—	59	59	—	2321	2321	—	4201 83	4201 83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	160	1384	1544	3138	26335	29473	5012 50	59044 19	64056 69	7	—	7	49 0	—	49 0	840	—	840	—	—	—	—	—	—	1540 0	—	1540 0
G. Total ...	160	1897	2057	3138	26662	29800	5012 50	80168 73	85181 23	7	—	7	49 0	—	49 0	8800	236	9036	—	—	—	—	145390	145390	17381 8	3251 74	20632 82

Province or Circle.	Ebony. Tons. P.D.	Ebony. Tons. P.P.	Ebony. Tons. Total.	Ebony. Value. P.D.	Ebony. Value. P.P.	Ebony. Value. Total.	Shingles. No. P.D.	Shingles. No. P.P.	Shingles. No. Total.	Shingles. Value. P.D.	Shingles. Value. P.P.	Shingles. Value. Total.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. No. P.D.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. No. P.P.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. No. Total.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. Running Feet. P.D.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. Running Feet. P.P.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. Running Feet. Total.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. Value. P.D.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. Value. P.P.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. Value. Total.	Warichchies and Uman Sticks. No. P.D.	Warichchies and Uman Sticks. No. P.P.	Warichchies and Uman Sticks. No. Total.	Warichchies and Uman Sticks. Value. P.D.	Warichchies and Uman Sticks. Value. P.P.	Warichchies and Uman Sticks. Value. Total.
Province.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern...	—	cwt. 12	cwt.12	—	53 50	53 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	483	483	—	—	—	—	677 75	677 75	—	2479	2479	—	238 11	238 11
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S'gamuwa	—	30	30	—	18 0	18 0	123000	—	123000	1968 0	—	1968 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	cwt. 18	cwt.18	—	71 50	71 50	123000	—	123000	1968 0	—	1968 0	—	483	483	—	—	—	—	677 75	677 75	—	2479	2479	—	238 11	238 11
Circle.																											
Northern...	—	37	37	—	2247 41	2247 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3500	3500	—	—	—	—	194 72	194 72	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Eastern	—	323	323	—	29114 23	29114 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	127	127	—	12329 17	12329 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2479	2479	—	45 44	45 44
S.-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H.Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	487	487	—	43690 81	43690 81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3500	3500	—	—	—	—	194 72	194 72	—	2479	2479	—	45 44	45 44
G. Total...	—	488	488	—	43762 31	43762 31	123000	—	123000	1968 0	—	1968 0	—	3983	3983	—	—	—	—	872 47	872 47	—	4958	4958	—	283 55	283 55

Form 7.—Timber and other Produce sold, &c.—*continued.*

Province or Circle.	Firewood.									Charcoal.									Bamboos and Canes.						Total Value.		
	Cubic Yards.			Tons.			Value.			Tons.			Bushels.			Value.			No.			Value.					
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
Province.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			
Western ...	35129	—	35129	—	—	—	9304 60	—	9304 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17806 55	2824 27	20630 82
Central ...	—	616	616	—	—	—	—	318 7	318 7	—	0·9·3	0·9·3	—	—	—	—	14 63	14 63	—	17	17	—	5 99	5 99	—	21123 73	21123 73
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	1380	1380	—	—	—	—	2070 20	2070 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150 0	3806 53	3956 53
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S'gamuwa	5270	—	5270	—	—	—	1494 32	—	1494 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10651 45	18 0	10669 45
Total ...	40399	1996	42395	—	—	—	10798 92	2388 27	13187 19	—	0·9·3	0·9·3	—	—	—	—	14 63	14 63	—	17	17	—	5 99	5 99	28608 0	27772 53	56380 53
Circle.																											
Northern...	1615	77	1692	—	—	—	2834 58	131 10	2965 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2883 58	3203 81	6087 39
N.-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3369 53	37852 37	41221 90
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3182 97	45473 64	48656 61
N.-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16576 44	16576 44
S.-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H·Reserves	333	3115	3448	—	—	—	833 75	5301 20	6134 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	833 75	5301 20	6134 95
Total ...	1948	3192	5140	—	—	—	3668 33	5432 30	9100 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10269 83	108407 46	118677 29
G. Total ...	42347	5188	47535	—	—	—	14467 25	7820 57	22287 82	—	0·9·3	0·9·3	—	—	—	—	14 63	14 63	—	17	17	—	5 99	5 99	38877 83	136179 99	175057 82

Form 8.—Timber and Other Produce removed from Forests on Payment of Royalty.

Timber.

Province or Circle.	Trees. No.			Trees. Value.			Warichchies. No.			Warichchies. Value.			Shingles. No.			Shingles. Value.			Cubic Feet. No.			Cubic Feet. Value.		
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
Province.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	11	11	—	37 55	37 55	—	71092	71092	—	508 52	508 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39453	39453	—	6601 49	6601 49
Central ...	—	79	79	—	572 23	572 23	4725	310	5035	47 25	16 80	64 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	876	1340	2216	314 0	626 14	940 14
Northern ...	—	—	—	107 58	7 92	115 50	—	—	—	—	71 64	71 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	1194	1194	—	1235 85	1235 85	—	160956	160956	—	1063 96	1063 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24057	24057	—	7306 93	7306 93
Eastern ...	—	—	—	783 95	—	783 95	—	—	—	—	1318 17	1318 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	—	1908	1908	—	5397 91	5397 91	—	70146	70146	—	478 18	478 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	548	548	—	193 55	193 55
North-Central ...	—	—	—	5712 51	—	5712 51	—	—	—	—	1047 23	1047 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	1974	1974	—	1117 71	1117 71	—	3450	3450	—	17 25	17 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3220	3220	—	893 21	893 21
Sabaragamuwa...	—	14	14	—	41 33	41 33	1589	13731	15320	49 80	486 41	536 21	—	67000	67000	—	134 0	134 0	929	85511	86440	195 10	8050 57	8245 67
Total Provincial Administration	—	5180	5180	6604 4	8410 50	15014 54	6314	319685	325999	97 5	5008 16	5105 21	—	67000	67000	—	134 0	134 0	1805	154129	155934	509 10	23671 89	24180 59
Circle.																								
Northern ...	64	12	76	1773 39	208 80	1982 19	14693	16290	30983	99 82	185 29	285 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern...	—	858	858	—	*7601 43	*7601 43	—	1770	1770	—	13 60	13 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	7	309	316	23 36	1685 22	1708 58	8807	3078	11885	306 59	94 30	400 89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	—	1019	1019	—	11553 79	11553 79	2677	33407	36084	124 72	387 34	512 6	—	10500	†10500	—	110 0	110 0	1145	58816	59961	578 28	13647 25	14225 53
South-Eastern...	1026	282	1308	102 1	30 12	132 13	900	4005	4905	2 25	29 37	31 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	218	411	145 0	163 75	308 75
Hill Reserves ...	—	187	187	—	4299 65	4299 65	—	18473	18473	—	92 36	92 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8028	8028	—	3435 91	3435 91
Total General Administration	1097	2667	3764	1898 76	25379 1	27277 77	27077	77023	104100	533 38	802 26	1335 64	—	10500	10500	—	110 0	110 0	1338	67062	68400	723 28	17246 91	17970 19
Grand Total ...	1097	7847	8944	8502 80	33789 51	42292 31	33391	396708	430099	630 43	5810 42	6440 85	—	77500	77500	—	244 0	244 0	3143	221191	224334	1232 38	40918 80	42151 18

Firewood and Charcoal.

Province or Circle.	Firewood. Tons. No.			Firewood. Tons. Value.			Firewood. Cubic Yards. No.			Firewood. Cubic Yards. Value.			Charcoal. Tons. No.			Charcoal. Tons. Value.			Charcoal. Bushels. No.			Charcoal. Bushels. Value.		
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
Province.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	244	244	—	285 52	285 52	—	7253	7253	—	2715 0	2715 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1812	1812	—	452 47	452 47
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4816	4816	—	3309 64	3309 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	36	—	6 45	6 45
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 75	61 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	29171	1239	30410	4972 68	273 72	5246 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 5	36 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	95	—	30 38	30 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 0	18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	5 25	5 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	3 50	3 50
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9787	9799	4 50	3670 35	3674 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	—	244	244	—	285 52	285 52	29183	23197	52380	4977 18	10120 14	15097 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1855	1855	—	462 42	462 42

* Includes Rs. 201·41, being value of 8·65 tons ebony.

† Cocoanut props.

Circle.																									
Northern ...	—	992	992	—	932 48	932 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2190	2190	—	684 50	684 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	13	43	9 0	3 90	12 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9436	210	9646	1998 5	68 70	2066 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	44377	16340	60717	26918 70	9346 15	36264 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total General Administration ...	—	992	992	—	932 48	932 48	53843	18753	72596	28925 75	10103 25	39029 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	—	1236	1236	—	1218 0	1218 0	83026	41950	124976	33902 93	20223 39	54126 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1855	1855	—	462 42	462 42	

Province or Circle.	Bamboos and Canes.						Other Produce.			Total Value.		
	No.			Value.			Value.					
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
Province.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	282800	282800	—	145 72	145 72	—	—	—	—	10746 27	10746 27
Central ...	—	132	132	—	13 9	13 9	264 80	253 45	518 25	626 5	4797 80	5423 85
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1560 15	1560 15	107 58	1701 46	1809 4
Southern ...	—	14000	14000	—	9 0	9 0	—	2070 40	2070 40	4972 68	11959 86	16932 54
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1137 23	1137 23	783 95	2491 45	3275 40
North-Western ...	—	4000	4000	—	60 0	60 0	—	120 25	120 25	—	6280 27	6280 27
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	0 25	0 25	—	375 95	375 95	5712 51	1441 43	7153 94
Uva ...	—	8000	8000	—	40 0	40 0	—	465 30	465 30	—	2542 22	2542 22
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	47500	47500	—	37 38	37 38	—	1100 0	1100 0	249 40	13520 4	13769 44
Total Provincial Administration ...	—	356432	356432	—	305 44	305 44	264 80	7082 73	7347 53	12452 17	55480 80	67932 97
Circle.												
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1873 21	1326 57	3199 78
North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8299 53	8299 53
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	3 60	3 60	—	1682 95	1682 95	338 95	3469 97	3808 92
North-Western ...	—	3600	3600	—	54 0	54 0	—	1 50	1 50	2701 5	25822 58	28523 63
South-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249 26	223 24	472 50
Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	166 95	166 95	—	164 60	164 60	26918 70	17505 62	44424 32
Total General Administration ...	—	3600	3600	—	224 55	224 55	—	1849 5	1849 5	32081 17	56647 51	88728 68
Grand Total ...	—	360032	360032	—	529 99	529 99	264 80	8931 78	9196 58	44533 34	112128 31	156661 65

Form 9.—Value of Timber, &c., sold to Public Departments for which Credit was taken on Paper

Province or Circle.	Value of Timber. Rs. c.	Firewood. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Western Province	—	—	—
Central Province	—	—	—
Northern Province	107 58	—	107 58
Southern Province	6,322 92	—	6,322 92
Eastern Province	783 95	—	783 95
North-Western Province... ...	—	—	—
North-Central Province	5,712 51	—	5,712 51
Province of Uva	163 10	—	163 10
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	148 40	4 50	152 90
Total Provincial Administration ...	13,238 46	4 50	13,242 96
Northern Circle	1,856 21	—	1,856 21
North-Eastern Circle	392 44	9 0	401 44
Eastern Circle	338 95	—	338 95
North-Western Circle	300 78	—	300 78
South-Eastern Province	249 26	—	249 26
Hill Reserves	37 50	—	37 50
Total General Administration ...	3,175 14	9 0	3,184 14
Grand Total	16,413 60	13 50	16,427 10

Form 10.—Abstract showing Total Value of Forest Produce sold or granted free in 1902.

Province or Circle.	Timber.	Firewood.	Charcoal.	Bamboos and Canes.	Other Produce.	Free Grants.	Paper Credits not included in Form 7.	Total.
Province.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	18,473 78	12,305 12	452 47	145 72	—	1,008 52	—	32,385 61
Central	22,361 46	3,627 71	21 8	19 8	518 25	1,286 95	—	27,834 53
Northern	187 14	61 75	—	—	1,560 15	50 49	—	1,859 53
Southern	11,493 7	7,316 60	—	9 0	2,070 40	2,117 46	6,322 92	29,329 45
Eastern	2,102 12	36 5	—	—	1,137 23	3,487 7	—	6,762 47
North-Western... ...	6,069 64	30 38	—	60 0	120 25	1,339 72	—	7,619 99
North-Central	6,759 74	18 0	—	0 25	375 95	749 55	—	7,903 49
Uva	2,028 17	5 25	3 50	40 0	465 30	219 29	163 10	2,924 61
Sabaragamuwa	18,132 34	5,169 17	—	37 38	1,100 0	1,277 56	—	25,716 45
Total Provincial Administration ...	87,607 46	28,570 3	477 5	311 43	7,347 53	11,536 61	6,486 2	142,336 13
Circle.								
Northern	5,389 1	3,898 16	—	—	—	—	—	9,287 17
North-Eastern	48,836 93	684 50	—	—	—	435 56	401 44	50,358 43
Eastern	50,766 8	12 90	—	3 60	1,682 95	335 7	—	52,800 60
North-Western	42,977 82	2,066 75	—	54 0	1 50	—	300 78	45,400 85
South-Eastern	472 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	472 50
Hill Reserves	7,827 92	42,399 80	—	166 95	164 60	12 0	37 50	50,608 77
Total General Administration ...	156,270 26	49,062 11	—	224 55	1,849 5	782 63	739 72	208,928 32
Grand Total ...	243,877 72	77,632 14	477 5	535 98	9,196 58	12,319 24	7,225 74	351,264 45

Form 11.—Statement of Trees felled during 1902.

Species.		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total Provincial Administration.	Northern Circle.	North-Eastern Circle.	Eastern Circle.	North-Western Circle.	South-Eastern Circle.	Hill Reserves.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total General Administration.	Grand Total.
I.—PRINCIPAL SPECIES.																							
Sapu (Michelia nilagirica and M. Champaca)	Dry	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23		—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—		
		—	3	—	—	—	—	—	23	—			26	—	—	—	—	—	10			10	36
Na (Mesua ferrea and M. Thwaitesii)	Dry	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Gree	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	287	—	537		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		—	3	—	250	—	—	—	—	287			540	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	540
Dun (Doona and Shorea, spp.)	Dry	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	—	133		—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37		
		—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	133			137	—	—	—	—	—	37			37	174
Mendora and Tumpalai (Vatica Roxburghiana, V. affinis, and V. obscura)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
Hora and Hal (Dipterocarpus zeylanicus, D. hispidus, and Vateria acuminata)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green	205	—	—	248	—	—	—	7	44	—	504		—	—	—	1,503	—	—	—	1,503		
		205	—	—	248	—	—	—	7	44			504	—	—	—	1,503	—	—			1,503	2,007
Halmilla (Berrya Ammonilla)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—		
	Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	179	—	—	15	—	—	194		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	181	—	—	15	—	—	—	196	196
Satinwood (Chloroxylon Swietenia)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	10	—	49	—	—	59	—		
	Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		111	439	897	13	—	—	—	1,460		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	111	449	897	62	—	—			1,519	1,519
Kumbuk (Terminalia glabra)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	11		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3			11	5	—	—	—	—	—			5	16
Palu and Munamal (Mimusops hexandra and M. Elengi)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7		56	321	—	16	10	—	—	403		
		—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—			7	56	321	—	16	10	—			403	410

Statement of Trees felled during 1902—*continued.*

Species.		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total Provincial Administration.	Northern Circle.	North-Eastern Circle.	Eastern Circle.	North-Western Circle.	South-Eastern Circle.	Hill Reserves.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total General Administration.	Grand Total.
Ebony (Diospyros Ebenum)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		44	121	—	—	—	—	165	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13		455	1,216	—	323	—	—	—	1,994		
		—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	499	1,337	—	323	—	—	—	—	2,159	2,172
Milla (Vitex altissima)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—		
	Green ...	523	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	85	—	675		2	25	—	68	—	—	—	95		
		523	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	85			675	2	26	—	68	—	—			96	771
Ranai (Alseodaphne semecarpifolia)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	113	—	—	—	—	—	113		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				—	113	—	—	—	—			113	113
Teak (Tectona Grandis)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2		
		32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			32	—	—	—	2	—	—			2	34
II.—Auxiliary Species.																							
Kina and Madol (Calophyllum and Garcinia, spp.)	Dry ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		—	—	—	—	—	145	145	—		
	Green ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	56	4	—	62		—	—	—	75	—	311	—	386		
		—	5	—	—	—	—	—	56	4			65	—	—	—	75	—	456			531	596
Pihimbiya (Filicium decipiens)	Dry ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			1	—	—	—	—	—	—			1	1
Margosa, Lunumidella, and Hulanhik (Melia, spp., and Chickrassia tabularis)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4		—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3			4	—	6	—	—	—	—			6	10
Nedun (Pericopsis Mooniana)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11			11	—	—	—	—	—	—			1	11
Mara, Huri, and Suriya Mara (Albizza, spp.)	Dry ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			1	—	—	—	—	—	—			1	1

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Form 12.—Abstract showing Value of Timber and other Produce in Depôt at the Beginning and Close of the Year 1902.

Description of Timber and other Produce.	Province or Circle.	On Hand at Commencement of the Year.							On Hand at Close of the Year.							Difference in Value.	
		No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	In favour of the Year.	Against the Year.
								Rs. c							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
I.—TIMBER, INCLUDING CABINET WOODS.	*Province.*																
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	124	610	—	—	—	—	1,215 0	123	537	—	—	—	—	1,160 0	—	55 0
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Provincial Administration ...	124	610	—	—	—	—	1,215 0	123	537	—	—	—	—	1,160 0	—	55 0
(*a*) Logs ...	*Circle.*																
	Northern ...	52	—	—	—	—	42	7,777 0	112	—	—	—	—	160	20,375 0	12,598 0	—
	North-Eastern ...	1,159	4,315	—	—	—	233	27,258 0	1,127	876	—	—	—	294	34,151 0	6,893 0	—
	Eastern ...	775	19,375	—	—	—	—	24,231 83	737	18,618	—	—	—	—	27,991 10	3,759 27	—
	North-Western ...	141	566	—	—	—	23	4,989 0	830	143	—	—	—	36	6,865 8	1,876 8	—
	South-Eastern ...	71	1,725	—	—	—	—	2,326 0	69	1,671	—	—	—	—	2,218 33	—	107 67
	Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	General Administration ...	2,198	25,981	—	—	—	298	66,581 83	2,875	21,308	—	—	—	490	91,600 51	25,126 35	107 67
	Total (*a*) ...	2,322	26,591	—	—	—	298	67,796 83	2,998	21,845	—	—	—	490	92,760 51	25,126 35	162 67
(*b*) Sleepers ...	*Province.*																
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Circle.																		
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Sleepers—*contd.*	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	General Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (*b*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Province.																		
	Western ...	704	—	—	—	—	—	2,012 0	—	345	—	—	—	—	765 75	—	1,246 25		
	Central ...	—	—	—	264	—	—	52 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 80		
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Sabaragamuwa	—	736	—	—	—	—	1,317 50	—	663	—	—	—	—	1,492 49	174 99	—		
(*c*) Other sawn timber ...	Provincial Administration ...	704	736	—	264	—	—	3,382 30	—	1,008	—	—	—	—	2,258 24	174 99	1,299 5		
	Circle.																		
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0 25	0 25	—		
	North-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	General Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0 25	0 25	—		
	Total (*c*)	704	736	—	264	—	—	3,382 30	1	1,008	—	—	—	—	2,258 49	175 24	1,299 5		
	Province.																		
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(*d*) Small round timber ...	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Abstract showing Value of Timber and other Produce in Depôt, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Timber and other Produce.	Province or Circle	On Hand at Commencement of the Year.							On Hand at Close of the Year.							Difference in Value.	
		No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	In favour of the Year.	Against the Year.
	Circle.							Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Small round timber—*contd.*	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	General Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (*d*) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Province.																
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Warichchies and umanasticks	Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Circle.																
	Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	—	—	—	—	—	4 0	4 0	—
	Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	General Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	—	—	—	—	—	4 0	4 0	—
	Total (*e*) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	—	—	—	—	—	4 0	4 0	—
	Provinces.																
	Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*f*) Shingles	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Provincial Administration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

		Circle.																
(*f*) Shingles—*contd.*	...	Northern ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		North-Eastern	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Eastern ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		North-Western	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		South-Eastern	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hill Reserves	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		General Administration	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total (*f*)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total of I.	...	3,026	27,327	—	264	—	298	71,179 13	3,474	22,853	—	—	—	490	95,023 0	25,305 59	1,461 72	
II.—Firewood and Charcoal.		*Province.*																
		Western ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Central ...	...	—	—	—	—	498	—	1,568 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,568 70	
		Northern ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Southern ...	...	—	—	—	—	629	—	943 50	—	—	—	—	331	—	496 50	—	447 0	
		Eastern ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		North-Western	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		North-Central	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Uva ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Sabaragamuwa	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*a*) Firewood	...	Provincial Administration	...	—	—	—	—	1,127	—	2,512 20	—	—	—	—	331	—	496 50	—	2,015 70	
		Circle.																
		Northern ...	...	—	—	—	—	241	—	332 80	—	—	—	—	405	—	513 20	180 40	—	
		North-Eastern	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Eastern ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		North-Western	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		South-Eastern	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hill Reserves	...	286	—	—	—	—	—	772 20	74	—	—	—	—	—	199 80	—	572 40	
		General Administration	...	286	—	—	—	241	—	1,105 0	74	—	—	—	405	—	713 0	180 40	572 40	
		Total (*a*)	...	286	—	—	—	1,368	—	3,617 20	74	—	—	—	736	—	1,209 50	180 40	2,588 10	
		Province.																
		Western ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Central ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	22	16 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 87	
		Northern ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Southern ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Eastern ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Charcoal	...	North-Western	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		North-Central	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Uva ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Sabaragamuwa	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Provincial Administration	...	—	—	—	—	—	22	16 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 87	

Abstract showing Value of Timber and other Produce in Depôt, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Timber and other Produce.	Province or Circle.	On Hand at Commencement of the Year.							On Hand at Close of the Year.							Difference in Value.	
		No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	In favour of the Year.	Against the Year.
								Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
(*b*) Charcoal—*contd.*	*Circle.*																
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	General Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (*b*) ...	—	—	—	—	—	22	16 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 87
	Total of II. ...	286	—	—	—	1,368	22	3,634 7	74	—	—	—	736	—	1,209 50	180 40	2,604 97
III.—Bamboos, Canes, and other Minor Produce.	*Province.*																
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	237	—	—	—	—	—	47 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 40
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Provincial Administration ...	237	—	—	—	—	—	47 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 40
	Circle.																
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	General Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of III. ...	237	—	—	—	—	—	47 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 40
	Grand Total ...	3,549	27,327	—	264	1,368	298 & 22 bags	74,860 60	3,548	22,853	—	—	736	490	96,232 50	25,485 99	4,114 9

Form 13.—Summary of Revenue credited at the Treasury during the Year 1902.

Province or Circle.	I.—Timber, &c., removed by Government Agency.					II.—Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers.					III.	IV.—Miscellaneous:				Total.
	(a) Timber.	(b) Fuel.	(c) Bamboo and Cane.	(d) Other Produce.	Total.	(a) Timber.	(b) Fuel.	(c) Bamboo and Cane.	(d) Other Produce.	Total.	Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	(a) Fines and Forfeitures.	(b) Refunds.	(c) Other Sources.	Total.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province ...	11,326 22	9,304 60	—	—	20,630 82	7,147 56	3,000 52	145 72	452 47	10,746 27	1,742 80	669 11	1 50	98 8	768 69	33,888 58
Central Province ...	5,424 28	747 44	10 24	3 0	6,184 96	1,518 97	3,180 35	20 87	77 85	4,798 4	11 25	554 56	—	843 87	1,398 43	12,392 68
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	79 56	61 75	—	1,560 15	1,701 46	—	—	—	—	—	1,701 46
Southern Province ...	1,886 33	2,070 20	—	—	3,956 53	9,606 74	5,246 40	9 0	2,070 40	16,932 54	2,781 26	11,463 28	—	160 43	11,623 71	35,294 4
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,318 17	36 5	—	1,137 23	2,491 45	570 33	789 65	—	—	789 65	3,851 43
North-Western Province	—	—	—	—	—	6,069 64	30 38	60 0	120 25	6,280 27	—	916. 4	—	129 67	1,045 71	7,325 98
North-Central Province	—	—	—	—	—	1,047 23	18 0	0 25	375 95	1,441 43	17 25	2,301 72	—	2 98	2,304 70	3,763 38
Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,134 96	5 25	40 0	465 30	1,645 51	122 77	356 20	—	26 80	383 0	2,151 28
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	9175 13	1,494 32	—	—	10,669 45	8,808 81	3,670 35	37 38	1,100 0	13,616 54	291 51	472 6	200 0	786 24	1,458 30	26,035 80
Total Provincial Administration ...	27,811 96	13,616 56	10 24	3 0	41,441 76	36,731 64	15,249 5	313 22	7,359 60	59,653 51	5,537 17	17,522 62	201 50	2,048 7	19,772 19	126,404 63
Northern Circle ...	3,121 71	2,894 48	—	—	6,016 19	394 49	932 48	—	—	1.326 97	—	83 31	15 75	16 61	115 67	7,458 83
North-Eastern Circle ...	41,221 90	—	—	—	41,221 90	7,615 3	684 50	—	—	8,299 53	—	5 0	—	198 0	203 0	49,724 43
Eastern Circle ...	48,656 61	—	—	—	48,656 61	1,708 58	12 90	3 60	400 89	2,125 97	48 0	101 0	—	1,533 95	1,634 95	52,465 53
North-Western ...	16,576 44	385 95	—	—	16,962 39	28,273 6	2,078 21	54 0	1 50	30,406 77	48 21	122 50	—	166 70	289 20	47,706 57
South-Eastern Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—	223 24	—	—	—	223 24	—	—	—	17 5	17 5	240 29
Hill Reserves ...	25 0	8,305 37	—	—	8,330 37	9,850 53	41,097 20	166 95	164 60	51,279 28	—	105 .0	—	118 35	223 35	59,833 0
Total General Administration ...	109,601 66	11,585 80	—	—	121,187 46	48,064 93	44,805 29	224 55	566 99	93,661 76	96 21	416 81	15 75	2,050 66	2,483 22	217,428 65
Grand Total ...	137,413 62	25,202 36	10 24	3 0	162,629 22	84,796 57	60,054 34	537 77	7,926 59	153,315 27	5,633 38	17,939 43	217 25	4,098 73	22,255 41	343,833 28

[*For Form 14 see page G 39.*]

Form 15.—Summary of Outstandings due to the Department at the Close of the Year 1902.

Province or Circle.	I. Timber, &c., removed by Government Agency.					II. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchaser.					III.	IV. Miscellaneous.				Grand Total.
	(a) Timber.	(b) Fuel.	(c) Bamboo and Cane.	(d) Other Produce.	Total.	(a) Timber.	(b) Fuel.	(c) Bamboo and Cane.	(d) Other Produce.	Total.	Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	(a) Fines and Forfeitures.	(b) Refunds.	(c) Other Sources.	Total.	
Province.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circle.																
Northern	—	643 60	—	—	643 60	16 60	—	—	—	16 60	—	—	—	—	—	660 20
North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	124 72	127 16	—	—	251 88	—	—	—	—	—	251 88
South-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	2 50	2,545 58	—	—	2,548 8	—	—	—	—	—	2,548 8
Total General Administration ...	—	643 60	—	—	643 60	143 82	2,672 74	—	—	2,816 56	—	—	—	—	—	3,460 16
Grand Total ...	—	643 60	—	—	643 60	143 82	2,672 74	—	—	2,816 56	—	—	—	—	—	3,460 16

t of sts.	VI. Transport.	VII.—Miscellaneous. (a) Refunds.	(b) Law Charges.	(c) Stationery and Postage.	(d) Sundries.	Total.	VIII. Special Ex-penditure.	Total Other Charges.	Total Expenditure.
c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	1,936 6	—	—	112 5	41 95	154 0	—	9,626 68	18,138 24
	791 67	—	—	50 0	329 67	379 67	—	5,419 93	8,302 43
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,080 0	—	—	121 84	122 41	244 25	—	6,128 54	9,311 24
	399 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	498 42	1,278 42
	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0	590 0
	199 92	—	—	—	50 0	50 0	—	503 92	893 92
	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0	590 0
28	1,843 12	—	—	127 64	—	127 64	—	10,105 7	12,609 7
28	6,650 69	—	—	411 53	544 3	955 56	—	32,682 56	51,713 32
	2,521 30	—	93 80	34 80	—	128 60	—	20,305 74	27,597 15
	2,092 22	—	—	133 29	48 75	182 4	—	24,657 2	31,674 25
	2,508 17	—	—	141 86	76 37	218 23	67 24	22,788 15	30,085 33
	3,193 54	—	—	192 66	102 57	295 23	—	27,276 93	37,112 40
	921 30	—	—	63 83	8 49	72 32	—	4,993 20	11,194 22
	2,863 64	—	—	241 24	91 25	332 49	—	37,993 49	48,726 40
	4,290 0	—	—	360 57	1,285 52	1,646 9	2,637 96	14,039 10	30,490 92
	18,390 17	—	93 80	1,168 25	1,612 95	2,875 0	2,705 20	152,053 63	216,880 67
28	25,040 86	—	93 80	1,579 78	2,156 98	3,830 56	2,705 20	184,736 19	268,593 99

of sts.	VI. Transport.	VII.—Miscellaneous. (a) Refunds.	(b) Law Charges.	(c) Stationery and Postage.	(d) Sundries.	Total.	VIII. Special Ex-penditure.	Total Other Charges.	Total Expenditure.
c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	4 53	4 53	—	4 53	4 53
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	4 53	4 53	—	4 53	4 53
	50 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	173 93	173 93
	127 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	127 95	127 95
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 50	1 50
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	289 54	289 54
	181 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	592 92	592 92
	181 34	—	—	—	4 53	4 53	—	597 45	597 45

Form 14.—Summary of Expenditure disbursed in Conservancy and Works during 1902.

Province or Circle	A.—Personal Emoluments. (a) Superior Staff.	(b) Subordinate Staff.	Total.	B.—Other Charges. I.—Supply of Timber. (a) Depôt Sales. 1 Timber.	2 Fuel.	(b) Produce removed by Purchasers. 1 Timber and Fuel.	2 Other Produce.	(c) Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	Total.	II.—Communications and Buildings. (a) Roads and Bridges.	(b) Buildings.	(c) Other Works.	Total.	III. Purchase of Stores, Tools, &c.	IV.—Surveys, Demarcations, Sowing, and Planting. (a) Demarcations.	(b) Surveys.	(c) Sowing and Planting.	(d) Other Works.	Total.	V. Rent of Forests.	VI. Transport.	VII.—Miscellaneous. (a) Refunds.	(b) Law Charges.	(c) Stationery and Postage.	(d) Sundries.	Total.	VIII. Special Expenditure.	Total Other Charges.	Total Expenditure.
Province	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	4,416 64	4,092 92	8,511 56	6,859 13	231 3	—	—	60 25	7,150 41	18 54	68 65	—	87 19	3 73	—	—	165 49	129 81	295 30	—	1,994 6	—	—	112 5	41 95	154 0	—	9,626 68	18,138 24
Central ...	—	2,882 50	2,882 50	1,191 29	2,810 64	—	—	—	4,001 93	—	25 0	—	25 0	130 22	91 44	—	—	—	91 44	—	794 67	—	—	50 0	329 67	379 67	—	5,419 93	8,302 43
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	3,182 70	3,182 70	2,985 87	1,025 30	—	—	—	4,011 17	157 60	14 2	—	171 62	21 50	—	—	100 0	—	100 0	—	1,080 0	—	—	121 84	122 41	244 25	—	5,128 54	9,311 24
Eastern ...	—	780 0	780 0	98 50	—	—	—	—	98 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	399 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	498 42	1,278 42
North-Western ...	—	390 0	390 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0	590 0
North-Central ...	—	390 0	390 0	78 0	—	—	—	—	78 0	—	176 0	—	176 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	50 0	50 0	100 0	—	376 0	966 92
Uva ...	—	390 0	390 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0	590 0
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	2,504 0	2,504 0	6,520 61	—	—	—	6 0	6,526 61	—	67 34	—	67 34	35 0	252 71	—	—	252 50	68 87	574 8	931 28	1,843 12	—	—	—	127 64	127 64	—	10,105 7	12,609 7
Total Provincial Administration ...	4,416 64	14,614 12	19,030 76	17,733 40	4,066 97	—	—	66 25	21,866 62	176 14	351 1	—	527 15	190 44	344 15	—	547 99	198 68	1,080 82	931 28	6,650 69	—	—	411 53	544 3	955 56	—	32,682 56	51,713 32
Circle.																													
Northern ...	4,229 16	3,062 25	7,291 41	10,855 35	2,784 88	—	—	—	13,640 23	141 0	375 31	—	516 31	297 48	3,201 82	—	—	—	3,201 82	—	2,241 30	—	93 80	34 80	—	128 60	—	20,305 74	27,597 15
North Eastern ...	2,500 0	3,512 23	7,017 23	19,877 67	—	592 0	—	—	20,469 67	—	155 93	230 21	384 14	49 75	1,957 35	—	1 85	—	1,959 20	—	2,092 22	—	—	133 29	48 75	182 4	—	24,657 3	31,674 25
Eastern ...	2,317 18	4,787 0	7,297 18	17,142 22	—	—	—	—	17,142 22	435 49	372 39	—	808 28	255 53	1,102 15	—	454 62	91 91	1,728 68	—	2,508 17	—	—	141 86	76 37	218 23	67 24	29,788 15	30,085 33
North-Western ...	5,090 47	4,745 0	9,835 47	14,045 47	489 79	410 30	—	—	14,945 56	1,200 58	930 11	185 32	2,316 1	1,078 85	3,884 31	—	823 46	—	4,707 77	—	3,193 54	—	—	192 66	102 57	295 23	—	27,378 93	37,212 40
South-eastern ...	5,024 58	1,176 44	6,201 2	1,483 37	—	—	—	—	1,483 37	—	—	—	—	113 58	2,402 83	—	—	—	2,402 83	—	921 30	—	—	63 83	8 49	72 32	—	3,993 39	11,194 22
Hill Reserves ...	3,322 91	5,449 0	10,723 91	2,592 58	7,513 49	6,991 57	—	—	17,097 64	769 83	4,348 23	96 91	5,214 97	1,717 19	1,907 86	—	8,859 70	—	10,767 56	—	2,863 64	—	—	241 34	91 25	332 59	—	37,993 49	48,726 49
Head Office ...	9,236 1	7,815 61	16,451 62	1,738 94	—	—	—	—	1,738 94*	—	3,575 5	—	3,575 5	153 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,290 0	—	—	360 57	1,285 52	1,646 9	2,637 96	14,039 10	30,490 92
Total General Administration ...	34,920 31	29,906 73	64,827 4	87,735 57	10,788 16	7,993 87	—	—	96,517 60	2,795 90	9,755 22	512 44	13,064 56	3,683 24	14,550 32	—	10,189 63	91 91	24,817 86	—	18,390 17	—	93 80	1,168 25	1,612 95	2,875 0	2,705 20	152,653 63	216,880 67
Grand Total ...	39,336 95	44,520 85	83,857 80	85,469 97	15,855 13	7,993 87	—	66 25	108,384 22	2,973 4	10,106 23	512 44	13,591 71	3,873 68	14,894 47	—	10,737 62	290 59	25,898 68	931 28	25,040 86	—	93 80	1,579 78	2,156 98	3,830 56	2,705 20	184,736 19	268,593 99

* Rs. 3,016·21 expended from Head Office votes have been charged to the Circles concerned.

Form 16.—Summary of Outstandings due by the Department at the Close of the Year 1902.

Particulars.	A.—Personal Emoluments. (a) Superior Staff.	(b) Subordinate Staff.	Total.	B.—Other Charges. I.—Supply of Timber. (a) Depôt Sales. 1 Timber.	2 Fuel.	(b) Produce removed by Purchaser. 1 Timber and Fuel.	2 Other Produce.	(c) Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	Total.	II.—Communications and Buildings. (a) Roads and Bridges.	(b) Buildings.	(c) Other Works.	Total.	III. Purchase of Stores, Tools, &c.	IV.—Surveys, Demarcations, Sowing, and Planting. (a) Demarcations.	(b) Surveys.	(c) Sowing and Planting.	(d) Other Works.	Total.	V. Rent of Forests.	VI. Transport.	VII.—Miscellaneous. (a) Refunds.	(b) Law Charges.	(c) Stationery and Postage.	(d) Sundries.	Total.	VIII. Special Expenditure.	Total Other Charges.	Total Expenditure.
Province.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 53	4 53	—	—	4 53	4 53
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 53	4 53	—	4 53	4 53	
Circle.																														
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	61 80	—	—	—	61 80	—	62 0	—	62 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	173 93	173 93	
North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	127 95	127 95	
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 50	1 50	
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Head Office ...	—	—	—	286 28	—	—	—	—	286 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	289 54	289 54	
Total General Administration ...	—	—	—	286 28	61 80	—	—	—	348 8	—	62 0	—	62 0	1 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	181 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	502 92	502 92	
Grand Total ...	—	—	—	286 28	61 80	—	—	—	348 8	—	62 0	—	62 0	1 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	181 34	—	—	—	4 53	4 53	—	507 45	507 45	

Form 17.—Details of Results of Enumeration Survey at Welicanna (82A. 0R. 28P. in Extent), 1902.

Species.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Total.	
	Proportion per Acre.		Proportion per Acre.		Proportion per Acre.		Proportion per Acre.		Proportion per Acre.		Proportion per Acre.	
	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.
Alubo ...	·073	·036	·134	—	·183	·036	·219	·036	·060	—	·673	·109
Aridda ...	·049	·012	·036	—	·085	—	·122	—	·049	—	·341	·012
Bomi ...	·073	—	·060	—	·060	—	·012	—	·012	—	·218	—
Bulu ...	—	—	—	—	·012	—	—	—	·012	—	·024	—
Badulla ...	012	·024	·170	·012	1·219	·036	2·024	·036	1·695	—	5·122	·109
Doon ...	1658	·341	1·463	·073	3·109	·109	6·549	·049	11·670	·036	24·451	·609
Del ...	·183	·098	·353	·085	·402	·012	·292	·012	·280	—	1·512	·207
Dawata ...	·012	—	·036	—	·134	—	·159	—	·060	—	·402	—
Diyataliya ...	121	·012	·341	·024	·866	·012	1·036	—	1·231	·012	3·597	·060
Dorona ...	—	—	—	—	·012	—	—	—	—	—	·012	—
Etamba ...	·159	·012	·353	—	1·219	·012	4·256	·012	4·890	—	10·878	·036
Etaheraliya ...	·256	·049	·170	·036	·427	·012	·744	·024	·597	·012	2·195	·134
Godapara ...	·170	·085	·183	·098	·646	·145	1·353	·121	1·036	·012	3·390	·464
Hora ...	·646	·109	·670	—	1·085	—	1·495	·036	1·231	—	5·024	·145
Hal ...	·073	·012	·049	—	·280	·012	·427	·012	·573	·012	1·412	·048
Hampalanda ...	·049	·012	·049	—	·183	·012	·085	—	·049	·012	·414	·036
Hedawaka ...	—	·012	·109	—	·744	·012	2·024	·060	2·207	·012	5·085	·097
Imbul ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kina ...	—	·012	·109	—	·219	·024	·658	·012	·317	—	1·305	·048
Kos (jak) ...	—	·012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·012
Kokatiya ...	·012	—	·012	—	—	—	·036	—	·012	—	·073	—
Kirihimbiliya ...	·365	·073	·451	—	·634	—	·561	·012	·524	—	2·570	·085
Kekuna ...	·085	—	·012	—	·207	—	·159	—	·170	—	·634	—
Kadumberiya ...	·024	·012	·073	—	·268	—	·805	·012	·487	—	1·658	·024
Liyan ...	·060		·036	—	·109	—	·073	—	·025	—	·305	—
Milla ...	·195	—	·366	—	·549	—	·695		·121	—	1·928	—
Malaboda ...	·134	—	·475	·036	1·073	·012	1·585	—	1·646	·012	4·914	·060
Na ...	·012	—	·036	·012	·402	·049	3·012	·085	5·122	·012	8·585	·159
Na-imbul ...	·218	·024	·195	—	·195		·195	·012	1·83	—	·989	·036
Patkela ...	·012	·024	·073	·012	·195	·085	·792	·060	·357	·012	1·427	·195
Tiniya ...	·024	—	·012	—	·049	—	·072	—	·012	—	·170	—
Ulalu ...	—	—	—	—	·036	—	·024	—	—	—	·060	—
Waljambu ...	—	—	·012	—	·024	—	·120	·012	·109	—	·268	·012
Welipenna ...	·060	·024	·134	·012	·549	·073	1·646	·073	1·122	—	3·512	·183
Unclassed ...	·561	·183	1·048	·060	3·975	·230	18·561	·390	30·549	·085	54·695	·951
Total in trees ...	435	109	594	45	1,571	75	4,033	91	5,447	20	12,130	340
Total per acre ...	5·304	1·329	7·244	·549	19·158	·914	49·792	1·109	66·427	·244	149·927	4·146

Form 18.—Results of Enumeration Survey at Welicanna (82A. 0R. 28P in Extent), 1902.

Species.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Total.	
	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.
Alubo ...	6	3	11	—	15	3	18	3	5	—	55	9
Aridda ...	4	1	3	—	7	—	10	—	4	—	28	1
Bomi ...	6	—	5	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	18	—
Bulu ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Badulla ...	1	2	14	1	100	3	166	3	139	—	420	9
Doon ...	136	28	120	6	255	9	537	4	957	3	2,005	50
Del ...	15	8	29	7	33	1	24	1	23	—	124	17
Dawata ...	1	—	3	—	11	—	13	—	5	—	33	—
Diyataliya ...	10	1	28	2	71	1	85	—	101	1	295	5
Dorona ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Etamba ...	13	1	29	—	100	1	349	1	401	—	892	3
Etaheraliya ...	21	4	14	3	35	1	61	2	49	1	180	11
Godapara ...	14	7	15	8	53	12	111	10	85	1	278	38
Hora ...	53	9	56	—	89	—	122	3	101	—	421	12
Hal ...	6	1	4	—	23	1	35	1	47	1	115	4
Hampalanda ...	4	1	4	—	15	1	7	—	4	1	34	3
Hedawaka ...	—	1	9	—	61	1	166	5	181	1	417	8
Imbul ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Kina ...	—	1	9	—	18	2	54	1	26	—	107	4
Kos (jak) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kokatiya ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	6	—
Kirihimbiliya ...	30	6	37	—	52	—	46	1	43	—	208	7
Kekuna ...	7	—	1	—	17	—	13	—	14	—	52	—
Kadumberiya ...	2	1	6	—	22	—	66	1	40	—	136	2
Liyan ...	5	—	3	1	9	—	6	—	2	1	25	2
Milla ...	16	12	30	6	45	2	57	3	10	—	158	23
Malaboda ...	11	—	39	3	88	1	130	—	135	1	403	5
Na ...	1	—	3	1	33	4	247	7	420	1	704	13
Na-imbul ...	18	2	16	—	16	—	16	1	15	—	81	3
Patkela ...	1	2	6	1	16	7	65	5	29	1	117	16
Tiniya ...	2	—	1	—	4	—	6	—	1	—	14	—
Ulalu ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	5	—
Waljambu ...	—	—	1	—	2	—	10	1	9	—	22	1
Welipenna ...	5	2	11	1	45	6	135	6	92	—	288	15
	389	94	508	40	1,245	56	2,561	59	2,942	13	7,645	262
Unclassed ...	46	15	86	5	326	19	1,522	32	2,505	7	4,485	78
	435	109	594	45	1,571	75	4,083	91	5,447	20	12,130	340

A.—Sample Plot Measurements, 1902.

I.—Satinwood (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*).

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.				
			Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.	Class I., Girth 6 ft. and above.
Northern Circle	Jaffna	Iranaimadu	—	·46	·49	·48	—
Do.	Mannar	Mahairambaikulam	—	·625	·385	·416	·448
Do.	do.	Tunnukadu	—	—	·046	·312	—
Do.	do.	Issambessa (well cleared)	·69	·70	·33	·71	—
		Issambessa (thinlycleared)	·41	·91	·66	·58	—
		Issambessa (not cleared)	·53	·70	1·20	·62	—
Do.	Mullaittivu	Nainamadu	—	·46	—	—	—
Eastern Circle	Northern	Punanai	·79	·82	·61	·65	—
Do.	do.	Kawudagala	·31	·38	·36	·35	·46
Do.	do.	Vakaneri	·22	·38	·58	—	—
Do.	do.	Tirikondaiadimadu	—	·59	·65	·60	·81
North-Eastern Circle	do.	Ratmalai (*b*)	—	—	·67	·50	—
North-Western Circle	Kurunegala	Sundapola No. 2	·79	—	—	—	—
Do.	Puttalam	Puttalam plantation	—	·53	—	—	—
Do.	do.	Dangahawela	—	·40	77	·60	·16
Do.	do.	15¼ milepost, Kurunegala road	·16	·35	·48	—	—

Province or Circle	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to Increase from					
			9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Northern Circle	Jaffna	Iranaimadu	—	39	36	37		—
Do.	Mannar	Mahairambaikulam	—	28	46	43	26	—
Do.	do.	Tunnukadu	—	—	390	57	—	—
Do.	do.	Issambessa (well cleared)	13	25	54	25	—	117
		Issambessa (thinlycleared)	22	19	27	31	—	99
		Issambessa (not cleared)	17	26	15	29	—	87
Do.	Mullaittivu	Nainamadu	—	123	—	—	—	—
Eastern Circle	Northern	Punanai	11	22	30	28	—	91
Do.	do.	Kawudagala	29	47	50	51	26	177
Do.	do.	Vakaneri	41	47	31	—	—	—
Do.	do.	Tirikondaiadimadu	—	31	28	30	14	—
North-Eastern Circle	do.	Ratmalai (*b*)	—	—	27	36	—	—
North-Western Circle	Kurunegala	Sundapola No. 2	12	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Puttalam	Puttalam plantation	—	34		—	—	—
Do.	do.	Dangahawela	—	45	22	30	113	—
Do.	do.	15¼ milepost, Kurunegala road	56	51	37	—	—	—

B.—Sample Plot Measurements, 1902.

II.—Ebony (*Diospyros Ebenum*).

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.				
			Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.	Class I., Girth 6 ft. and above.
Northern Circle	Jaffna	Mandakklaar	—	·16	·50	—	—
Do.	do.	Iranaimadu	—	·58	·56	—	—
Do.	Mannar	Mahairambaikulam	—	·156	·173	·145	—
Do.	do.	Tunnukadu	—	·18	·17	—	—
Do.	do.	Issambessa (well cleared)	—	·41	·15	·33	—
		Issambessa (thinly cleared)	·83	·53	·26	·25	—
		Issambessa (not cleared)	·38	·30	·39	·33	—
Do.	Mullaittivu	Kulamurippu	·25	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	Nainamadu	·147	·323	·047	—	·17
Eastern Circle	Northern	Punanai	·33	·51	·52	·62	—
Do.	do.	Kawudagala	·23	·30	·30	—	—
Do.	do.	Vakaneri	·50	·58	·58	·44	·69
North-Eastern Circle	do.	Ratmalai (*a*)	·53	·54	·58	—	—
Do.	do.	Ratmalai (*b*)	·60	·58	·50	·69	·50
Do.	do.	Ratmalai (*c*)	·69	·66	·69	·75	—
North-Western Circle	Kurunegala	Pallekele No. 5	—	·17	·34	—	—
Do.	do.	Pallekele No. 7	·14	·22	·33	·41	—
Do.	Puttalam	Dangahawela	·12	·30	·36	·28	—
Do.	Chilaw	Pyrandawa	1·	1·	—	—	—

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to increase from 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Northern Circle...	Jaffna ...	Mandakklaar ...	—	112	36	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Iranaimadu ...	—	47	32	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	—	115	104	124	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tunnukadu	—	100	106	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa (well cleared)	—	44	120	54	—	—
		Issambessa (thinly cleared)	11	34	69	72	—	186
		Issambessa (not cleared)	24	60	46	54	—	184
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Kulamurippu ...	36	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Nainamadu ...	60	55	380	—	70	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Punanai ...	27	35	35	29	—	126
Do. ...	do. ...	Kawudagala ...	39	60	60	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Vakaneri ...	18	33	31	41	17	121
North-Eastern Circle ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*a*) ...	17	33	31	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	15	31	36	26	24	108
Do. ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*c*) ...	13	27	26	24	—	90
North-Western Circle ...	Kurunegala	Pallekele No. 5 ...	—	106	53	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Pallekele No. 7 ...	64	82	55	44	—	—
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	Dangahawela ...	75	60	50	64	—	—
Do. ...	Chilaw ...	Pyrandawa ...	9	18	—	—	—	—

C.—Sample Plot Measurements, 1902.

III.—Palu (*Mimusops hexandra*).

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches. Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.	Class I. Girth 6 ft. and above.
Northern Circle...	Jaffna ...	Mandakklaar ...	—	·37	·51	·21	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Iranaimadu ...	—	·38	·52	·51	·50
Do. ...	Mannar	Mahairambaikulam ...	—	—	—	—	·156
Do. ...	do. ...	Tunnukadu ...	—	—	—	—	·9
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa (well cleared)	—	1·33	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Kilamuruppu ...	—	—	—	—	·375
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Kawudagala ...	—	·40	·29	·30	·40
Do. ...	do. ...	Vakaneri ...	—	—	·33	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tirikondaiadimadu ...	—	—	·75	·87	·87
North-Eastern Circle ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	—	—	—	—	·75
North-Western Circle ...	Kurunegala	Kalugala No. 1 ...	—	—	·29	·26	·36
Do. ...	do. ...	Pallekele No. 6 ...	·24	·31	·35	·52	·25
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	Dangahawela ...	—	—	—	—	·20
Do. ...	do. ...	Ottukachchi ...	—	·68	—	—	—

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to Increase from 9 in., to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Northern Circle...	Jaffna ...	Mandakklaar ...	—	48	35	85	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Iranaimadu ...	—	47	34	35	24	—
Do. ...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	—	—	—	—	77	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tunnukadu ...	—	—	—	—	133	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa (well cleared)	—	13	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Kulamurippu ...	—	—	—	—	32	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Kawudagala ...	—	45	62	60	30	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Vakaneri ...	—	—	55	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tirikondaiadimadu ...	—	—	24	21	14	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	—	—	—	—	—	·16
North-Western Circle ...	Kurunegala	Kalugala No. 1 ...	—	—	62	69	50	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Pallekele No. 6 ...	38	58	52	35	72	255
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	Dangahawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	90
Do. ...	do. ...	Ottukachchi ...	—	26	—	—	—	—

D.—Sample Plot Measurements, 1902.

IV.—Halmilla (*Berrya Ammonilla*).

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.				
			Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.	Class I., Girth 6 ft. and above.
Northern Circle...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	1·32	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Kulamurippu ..	—	·35	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Tumpalancholai ...	—		—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Maha-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Circle ...	Kurunegala	Kumbalpola No. 4 ...	·31	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Pallekele No. 5 ...	·21	·33	·37	·43	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Pallekele No. 6 ...	·21	·31	·47	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Pallekele No. 7 ...	—	—	·33	—	—
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	Ottukachchi ...	—	·50	·33	·25	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Helambawa ...	—	·32	·28	·54	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Mi-oya ...	—	·27	·36	—	—
Do. ...	Chilaw ...	Pyrandawa ...	·17	·20	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Pyrandawa (thinned portion) ...	—	·25	—	—	—

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to Increase from					
			9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Northern Circle...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	14	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Kulamurippu ...	—	51	—	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Tumpalancholai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Maha-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Circle ...	Kurunegala	Kumbalpola No. 4 ...	29	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Pallekele No. 5 ...	43	55	49	42	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Pallekele No. 6 ...	43	58	39	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Pallekele No. 7 ...	—	—	55	—	—	—
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	Ottukachchi ...	—	36	55	72	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Helambawa ...	—	56	64	33	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Mi-oya ...	—	66	50	—	—	—
Do. ...	Chilaw ...	Pyrandawa ...	52	90	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Pyrandawa (thinned portion) ...	—	72	—	—	—	—

E.—Sample Plot Measurements, 1902.

V.—Ranai (*Alseodaphne semecarpifolia*).

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.				
			Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft..	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.	Class I.. Girth 6 ft. and above.
Northern Circle...	Jaffna ...	Iranaimadu ...	—	·72	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ..	·427	·22	·468	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa (well cleared)	·32	·33	—	—	—
		Issambessa (thinly cleared)	.66	—	—	—	—
		Issambessa (not cleared)	·28	·37	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Nainamadu	·088	·066	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Kulamurippu ...	—	·22	·0625	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Punanai ...	·41	·35	·40	·54	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Kawudagala ...	·26	·27	·30	·32	·33
Do. ...	do. ...	Vakaneri ...	·64	·44	·44	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tirikondaiadimadu ...	·51	·59	·67	·50	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*a*) ...	·62	·62	·50	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	·75	·67	·50	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*c*) ...	·75	·50	—	—	—
North-Western Circle ...	Puttalam ...	Dangahawela ...	—	·18	·16	—	—
Do. ...	Chilaw ...	Pyrandawa ...	—	·25	—	—	—

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to Increase from					
			9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Northern Circle...	Jaffna ...	Iranaimadu ...	—	25	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	42	82	38	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa (well cleared)	28	54	—	—	—	—
		Issambessa (thinly cleared)	13	—	—	—	—	—
		Issambessa (not cleared)	32	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Nainamadu ...	102	272	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Kulamurippu ...	—	82	288	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Punanai ...	22	51	45	33	—	151
Do. ...	do. ...	Kawudagala ...	35	67	60	56	36	218
Do. ...	do. ...	Vakaneri ...	14	41	41	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tirikondaiadimadu ...	18	31	27	36	—	112
North-Eastern Circle ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*a*) ...	14	29	36	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	12	27	36	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*c*) ...	12	36	—	—	—	—
North-Western Circle ...	Puttalam ...	Dangahawela ...	—	100	112	—	—	—
Do. ...	Chilaw ...	Pyrandawa ...	—	36	—	—	—	—

F.—Sample Plot Measurements, 1902.

VI.—Milla (*Vitex altissima*).

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.				
			Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.	Class I., Girth 6 ft. and above.
Northern Circle...	Mannar ...	Issambessa (well cleared)	—	·31	·67	—	—
		Issambessa (thinly cleared)	—	·40	·28	2·79	—
		Issambessa (not cleared)	—	—	·71	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Kawudagala ...	—	·54	—	—	—
Do. ...	Do. ...	Tirikondaiadimadu ...	—	—	—	·87	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	Do. ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	—	—	—	—	·75
North-Western Circle ...	Kurunegala	Pallekele No. 5 ...	—	·10	·23	·23	—
Do. ...	Do. ...	Pallekele No 7 ...	—	·95	·61	·18	—
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	Dangahawela ...	—	—	—	·18	·19
Do. ...	Do. ...	18¼ milepost, Kurunegala road	·12	·30	·39	·40	·25

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to increase from					
			9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Northern Circle...	Mannar ...	Issambessa (well cleared)	—	58	26	—	—	—
		Issambessa (thinly cleared)	—	45	64	22	—	—
		Issambessa (not cleared)	—	—	25	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Kawudagala ...	—	33	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tirikondaiadimadu ...	—	—	—	21	—	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	—	—	—	—	16	—
North-Western Circle ...	Kurunegala	Pallekele No. 5 ...	—	180	78	78	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Pallekele No. 7 ...	—	19	30	100	—	—
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	Dangahawela ...	—	—	—	100	63	—
Do. ...	do. ...	18¼ milepost, Kurunegala road	75	60	46	45	208	—

F 1.—Sample Plot Measurements, North-Western Circle, 1902.

VII.—Miscellaneous or other Species.

Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.				
		Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.	Class I., Girth 6 ft. and above.
Kurunegala ...	Kalugalla No. 1: Tammana ...	—	·36	·26	·29	—
Do. ...	Sundapola No. 2: Kumbuk ...	·87	1·20	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	Nariyagama: Kumbuk ...	—	·20	·61	1·13	1·83
Kurunegala ...	Sundapola No. 2: Jak ..	1·32	2·50	3·23	—	—
Do. ...	Sundapola No. 3: Jak ...	·78	1·80	—	—	—
Do. ...	Kumbalpola No. 4: Jak ...	·85	·83	—	—	—
Do. ...	Sundapola No. 2: Na ...	·71	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ...	Galkuliya: Na	·36	·44	·38	—	—
Kurunegala ...	Sundapola No. 2: Mahogany ...	—	2·38	—	—	—
Do. ...	Sundapola No. 2: Teak ...	·89	1·92	—	—	—
Do. ...	Sundapola No. 3: Mahogany ...	·66	1·67	—	—	—
Do. ...	Sundapola No. 3: Teak ...	·55	1·45	—	—	—
Do. ...	Kumbalpola No. 4: Teak ..	·92	·86	—	—	—

Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to increase from					
		9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Kurunegala ...	Kalugalla No. 1: Tammana ...	—	50	69	62	—	—
Do. ...	Sundapola No. 2: Kumbuk ...	11	15	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	Nariyagama: Kumbuk ...	—	90	30	15	10	—
Kurunegala ...	Sundapola No. 2: Jak ...	7	7	6	—	—	—
Do. ...	Sundapola No. 3: Jak ...	12	10	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Kumbalpola No. 4: Jak ...	11	22	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Sundapola No. 2: Na ...	13	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ...	Galkuliya: Na	25	41	47	—	—	—
Kurunegala ...	Sundapola No. 2: Mahogany ...	—	8	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Sundapola No. 2: Teak ...	10	10	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Sundapola No. 3: Mahogany ..	14	11	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Sundapola No. 3: Teak ...	17	13	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Kumbalpola No. 4: Teak ...	10	20	—	—	—	—

G.—Sample Plot Measurements, Penrhos Clearing.

No.	Species.	Girth, 1900.	Girth, 1901.	Girth, 1902.	Increase of Girth since last Measurement.
		Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.
1	Dun	0 4	0 6½	0 7	0 0½
2	Do.	0 4	0 6	0 6¾	0 0¾
3	Do.	0 3½	0 5	0 5¾	0 0¾
4	Do.	0 4	0 5½	0 6½	0 1
5	Do.	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 1
6	Do.	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 1
7	Do.	1 1	1 2¾	1 4½	0 1¾
8	Do.	0 4	0 5	0 5½	0 0½
9	Do.	0 10	0 11½	1 0¼	0 0¾
10	Do.	0 3½	0 4½	0 5¼	0 0¾
11	Do.	0 2½	0 4¼	0 4¾	0 0½
12	Do.	0 2	0 4	0 4½	0 0½
13	Do.	0 2	0 3¾	0 4	0 0¼
14	Do.	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 1
15	Do.	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 1
16	Do.	0 5	0 7	0 8	0 1
17	Do.	0 5	0 6¼	0 6¾	0 0½
18	Do.	0 4	0 5¾	0 6¼	0 0½
19	Do.	0 7	0 8	0 8¼	0 0¼
20	Do.	0 7½	0 8¾	0 9¼	0 0¾
21	Do.	0 3½	0 5¼	0 5¾	0 0½
22	Do.	0 4	0 5½	0 5¾	0 0¼
23	Do.	0 7	0 10	0 10¾	0 0¾
24	Do.	0 3½	0 5	0 5¾	0 0¾
25	Do.	0 3	0 5	0 5¼	0 0¼
		10 2	13 8¼	15 1¾	1 5½

H.—Sample Plot Measurements, Mapakanda near Galboda Clearing.

No.	Species.	Girth, 1900.	Girth, 1901.	Girth, 1902.	Increase of Girth Since last Measurement.
		Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.
1	Hora	3 3	3 3½	3 3¾	0 0¼
5	Do.	1 3½	1 4½	1 5⅝	0 1
18	Do.	2 3	2 4	2 4½	0 0½
19	Do.	2 6	2 7	2 7½	0 0½
20	Do.	3 6	3 6	3 6	—
22	Do.	2 10	2 11½	3 1	0 1½
23	Do.	3 9	3 9¾	3 11½	0 1¾
25	Do.	2 8	2 8½	2 8¾	0 0¼
		22 0½	22 6¾	23 0½	0 5¾
2	Dawata	1 11	2 0	2 1	0 1
3	Badulla	2 3½	2 5½	2 6½	0 1
4	Diyapara	2 0½	2 2	2 2½	0 0½
10	Do.	1 9	1 10	1 11¼	0 1¼
		8 0	8 5½	8 9¼	0 3¾
6	Hedawaka	2 7	2 8	2 8¼	0 0¼
11	Do.	2 0	2 2	2 2½	0 0½
		4 7	4 10	4 10¾	0 0¾
7	Hampalanda	1 4	1 5	1 5¾	0 0¾
17	Do.	2 8½	2 9½	2 10½	0 1
		4 0½	4 2½	4 4¼	0 1¾
8	Del	2 6	2 6½	2 7	0 0½
9	Gokatu	2 9	2 9	2 9½	0 0½
12	Kina	2 0	2 1	2 1½	0 0½
13	Liyan	3 4	3 5	3 5¾	0 0¾
14	Netew	1 6	1 6½	1 6¾	0 0¼
15	Welipenna	1 9	1 9½	1 9¾	0 0¼
16	Etamba	2 10½	2 11½	2 11¾	0 0¼
21	Do.	2 6	2 7	2 7½	0 0½
		19 2½	19 8	19 11½	0 3½
24	Hal	2 3	2 5	2 5½	0 0½
26	Kurunda	1 0	1 0	1 0½	0 0½
		3 3	3 5	3 6	0 1

I.—Measurements of Trees in Sample Plot No. 2 in the Gawarawila Forest (about 1 Acre in Extent) started on November 22, 1900.

No.	Species.	Girth in 1900. Ft. in.	Increase in Girth on November 22, 1901. Ft. in.	Increase in Girth on November 22, 1902. Ft. in.
1	Madol	3 0	3 0	3 0
2	Do.	1 7	1 7½	1 8
3	Damba	2 10	2 10	2 10¼
4	Atuketiya	1 4	1 5	1 6½
5	Madol	2 8	2 8½	2 8½
6	Matawara	1 2	1 2	1 2¾
7	Do.	2 7	2 7	2 7¾
8	Walkurundu	1 10	1 10	1 10¾
9	Matawara	1 11	1 11	1 11
10	Penamihiriya	1 8	1 8	1 8¾
11	Malaboda	2 11	2 11	2 11½
12	Waljambu	2 3	2 3	2 3¼
13	Galweralu	2 2	2 2	2 2½
14	Madol	2 3	2 3	2 3¼
15	Matawara	1 10	1 10	1 10¼
16	Walkurundu	2 9	2 9	2 9¾
17	Damba	2 0	2 0½	2 1
18	Walkurundu	1 10	1 10	1 10¼
19	Dun	2 2½	2 2½	2 2¾
20	Do.	2 4	2 4½	2 5½

J.—Sample Plot Measurements, Bopatalawa.

No.	Species.	No. of Trees measured.	1901. Average Girth in Inches.	1902. Average Girth in Inches.	Average Girth Increment for the Year.
1	Domba	24	31·03	31·96	·93
2	Kududawula	27	28·05	29·31	·76
3	Malaboda	7	61·92	62·46	·54
4	Katukenda	7	38·07	38·06	·53
5	Walbilin	6	22·62	23·04	·42
6	Mihiriya	4	28·75	29·13	·38
7	Etaliyan	2	17 37	17·62	·25
8	Kaha	16	27·76	27·97	·21
9	Labu	6	21·16	21·35	·19
10	Atuketiya	6	17·75	17·86	·11
11	Ankenda	21	21·35	21·44	·09
12	Waljambu	4	31·05	31·59	·09
13	Gulumora	21	26·52	27·12	·06
14	Walweralu	4	60·05	61·00	·05
15	Kudukurundu	1	37·00	37·05	·05
16	Jambol	4	28·62	28·82	·02
17	Batadomba	1	36·05	36·05	—

K.—Sample Plot Measurements, Gawarawila Forest.

No.	Species.	Girth on November 22, 1902. Ft. in.	No.	Species.	Girth on November 22, 1902. Ft. in.
1	Madol	3 0	11	Malaboda	2 11¼
2	Do.	1 8	12	Waljambu	2 3¼
3	Damba	2 10¼	13	Galweralu	2 2½
4	Atuketiya	1 6½	14	Madol	2 3¼
5	Madol	2 8½	15	Matawara	1 10¼
6	Matawara	1 2¾	16	Walkurundu	2 9¾
7	Do.	2 7¾	17	Damba	2 1
8	Walkurundu	1 10¾	18	Walkurundu	1 10¼
9	Matawara	1 11	19	Dun	2 2¾
10	Penamihiriya	1 8¾	20	Do.	2 5½

L.—Sample Plot Measurements, Ohiya Forest.

No.	Species	Girth in January, 1902. Ft. in.	Girth in January, 1903. Ft. in.
1	Welikaha	3 3	3 3
2	Matawara	2 2	2 2
3	Alboda	1 4	1 4
4	Matawara	1 7	1 7½
5	Damba	2 9	2 9
6	Matawara	2 5	2 5½
7	Bathliyan	1 7	1 7
8	Boombi	1 8½	1 9*
9	Damba	1 4	1 4
10	Matawara	1 9	1 9
11	Do.	2 7	2 7½
12	Kududawula	2 3	2 3
13	Matawara	3 6½	3 6½
14	Damba	1 3½	1 3½
15	Matawara	1 6½	1 6½
16	Kina	1 0½	1 0½
17	Matawara	2 10½	2 10½
18	Kobbah	1 8⅓	1 8⅓
19	Sapu	5 11	5 11¼
20	Katukenda	1 3	1 3
21	Matawara	2 2	2 2
22	Kaha	2 4½	2 4½
23	Matawara	2 0	2 0½
24	Do.	1 3	1 3*
25	Do.	1 2½	1 2½
26	Katukenda	1 10½	1 10½
27	Do.	3 2	3 2¼
28	Jambu	1 8¾	1 9
29	Matawara	3 9½	3 9½
30	Damba	1 1⅓	1 1⅓
31	Kobbah	2 3	2 3
32	Boombi	1 5⅓	1 5⅓*
33	Alloda	1 6½	1 6½
34	Kobbak	1 5	1 5¼
35	Alboda	3 3½	3 3½
36	Do.	1 11½	1 11½
37	Kobbah	1 10½	1 10½
38	Kududawula	1 9½	1 9½
39	Boombi	1 6	1 6
40	Katukenda	1 7	1 7
41	Do.	2 9	2 9½
42	Do.	1 9	1 9
43	Do.	1 5½	1 5½
44	Matawara	1 6½	1 6½
45	Damba	3 5½	3 6
46	Alboda	2 10	2 10
47	Do.	2 6½	2 6½
48	Do.	2 6⅔	2 7
49	Kududawula	2 8	2 8
50	Kobbah	1 5	1 5
51	Halboda	2 0	2 0½
52	Do.	1 8	1 8
53	Matawara	1 3	1 3
54	Boombi	1 2½	1 3¼
55	Labu	1 10	1 10
56	Alboda	1 7	1 7†
57	Do.	1 9	1 9
58	Labu	1 8	1 8
59	Do.	1 7½	1 7½
60	Do.	2 8½	2 8½
61	Matawara	1 5	1 5
62	Do.	4 5	4 5
63	Damba	5 4	5 4
64	Alboda	1 5	1 5¼
65	Damba	1 11	1 11
66	Labu	2 2½	2 2½
67	Atuketiya	1 11	1 11
68	Matawara	1 6½	1 6½
69	Alboda	1 4½	1 4½
70	Matawara	2 7½	2 7¾
71	Alboda	1 4	1 4
72	Damba	1 8⅓	1 8¾
73	Matawara	2 0	2 0½
74	Kududawula	2 6½	2 6¾
75	Labu	2 4	2 4
76	Matawara	2 6	2 6¼
77	Do.	1 6½	1 6½
78	Labu	2 4	2 4
79	Matawara	2 3	2 3
80	Damba	7 7	7 7†
81	Atuketiya	2 3	2 3
82	Matawara	2 10	2 10
83	Labu	1 6½	1 6½
84	Atuketiya	3 2	3 3
85	Boombi	1 5	1 5
86	Matawara	1 7	1 7
87	Atuketiya	1 9	1 9
88	Matawara	1 5½	1 5½
89	Alboda	2 11	2 11
90	Matawara	1 2	1 2
91	Labu	1 1	1 1
92	Do.	1 3½	1 3½
93	Matawara	1 10½	1 10½
94	Kobbah	1 6½	1 6½
95	Damba	5 2	5 2
96	Kududawula	1 10½	1 10½*
97	Labu	2 7½	2 7½
98	Damba	3 7½	3 8
99	Matawara	4 2	4 2
100	Do.	2 11	2 11¼
101	Alboda	1 11	1 11
102	Kobbah	1 2	1 2
103	Kududawula	2 0	2 0
104	Katukenda	1 4	1 4
105	Matawara	2 10½	2 10½
106	Pandara	3 2	3 2
107	Matawara	2 2	2 2
108	Do.	2 11	2 11¼
109	Kududawula	2 6½	2 6½
110	Kobbah	2 0½	2 0½
111	Do.	1 6½	1 6½
112	Walbelin	2 5	2 5¼
113	Katukenda	1 8	1 8¼
114	Walbelin	1 4	1 4
115	Alboda	1 11	1 11½
116	Katukenda	1 8½	1 8½
117	Kobbah	1 7	1 7
118	Walbelin	1 2	1 2¼
119	Katukenda	1 7½	1 7½
120	Kududawula	2 2	2 2¼
121	Walbelin	1 8½	1 8½
122	Katukenda	5 6¼	5 6½
123	Kobbah	1 9½	1 9¾
124	Atuketiya	2 9½	2 9¾
125	Matawara	1 3	1 3
126	Alboda	1 5	1 5
127	Kududawula	2 3	2 3¼
128	Do.	2 10	2 10¼
129	Alboda	1 11	1 11¼
130	Labu	2 3	2 3¼
131	Matawara	2 8	2 8¼
132	Do.	1 1½	1 1½
133	Kobbah	1 2	1 2¼
134	Boombi	1 9½	1 9¾
135	Damba	4 9½	4 9¾
136	Katukenda	8 6	8 6
137	Alboda	1 6	1 6
138	Do.	1 1	1 1¼
139	Do.	2 10½	2 10¾
140	Damba	2 9	2 9
141	Matawara	4 1½	4 1¾
142	Damba	1 6	1 6
143	Do.	1 6½	1 6½
144	Labu	2 7½	2 7¾
145	Damba	4 3½	4 3½
146	Pandara	5 2½	5 2½
147	Matawara	2 0	2 2
148	Labu	2 2½	2 2½
149	Matawara	2 1	2 1¼
150	Damba	4 7	4 7
151	Alboda	1 3	1 3
152	Do.	1 8½	1 8½
153	Matawara	2 3½	2 3½

* Dead. † Decaying.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR FOR 1902.

CONTENTS.

1.—Scope of Department.
2.—Extensions.
3.—Notes on Economic Products.
4.—Laboratory and other Scientific Work.
5.—Museum, Herbarium, and Library.
6.—Publications.
7.—Dispersal of Seed Experiment.
8.—Plants for Drifting Sand.
9.—Introduction of "Male" Bamboo.
10.—Notabilia Board.
11.—Photography.
12.—Vitality of Seeds.
13.—Retirement of Draughtsman.
14.—Changes and Movements of Staff.

Supplements.

1.—Government Mycologist's Report.
2.—Government Entomologist's Report.
3.—Report of Controller. Experiment Station.
4.—Government Chemist's Report.
5.—Scientific Assistant's Report.
6.—Report of Curator, Peradeniya Gardens.
7.—Report of Superintendent, Hakgala Garden.
8.—Reports of other Branch Gardens—
Nuwara Eliya.
Henaratgoda.
Anuradhapura.
Badulla.
9.—Receipts and Expenditure.

1.—SCOPE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

THE Department continues to expand. The functions and activities may be classed as follows:—

The botanical survey of the Island.
The study of various physiological and pathological botanical questions in relation to the economic plants of the Island.
Experimental agriculture.
Experimental horticulture.
The demonstration and encouragement of horticulture at various elevations.
The distribution of seeds and plants that are not to be obtained from local seedsmen.
The giving of advice and information on botanical, agricultural, and horticultural matters,
The care of the health of the crops of the Island.
The introduction and trial of new plants suitable for economic cultivation.

It is not possible in the limits of this publication to give an adequate description of the work done in any of these departments. This can be found in the separate and more detailed reports of their several branches issued by the Mycologist and Assistant Director, the Entomologist, the Chemist, and the Controller, Experiment Station, respectively, and in the Circulars and Journal of Agriculture published at frequent intervals by the Department.

The work of giving advice to planters and others in Ceylon is added to by a very large foreign correspondence. During the past year many requests for advice and information have come from the new Colonies of South Africa and from India and the Straits and other places.

A constant correspondence is kept with all the British and most of the foreign botanical, horticultural, and agricultural stations, and information is frequently asked and given.

The total number of letters dealt with inwards during 1902 was about 6,850 and of book packets about 1,600, and similar numbers outwards, showing an increase on previous years.

In addition to dealing with the steadily increasing routine work of the Department, the Head Clerk, Mr. R. H. Pereira, has begun the systematic arrangement and cataloguing of a large mass of old official correspondence. This, when finished, will make all the records, on a great variety of subjects, at once available whenever wanted.

2.—EXTENSIONS.

During the year 1902 several changes have been made, which will lead to an increased usefulness from both a scientific and economic point of view.

The most important step forward has been the addition to the Department of an Agricultural Experiment Station. Gangaroowa estate, which occupies the other side of the Mahaweli-ganga river,

which runs round the Peradeniya Gardens, has been purchased by the Government for this purpose. It consists of some 500 acres of land, comprising 300 acres jungle on the slopes of a hill 500 ft. high and 200 acres flat alluvial land. The annual rainfall, like that recorded in the Gardens, averages 90 inches. The land has been cultivated for some eighty years, and was the earliest estate to be opened in coffee, having been opened by Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B., Governor of Ceylon, early in 1825.

The need for such an experiment station has long been felt, and the site chosen gives every promise of this, the first British Tropical Agricultural Experiment Station on any scale, being of the greatest value to Ceylon in the first instance, and in some measure to the whole Empire. The fact that the station adjoins the Royal Botanic Gardens will enable the Director and his colleagues effectually to superintend the various experiments carried on without loss of time, while the climate and elevation of the place will make the results of general value, as it represents a very large proportion of the cultivated land in the Island.

The object of the station is to add to our knowledge of economic products by using scientific methods in experiment and observation. Such questions as the best methods of cultivation of plants already being cultivated for profit with a view to improving these; the prevention and cure of the diseases associated with cultivated plants; the introduction of new and untried plants of possible economic value; the improvement by selection and other scientific methods, of economic plants; the determination of the value of various manures for different crops; the value of shade for each product; and the best trees and number of them to be used;—these and many other points of vital importance to agriculture in Ceylon and the Tropics generally will be experimented on and the knowledge gained published.

The Government appointed Mr. Herbert Wright, A.R.C.S., at that time Scientific Assistant in the Department and Acting Curator of the Peradeniya Gardens, as Controller of the station. Mr. Wright, by his scientific training and attainments, is specially fitted for this appointment, and has taken up the various duties of the post with energy, and with already a great measure of success.

The condition of the estate was a dense and almost jungle-like collection of timber trees, cocoanut and arecanut palms, with cacao, planted in many places as closely as 5 feet apart, growing underneath, and therefore in every respect most favourable to the attacks of the cacao canker fungus. Though in 1898 the estate, which was examined by the writer, had only 10 per cent. of trees so attacked, the favourable condition of damp and absence of sunlight enabled the disease to spread very rapidly, so that when Government acquired the estate no less than 96 per cent. of the trees were seriously diseased. It was thus necessary first to grapple with the cacao disease, and the experiment, which was at once commenced, of freeing the estate from the fungus will no doubt in a year or two prove conclusively that it is possible, even in the case of an estate riddled with disease, to eradicate the canker and keep the trees free from it in future. If this, the first experiment of the station, proves to all Ceylon cacao-growers the certainty of cure if measures are vigorously carried out—a by no means unanimously accepted belief—the station will from its beginning have been of great value to planting.

The report of the Controller, published separately, contains information as to the present condition of the cacao and details of measures adopted, and it is therefore not necessary here to say more than that the disease is already distinctly decreased, and the crop has improved more than 20 per cent.

In order that the best technical advice and help might be at the disposal of the Government in the carrying on of the work of the Experiment Station, His Excellency the Governor appointed a Committee consisting of the Director of the Gardens (President); the Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province; Mr. M. K. Bamber, Government Chemist; the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell; Mr. J. B. Carruthers, Government Mycologist and Assistant Director; Mr. E. E. Green, Government Entomologist; Mr. Joseph Fraser; the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle; Mr. T. C. Huxley; the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, Planting Member of Legislative Council; Mr. E. Turner; and Mr. H. Wright. The Committee meets every two months to discuss the multifarious directions in which good work can be done, and to select the most important of these and devise the best methods of carrying them out.

Since the opening of the station the agricultural experiment plots existing in the Gardens have been no further extended, and some of the plants have been transferred to the Experiment Station. The Royal Botanic Gardens will in future deal with horticultural plants alone, leaving the trial and experiment of agricultural plants for the Experiment Station.

Another expansion has taken place in the opening up of a small experimental garden of about 5 acres at Nuwara Eliya. The climate of Nuwara Eliya differs from that of Hakgala, and many plants which prosper at the lower elevation will not grow vigorously at Nuwara Eliya. Mr. Nock has already transformed a piece of land containing patana plants into a most promising garden, which is an ornament to Nuwara Eliya and contains experimental plots of much interest.

3.—Notes on Economic Products.

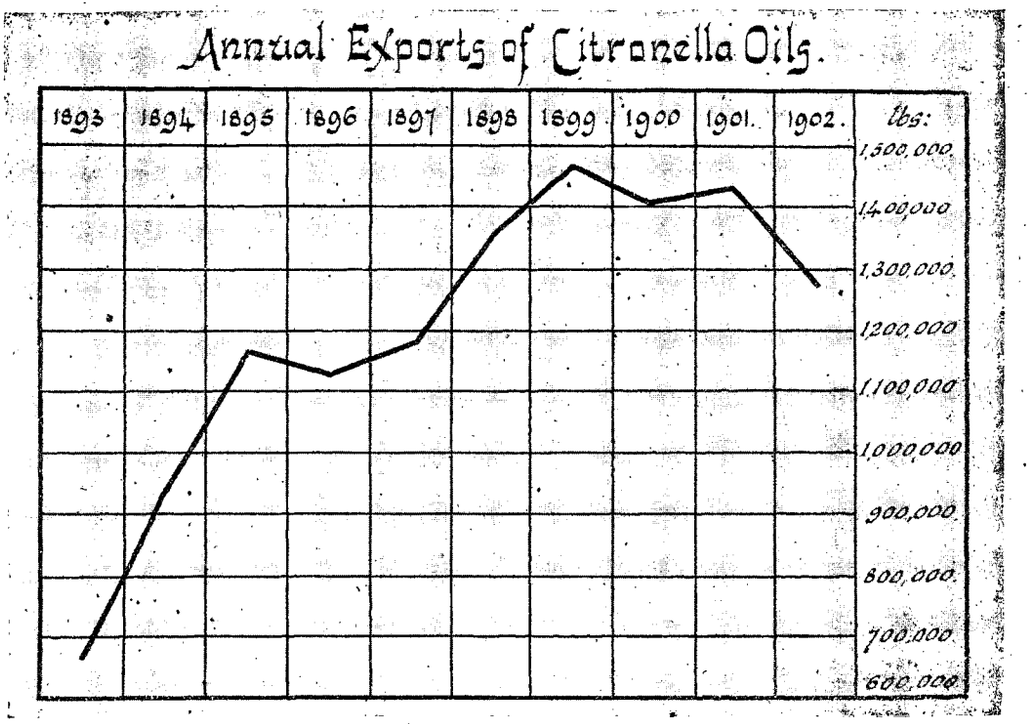
Para Rubber is rapidly taking its place as one of the most important of the cultivations of the Island, and has been planted up in various climates at different elevations, but will be found no doubt most profitable at the lower elevations. During the year some 250,000 seeds have been distributed from the trees in the Henaratgoda Garden. Good yields have been obtained, and the best methods of getting rid of the water and preparing the "biscuits" for the market are beginning to be understood and practised. Prices have kept up to a high figure, over 4*s.* having been obtained for a large quantity. It is important that the Ceylon name in the London market as the best quality of this rubber should be maintained, and no carelessly prepared or inferior rubber exported. This cultivation is most promising in Ceylon, and both from the point of view of the production and the probable future market prices, if present methods and standards are continued, should be one of the most valuable of the Island's crops. No diseases have to be recorded of this plant. Some injuries by animals, pigs, &c., occasionally occur, but these are not difficult to deal with and need not cause alarm.

Some small areas of *Castilloa Rubber* planted at about 1,500 feet and trees twenty-four months old showed a vigorous growth, a series of measurements which the writer made giving an average height of 14 feet 9 inches, average girth at 1 foot from ground 15¼ inches, at 4 feet 13¼ inches. The amount of latex in the tissues of these young trees was also encouraging.

An experiment has been planned, and will be carried out during the present year, with the growth of Para Rubber on irrigated land in the dry-zone region of the Island. The results of this will not be available until the trees are sufficiently old to have the latex taken from them, but the condition of the plots will be noted and recorded.

Camphor continues to be planted up in various up-country districts. At the present time the supply is not equal to the demand, and the price, which some few years ago was 50*s.* per cwt., is now often over £10. The market would be able to stand an increased production, though this would tend to lower prices, but with a lower price there would arise a greater demand as at present. Camphor is too costly, except when it is essential in some manufactures, such as smokeless powder. The present supply from Formosa is likely to decrease, as the trees are being cut down to obtain the camphor and not planted in equal quantities. For a supplementary cultivation the growing of camphor for leaf plucking is to be recommended.

The *Citronella* industry is still in a depressed condition, and showed a falling off of about 15 per cent. The continual adulteration of this oil with kerosine and other cheap oils, which are difficult to detect, has lowered the value of this oil, and the price, about 9*d.* per pound, does not make this cultivation sufficiently remunerative. Until by means of putting sound oil on the market a clean name is obtained for the Ceylon article, it cannot be hoped that the best prices, often 1*s.* 3*d.*, can be obtained. There is a large demand for this oil, if pure, but there are various substitutes which can be employed if the article falls below a certain standard.

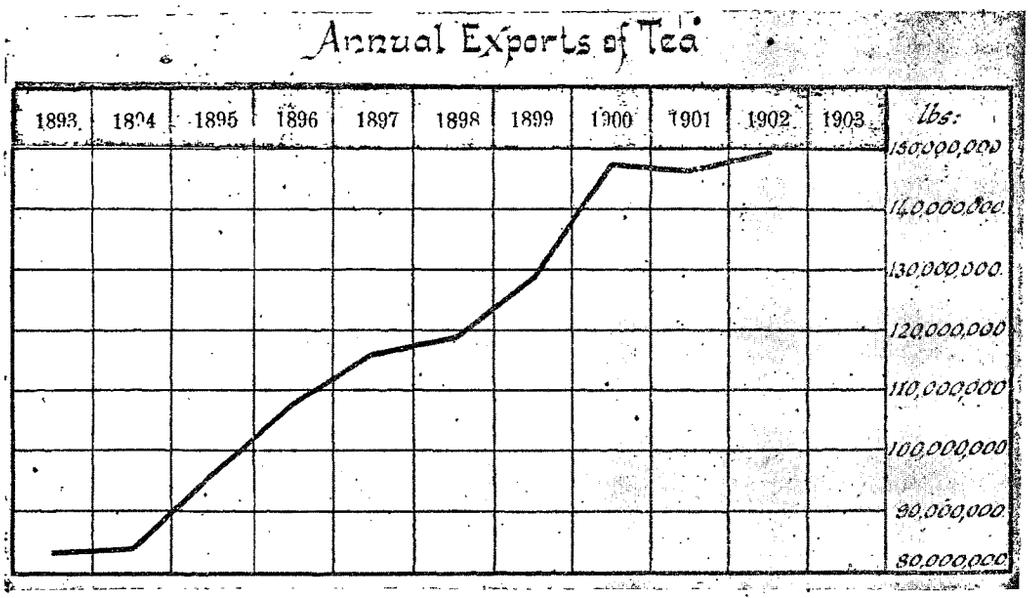


Cocoanuts are receiving more attention from planters, both European and native, and the cultivation of this useful palm has generally improved. The exports of cocoanut oil and poonac have increased, of copra a little decreased, and the cocoanuts exported whole is also less than 1901. The prices of all the various marketable produce of the cocoanut palm have been maintained. Advice has been given as to the value of *Mimosa pudica*, the sensitive plant, as a nitrogenous manure dug in; the roots of this plant usually contain a high proportion of the nodules caused by bacteria which produce nitrogen, and experiments with this plant are so far most encouraging. The area under cocoanut cultivation has been considerably increased, and a considerable selection of seed nuts is being practised in many cases.

The export of *Cinchona* bark has fallen considerably. Some small areas have been planted. The prices for cinchona have not been encouraging. Until some efforts are made to improve the quality of cinchona planted by grafting and selection, as has been so successfully done in Java, this industry will not be sufficiently remunerative to attract planters.

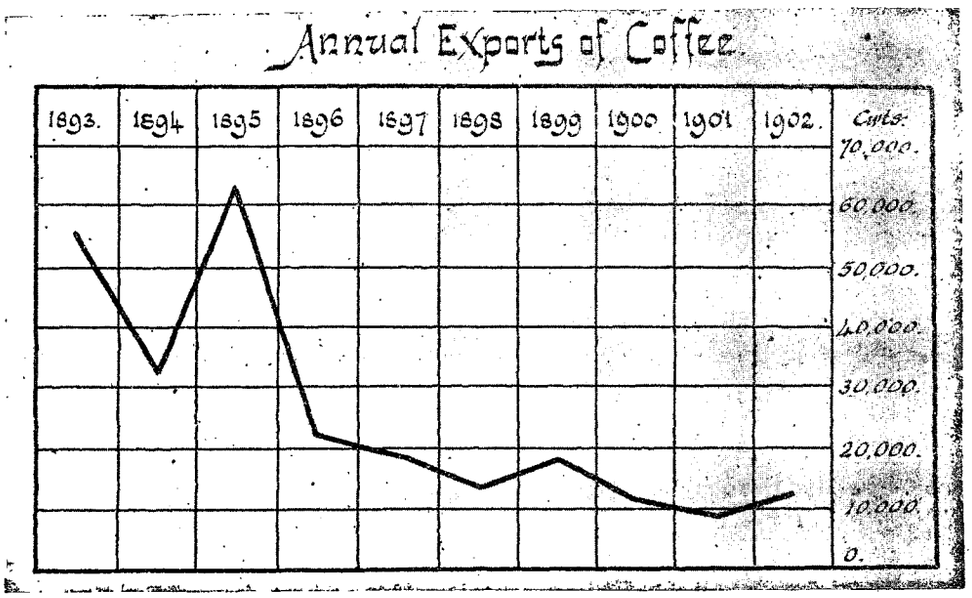
The production of *Tea* all over the Island has increased slightly, and the proportion of green tea has more than doubled, some 4,000,000 lb. having been made. The prices have been slightly lower, 6⅞*d.* being the average price, against 7*d.* in 1901; but this is not due to any falling off in the quality of the tea produced, but to the condition of the home market, which was rather over-burdened with stocks. Though the weather, especially during the latter part of the year, has been most unfavourable for both the health of the tea bush and the production of leaf, tea estates have not suffered to any special degree from diseases. "Gray Blight" has been active in various parts, but not so much as seemed probable from the climatic conditions. More cases of root disease have been recorded, but this is no doubt due to the fact that planters now recognize the cause of the death of the bushes, and not that this evil is on the increase. Very little, if any, tea has been planted, and the prospects of the industry seem generally hopeful.

"Shot-hole Borer" and Helopeltis and later in the year the Lobster Moth did some damage, but the advice of the Government Entomologist was sought, and means have been taken to combat all of these pests.



Coffee production remains about the same, the slight increase being due to a rather better yield than usual. The leaf disease shows no sign of abating, and will not do so while there is all over the Island sufficient coffee for it to continue an active existence. The only hope of being able to again grow coffee with remunerative profits lies in an extinction of all the coffee plants in the Island, an almost impossible and unpracticable event.

The table below of the last ten years' production does not show the descent from the exports of the prosperous days of coffee some thirty years ago, when more than 1,000,000 cwt. were produced and exported, or a hundred times the present output.

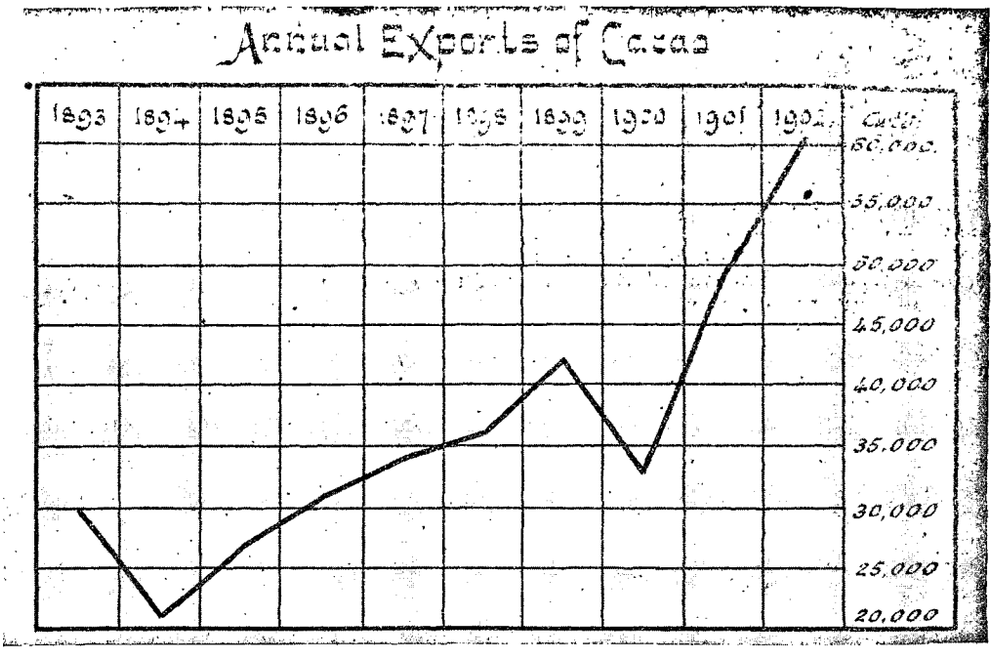


The condition of *Cacao* in the Island is prosperous, but not without an element of danger. The crops have been plentiful, and show an increased production of nearly 20 per cent. Not much of this is due to new cacao coming into bearing; it is chiefly owing to improved crops on the majority of estates. The abnormal rainfall in the cacao districts (about 25 per cent. above the average) has been in favour of the spread of the canker fungus, and on many estates the position in regard to freedom from canker is very little, if any, better than last year. The estates where the remedial and preventive work has been carried out energetically are rapidly being freed from the disease, but these estates are only a small minority. The largeness of the crop has in many places prevented the crusade against canker being carried on effectively, as the amount of labour available for this work was less, extra labour being needed to get in the crop. The cost of curing was also increased by the absence of sunny weather, during which the cacao can be dried in the open at less cost and with better results than in the drying-house.

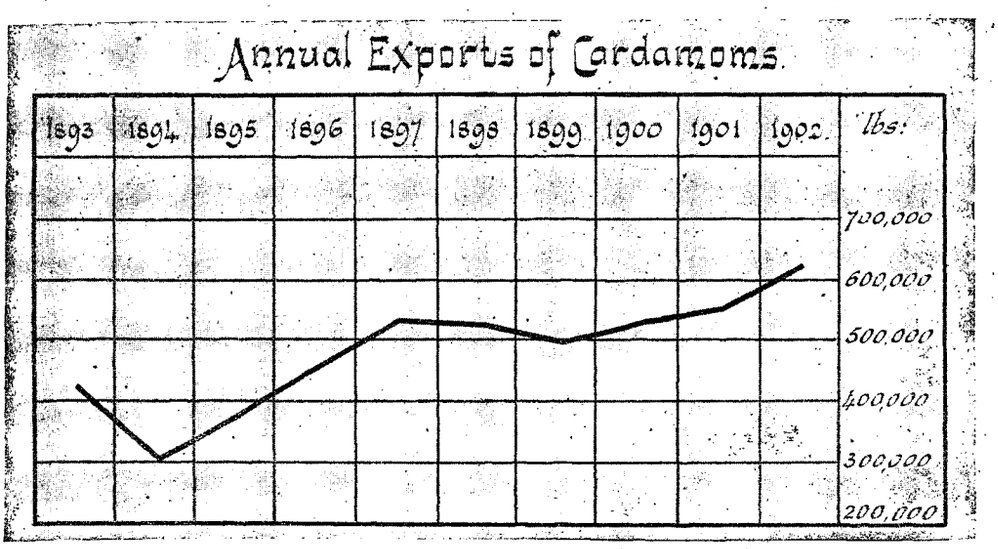
A note of warning is needed that no planters get a false sense of security owing to the reduction to some extent of the ravages of the canker. The disease is still a menace to the profitable cultivation of cacao, and should be seriously and unitedly dealt with. A considerable sum of money spent in effectually ridding an estate of the disease as soon as possible is a better investment than a half-hearted battle, and probably unsuccessful, spread over a long series of years.

The prices of cacao have not been encouraging; this is due to the fact that the old Ceylon red cacao bean with a brown break and a bright external colour is now not easy to get pure. A series of observations in different estates show that even in fields of isolated red cacao 40 to 50 per cent. of the pods contain seeds of the "Forastero," or purple bean variety, in varying proportions from only one or two purple seeds in a pod to 50 per cent. or more.

More attention to the selection of heavy bearing trees—*i.e.*, trees that year after year crop heavily—and keeping estates in a healthy condition are the most important directions in which progress can be made in the profitable cultivation of this valuable product.



There are now more than 8,000 acres of *Cardamoms* under cultivation in Ceylon. The quantity produced has increased during 1902 by about 10 per cent., owing in a great measure to the abundant rainfall in all the cardamom districts. The prices do not improve. The most hopeful direction for progress with this product is in discovering the conditions which favour the fertilization of the flowers and so inducing an increase of fruit. No serious disease has affected cardamom plants, though a careful watch should be kept for any fungous or bacterial disease, as the conditions of shade and moisture under which cardamoms flourish are favourable to such enemies.



The production of *Pepper* has been about the same as 1901. The crop has been slightly above the average. No disease has been recorded which has done serious damage. The pepper in South India has been suffering from a parasitic disease, the nature of which has not yet been discovered, and it is therefore most important that any disease of pepper plants in Ceylon should at once be brought to the notice of the Government Mycologist. The cultivation of pepper in Ceylon is only as a subsidiary product on cacao and other estates, and it is consequently not of very high quality, and no special efforts have been made to improve it.

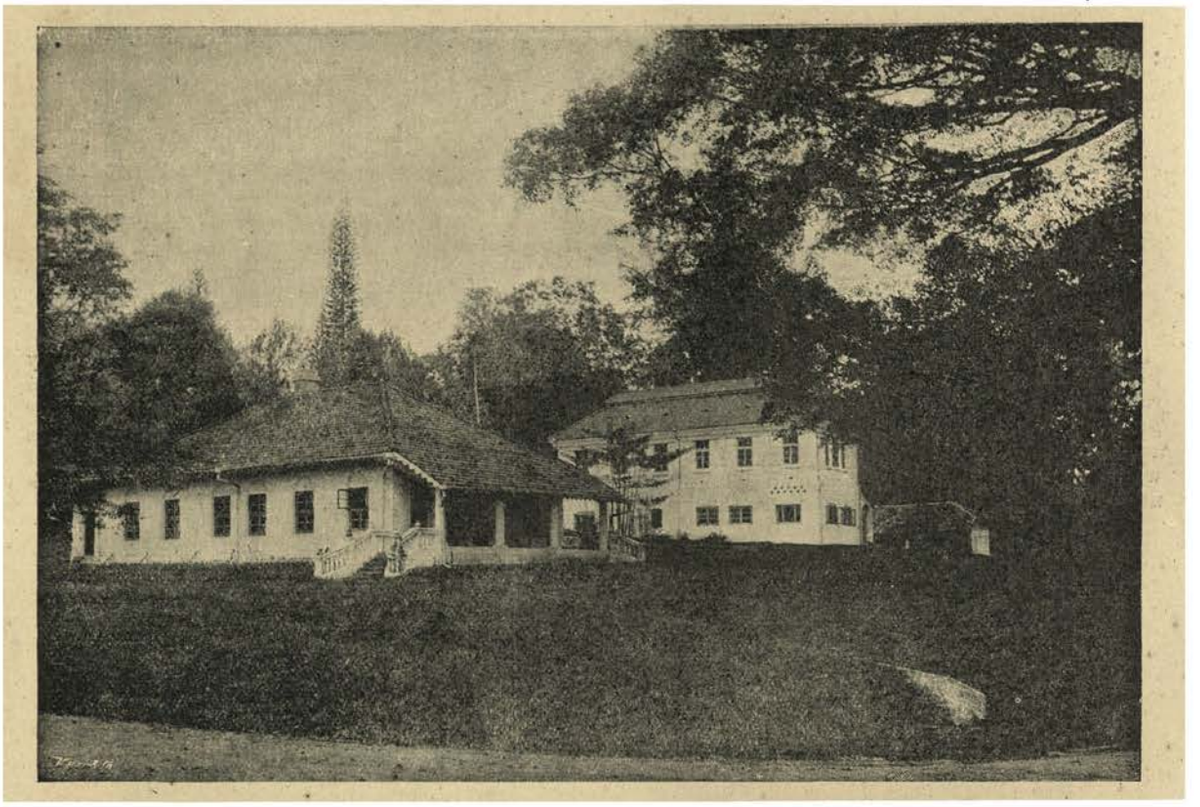
Vanilla planting has been but little extended, and the quantity and quality of the pods have not improved. The visit of Mr. Dupont, Curator of the Botanic Station, Seychelles, to Ceylon has enabled us to get information about methods and cultivation which should help in this industry, a most profitable and suitable cultivation for small holders who can give their personal attention. No serious disease has attacked the vanilla plants, but in many places the plants have not flowered, or flowered very sparsely. A series of picked plants will be obtained during this year from Seychelles for experiment and observation.

4.—LABORATORY AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC WORK.

The research work of the various members of the staff is recorded in the reports appended.

The Laboratory has been used by the following visitors during the year:—Dr. Uzel of Konniggratz, who, in addition to collecting and investigating the Thysanuridæ or Thrips, a group of

animals on which he is the authority, and which are of economic importance because they are the cause of much damage to many cultivated plants, made a series of observations on the birds and insects of the Peradeniya district; Dr. Svedelius of Berlin, who is working at the Algæ of the Island, worked for a short time in the Laboratory and afterwards at the Galle Marine Laboratory conducted by Mr. Hornell; Mr. Dupont, the Government Botanist of the Seychelles, paid a visit of some months to Ceylon, and in addition to working in the Gardens and Laboratory visited, with the Acting Director when on tour, several typical estates and studied the methods of cultivation of cacao, cocoanuts, cardamoms, pepper, rubber, and other products; he also took away from the Island many useful and ornamental horticultural plants to introduce into the Botanic Gardens of the Seychelles; Mr. W. J. Johnson, Curator of Gardens, the Gold Coast Colony, also spent some time in the Island studying the Gardens and the general agriculture and horticulture of the Island, and was provided with seeds and plants; Miss Emilia Noel, who had been on a botanical expedition in the Kashmir; M. Ravul Masselin, Inspector of Forests in Cochin China; Dr. Arthur Richardson, Professor of Chemistry, Allahabad; Dr. J. Brunchorst, Director of the Bergen Museum, Norway; Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S.; Mr. Henry Oldendorf; Miss Croker; and others; while several residents in the Island, foresters, planters, and others availed themselves of the opportunities presented by the Herbarium, Library, and Laboratory for study.



LABORATORIES, HERBARIUM, AND LIBRARY.

The resthouse built by Government for the convenience of scientific visitors working at Peradeniya, situated immediately outside the gates of the Gardens on the high road to Kandy, was opened early in the year, and has proved of the greatest value to workers. Two rooms are reserved for the special use of naturalists working here. It is most commodious, and managed in a manner which conduces to the comfort of those making a stay at Peradeniya.

Of botanical work done by workers outside the Department, the most important is the publishing of a book by Mr. F. Lewis, Assistant Conservator of Forests, which contains a list of the plants he has observed during his Forestry work, and will be of use as a smaller and less expensive volume than Trimen's Flora.

Mr. J. F. Jowitt of Bandarawela, who has a critical knowledge of the group, has been working at the grasses of Ceylon, chiefly those in his own district.

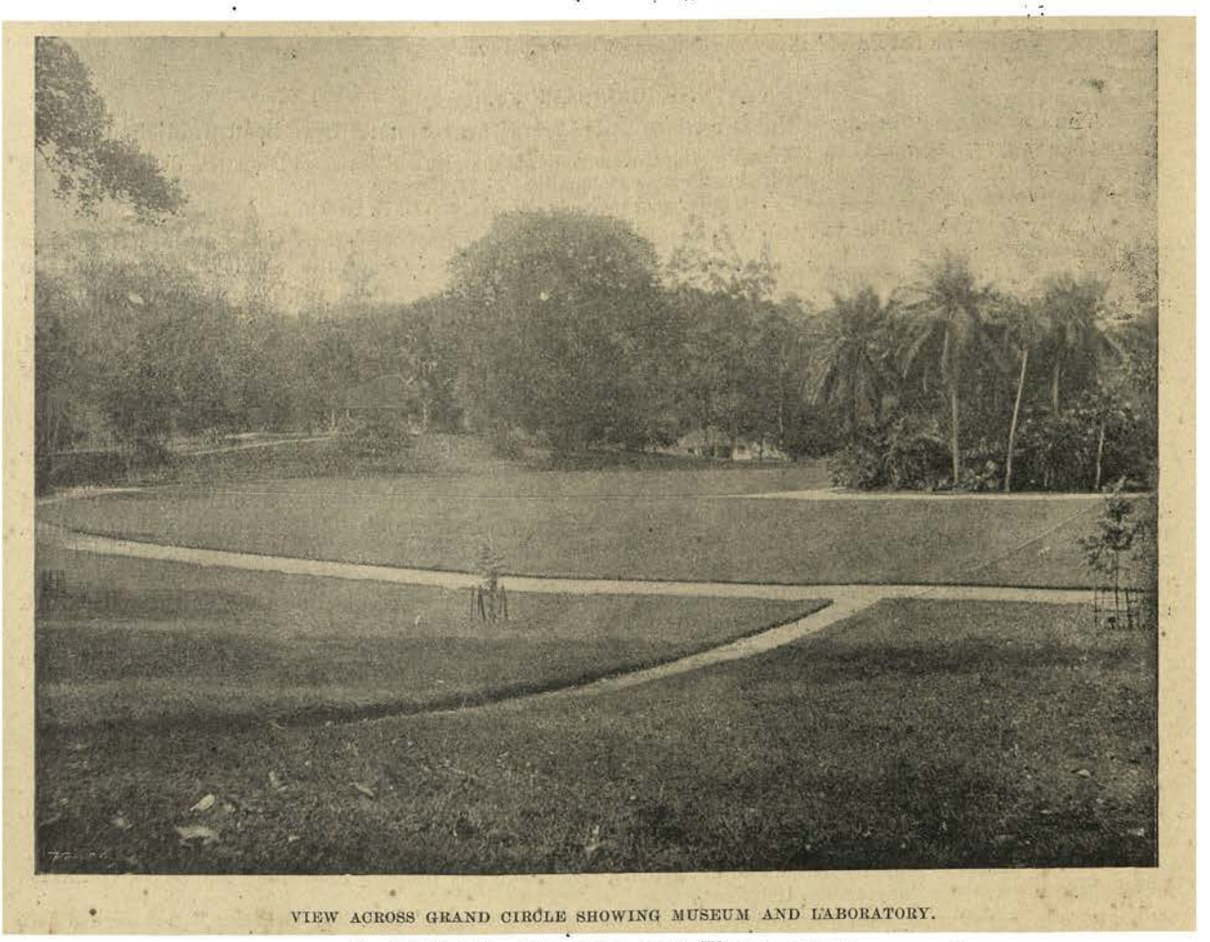
The following interesting list of the time of flowering of orchids in the Balangoda district was received from Mr. A. N. Paine :—

Name.	Time of Flowering.
Oberonia Syllæ, Lindl.	December, January, February
Microstylis discolor, Lindl.	August, &c.
Liparis nervosa (?)	July
L. obscura	October
L. disticha	July
Dendrobium Macræi, Lindl.	August, September
D. nutans, Lindl.	July, September
D. macrostachyum, Lindl.	Any time
D. Maccarthiæ, Thw. (Pelmadulla)	April, May
D. heterocarpum	December, &c.
Bulbophyllum petiolare, Thw.	August
B. elegans, Gardn.	February
Cirrhopetalum Wightii, Rchb. f.	July, August
C. Macræi, Lindl.	Any time
Pholidota imbricata, Lindl.	July
Eria bicolor, Lindl.	September, October
E. tricolor, Thw.	October, November

Name.	Time of Flowering.
E. Lindleyi, Thw. ...	August, September
Phajus luridus, Thw. ...	August, September
Calanthe veratrifolia, Br.	March, August, September
Eulophia nuda ...	September, October, December
E. macrostachya, Lindl.	September, December
Cymbidium bicolor, Lindl.	February, March
C. ensifolium, Sw. ...	August
Josephia lanceolata, Wight	October
Polystachya zeylanica ...	May, August
Sarcochilus pulchellus, Thw.	June
Vanda parviflora, Wight	Any time
V. spathulata, Spreng.	December, January
Saccolabium filiforme, Lindl.	September, October
S. gracile, Lindl. ...	January
S. brevifolium, Lindl. ...	February
S. acaule ...	October
Cleisostoma tenerum ...	December
Cottonia macrostachya, Wight	February, March
Podochilus falcatus var. *angustatus*, Thw.	October
Octarrhena parvula ...	October
Cryptostylis arachnites, Bl.	October, &c.
Hetæria Gardneri ...	February
Cheirostylis parvifolia, Lindl.	February
Physurus Blumei, Lindl.	September, October
Anœctochilus regalis ...	May
Spiranthes australis, Lindl.	Any time
Habenaria breviloba, Thw.	August, September, October
Mystacidium zeylanicum (?), Lindl.	September

It is pleasant to be able to record lay help in the botanical survey of the Island, and any workers may be assured that the officials of the Department will be glad in any way they can to be of use to such workers in botany.

It is fitting in this annual report to record the untimely death of a planter, Mr. Oliver Collett, F.R.M.S., of Bin-oya, Ambagamuwa, who, in addition to much original work with the land shells of Ceylon, was a great help to the Department by his careful observations of the life-histories of various parasitic fungi and insects attacking tea. The loss of his useful information, always cordially given, was keenly felt by all the scientific officers of the Department.



VIEW ACROSS GRAND CIRCLE SHOWING MUSEUM AND LABORATORY.

5.—MUSEUM, LIBRARY, AND HERBARIUM.

The Museum has been added to and to some extent re-arranged. A new case for economic exhibits designed by Mr. Willis has been erected in the south room. An interesting exhibition case illustrating the lac industry, mentioned in the Government Entomologist's report, was arranged by him. An exhibition of timbers has been arranged by Mr. Herbert Wright. This consists of a complete series of Ceylon *Diospyros* (ebonies, calamander, &c.), a group at which Mr. Wright has been working out the distribution, anatomy, and physiology. The specimens show the sections of the various beautiful timbers of this family and the position the dark wood takes in the stem of the trees. Several of the specimens exhibited were previously unknown in Ceylon.

Some transverse sections have been made of trees of known ages to show the annular rings. This question of the period taken in the production of these rings, which correspond to the annual rings of temperate climates, is of great interest, and all specimens of trees of known age which can be sent—a thin transverse section near from the ground being all that is necessary—will be much welcomed.

The chief additions to the Herbarium have been a collection of Ceylon plants made by the late Mr. George Wall and a presentation collection from Professor E. Rosenstock.

The Draughtsman has made a number of coloured drawings of botanical subjects during the year, including a series of the varieties of *Hibiscus* growing in the Gardens.

A large number of important books and pamphlets, more than 150 in all, have been added to the Library, both by presentation and purchase, of which the following are to be noted :—

Saccardo, P. A., Sylloge fungorum omnium hujus re cognitorum. Vols. I.–XVI.
Deane, H., and Maiden, J. H., Further Notes on supposed Hybridization amongst Eucalypts, &c.
Deane, H., and Maiden, J. H., Observations on the Eucalypta of New South Wales.
Crombie, J. M., A Monograph of Lichens found in Britain.
Lister, A., A Monograph of the Mycetozoa.
Banks, Sir J., and Solander, D., Illustrations of the Botany of Captain Cook's Voyage round the World.
Gardiner, J. S., The Formation of the Maldives.
Chamberlain, C J , Methods in Plant Histology.
Svedelius N., Z. Kenntniss d. saprophytischen Gentianaceen.
Lang, W. H., On the Prothal i of Ophioglossum pendulum and Helminthostachys zeylanica.
Mills, J. W., Citrus Fruit Culture.
Uzel, H., Monographie der Orunung Thysanoptera.
Johnson, H., Fumigation Methods.
Chamberlain, C., Methods of Plant Histology.

The following new periodicals have been added to those regularly received :—

Agricultural Magazine, Colombo.
Agricultural News : Barbados
Annuario del R. Ist. Botanico di Roma.
Berichte d. Schweiz. Bot. Ges.
Berichte uber Land-und Forstwirtschaft in Deutsch Ost Afrik
Boletin do Musen Paraense.
Boletin Mensual, Observatorio de Manila.
Bulletin, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.
Madagascar : Notes, Reconnaisances, et Explorations.
Nyt Magazin for Naturvi lenskaburne.
Recueil de l'Inst. Bot., Univ. de Bruxelles.
Report of Agricultural Work, Barbados.
Verslag van het Proofstation voor Suikerriet in West Java.

6.—PUBLICATIONS.

The following numbers of the Circulars and Agricultural Journal have been published :—

Vol. II., No. 1.—Annual Report of the Government Mycologist and Assistant Director. J. B. Carruthers
Vol. II., No. 2.—Further Observations on Helopeltis. E. E. Green.
Vol. II., No. 3.—The Tea Tortrix (*Cupua coffearia*, Nietner). E. E. Green.

A new feature, which will no doubt add greatly to the usefulness of these publications, has been the introduction of illustrations. In the last Circular Mr. Green drew and lithographed the illustration. It is hoped, now that the methods of reproducing photographs are so efficient and cheap, to use illustrations frequently in making clearer the matter contained in these Journals.

Two numbers, Parts III and IV. of Volume I. of the scientific journal established in 1901 entitled "Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya," for the publication of research work done in the Laboratory and Gardens, were published during the year, and contained—

A Revision of the Podostemaceæ of Ceylon. J. C. Willis.
A Handbook of the Economic Products of Ceylon (Gums and Resins). J. C. Willis and Herbert Wright.
Studies in the Morphology and Ecology of the Podostemaceæ of Ceylon and India. J. C. Willis.

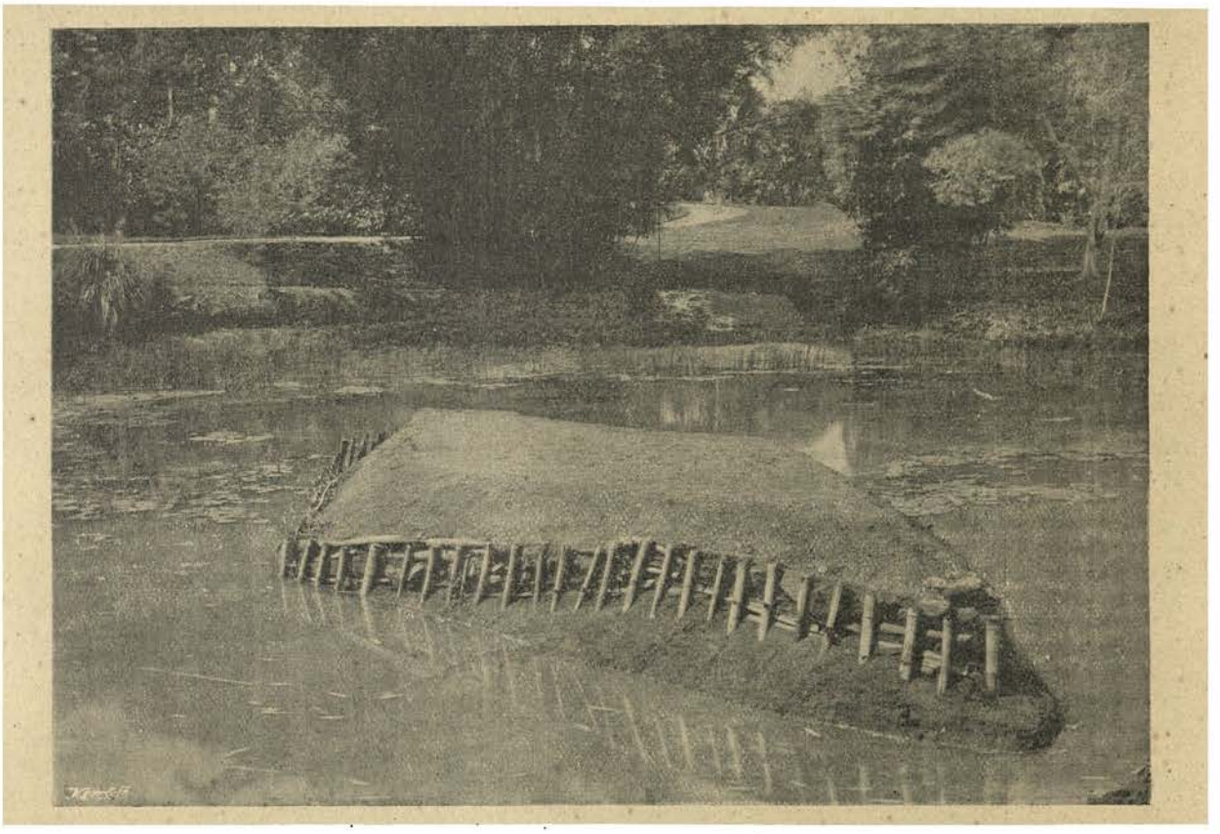
This last, a most important work of 200 pages, consists of a record of research in this interesting group of plants, upon which Mr. Willis is an authority, and to which he has devoted much time. It is illustrated by a series of more than thirty plates, photographs, and lithographs, which are exceptionally beautiful and careful drawings.

Amongst others, the following papers have been published during the year dealing with work done at Peradeniya by members of the staff and others :—

J. C. Willis, On the Dorsiventrality of the Podostemaceæ, with reference to Current Views on Evolution. "Report of the British Association," 1902.
J. B. Carruthers, Plant Sanitation. "Contemporary Review," May, 1902.
M. K. Bamber and Herbert Wright, Enzymes in Tea. Colombo.
Herbert Wright, Foliar Periodicity in Ceylon. "British Association," Belfast, and "Annals of Botany," December, 1902.
C. Mez, Myrsinaceæ. "Das Pflanzeureich." (Containing several new species from Ceylon.)
W. H. Lang, On the Prothalli of Ophioglossum pendulum and Helminthostachys zeylanicum. "Annals of Botany." No XVI.
E. E. Green, On Carnivorous Lycænid Larvæ. "Entomologist," Vol. XXXV., No. 471, August, 1902.
——— Aquatic Orthoptera in Ceylon. "Entomologists' Monthly Magazine," 2nd series, Vol. XIII., September, 1902.
——— A Stylopid attracted by Light. "Entomologists' Monthly Magazine," 2nd series, Vol. XIII., September, 1902.
——— Silk-producing Moths, "Ceylon Observer," October 22, 1902.
——— On some Parasites of Xylocopa tenuiscapa. "Entomologists' Monthly Magazine," 2nd series, Vol. XIII., November, 1902.
——— Indian Hobby and Bulbul. "Journal of the Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc." Vol. IV., No. 3, Oct. 1902.
——— Note on a Species of Gordius Parasitic in the Body of a Mantis. "Journal Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.," Vol. IV., No. 3. October, 1902.
——— On the Antennæ of Male Coccidæ. "Zoologist," November 15, 1902.
——— Three New Genera of Coccidæ from Ceylon. "Entomologists' Monthly Magazine," 2nd series, Vol. XIII., November, 1902.
——— Note on Orthezia floccosa. "Entomologists' Monthly Magazine," 2nd series, Vol. XIII., Dec. 1902.

7.—DISPERSAL OF SEED EXPERIMENT.

The emptying and clearing out the ornamental lake in the Gardens afforded an opportunity for an experiment as to the dispersal of seeds of flowering plants. An island having a superficial area of about 25 square yards was formed on the lake *entirely* from the mud which had been for many years below 8 or 10 feet of water; this black mud with some rocks, which were also taken out of the bed of the lake, was moved to a central place and enclosed by means of bamboo stakes. The black mud on drying and oxidizing became a solid island of a red loam containing no seeds of terrestrial plants. The island was formed in March and April, and the water let in in June. All animal visitors to the island were prevented by a depth of black mud surrounding it before the water was let in and by the water afterwards. Up till the end of the year (eight months after it was formed) no plants had appeared on this island (some have since grown), and it is intended to examine the Flora of the place each year and record the occurrence of new plants with remarks as to the method of dispersal of their seeds. The photograph shows the island when the water was being let in, the water rising higher later. After an exceptionally heavy rainfall (see Curator's report) the island was covered by about 2 inches of water for some three days. An area of the same size near the lake, where earth from the bank had been deposited, contains some 350 plants of twenty species. These have happened there by adjacent plants spreading over the bare spot, and also by the growth of seeds present in the soil before it was removed.



NEW ISLAND IN ORNAMENTAL LAKE.

8.—PLANTS FOR DRIFTING SAND.

An experiment, which it is hoped may prove of economic value, has been carried out at Chavakachcheri near Jaffna. The railway station on the new Northern Line at that place has been seriously endangered by the filling up of drifting sand, which threatens to cover up the line and station yard. A series of plants selected from observation of natural habits and usual places of growth have been planted in the sand near the station. Half of the plants have been assisted in their first growth by adding some soil to the places where they are planted, and the other half have been left to struggle with only sand as a nidus. When these plants have been growing for some time, a report will be published of their success or failure.

9.—INTRODUCTION OF "MALE" BAMBOO.

An attempt was made to introduce into different parts of the Island the "male" bamboo plant, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, Nees., one of the most useful of the bamboos. Seeds were distributed to Government Agents and others with instructions as to their treatment in the nursery and afterwards. Some of these have succeeded, but a good many of those to whom the Government Agents gave the seeds, on finding that they did not show any sign of growth in two months, neglected them. The seed takes under good conditions some three months or more to germinate, and should grow vigorously in many districts of the Island.

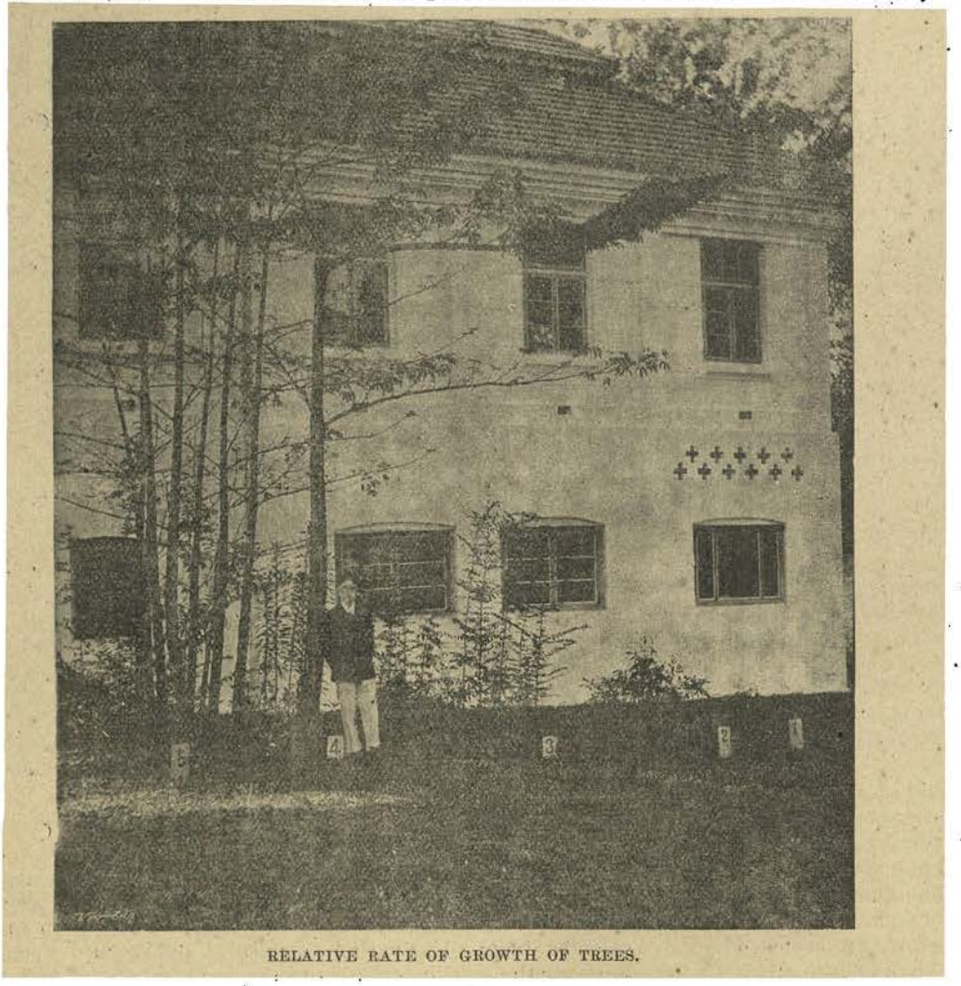
A good many trees of various kinds were supplied to different parts of the Island to be planted in celebration of His Majesty King Edward's Coronation. With the object of encouraging the planting of trees these were supplied free, but the number of people taking advantage of this opportunity was not so great as was expected.

10.—"NOTABILIA" BOARD.

The institution of a daily list of various plants in the Gardens in flower or fruit for the information of visitors will be of value in keeping a record of the flowering and fruiting period of both native and introduced plants. The list is compiled by the Curator, and will be preserved for future reference. It is placed daily on a board at the entrance gate labelled "Notabilia."

11.—PHOTOGRAPHY.

The use of photography as a most important adjunct to all accurate scientific work is generally recognized, and with this in view an excellent dark room was included in the Laboratory. During the past year the Curator, Mr. H. F. Macmillan, has been taking a series of photographs in the Gardens, and these will be preserved as a record of the plants they illustrate. This series begun will be, it is hoped, added to by workers in the Laboratory, so that a collection which will be of use in the study of many botanical questions will be available. The photographs used in this report, with the exception of those of the lake with its island and the new walk, which were taken by Mr. J. Burleigh Campbell, Superintendent of Surveys, Central Province, are the work of the Curator. The photograph on this page shows a bed laid out by Mr. Herbert Wright in February, 1900, during his appointment as Scientific Assistant, in order to demonstrate the relative rate of growth of some tropical trees. The plants to the right of the illustration labelled No. 1 are *Mimusops hexandra* (Palu), one of the most valuable timber trees of Ceylon; No. 2 is *Bassia longifolia* (Mi), a widely distributed low-country tree, from the seeds of which oil is extracted; the flowers are edible and used by the Sinhalese for food; both these trees are members of the order Sapotaceæ, the gutta percha-bearing group; No. 3 is *Diospyros montana*, with some smaller plants of *Diospyros Ebenum* behind them; Nos. 4 and 5 are *Eriodendron anfractuosum* (the white silky cotton tree), probably one of the quickest growing trees in Ceylon. The photograph was taken when the trees were twenty-three months old, and the height of the *Eriodendron* was approximately 23 feet, while that of the *Mimusops* was less than 15 inches. The seeds of all these plants were put in the bed at the same time.



RELATIVE RATE OF GROWTH OF TREES.

12.—VITALITY OF SEEDS.

A series of experiments was begun during the year to test the vitality period of the seeds of some economic plants. It is important to gain data as to the length of time that various seeds can be kept without serious loss of germinating power, and also the best conditions for keeping each seed. A number of monthly tests were made of seeds of *Hevea braziliensis*, Para rubber, harvested in September, and the results of these will be published. Castilloa seed, a very perishable seed, was also tested. It is intended to carry on these experiments with the seeds of all Ceylon cultivated crops.

13.—RETIREMENT OF THE HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN.

The retirement of William de Alwis Seneviratne, Mudaliyar, Draughtsman, after a service of thirty-six years, calls for special mention and recognition of his exceptional services in the Department. His skill as a scientific artist is known in Europe as well as in Ceylon. During his term of office he made a very large series of botanical drawings of Ceylon plants, ranging from flowering plants to fungi. The majority of the drawings illustrating Dr. Trimen's Flora of Ceylon were his work, and he was also the author of a beautiful series of drawings in Moore's Lepidoptera of Ceylon. The extensive and critical knowledge of the plants of Ceylon possessed by Mr. Alwis enabled him to be of the greatest value to the Department, and Drs. Thwaites and Trimen and the present Director have each recorded their regard for him and appreciation of his work. Mr. Alwis combined with his skill and knowledge a most courteous manner, and his resignation will be noted with regret by a large number of visitors, both resident in the Island and from foreign countries, who have worked in the

Herbarium and availed themselves of his help in identifying plants. His Excellency the Governor, in recognition of Mr. de Alwis's services, conferred upon him in 1896 the honorary native rank of Muhandiram, and later, in 1901, the still higher rank of Mudaliyar. It is a matter for satisfaction that Mr. Alwis continues to reside at Peradeniya and frequently visits the Herbarium. He was succeeded by his son, Mr. A. de Alwis, he being the third generation of his family to carry on this important work.

14.—CHANGES AND MOVEMENTS OF THE STAFF.

The Director was absent on long leave from 21st July till the end of the year. Mr. Herbert Wright was Acting Curator till 9th March, when he was appointed Controller of the Experiment Station. The Assistant Director and Mycologist carried out the duties of the Curatorship, in addition to his own, from 10th March till 17th May, when Mr. Macmillan returned and resumed his post. Mr. Edmund Jeffries, previously the lessor of Gangaroowa estate, now Experiment Station, was from the 1st January to the end of April Superintendent of that Department. Mr. R. H. Lock was appointed Scientific Assistant to the Director, and took up his duties on 15th September. Dr. Uzel had previously, from 29th June to 21st July, carried on the duties of this post, when he left for Europe. The Government Chemist, Mr. M. Kelway Bamber, was absent on leave from 15th September to the end of the year. Mr. W. P. Bartholomeusz was appointed Clerk, and Mr. J. Joseph, Foreman at the Experiment Station.

J. B. CARRUTHERS,
Acting Director.

Peradeniya, February, 1903.

SUPPLEMENTS.

1.—GOVERNMENT MYCOLOGIST'S REPORT.

ABOUT 350 inquiries have been received by the Government Mycologist in regard to diseases of plants caused both by the attacks of fungi and by adverse conditions. The investigation of the important question of the wind distribution of the spores of parasitic fungi by means of "tabernacles" at various elevations has been continued, and information is being gained which will be of much value in the elucidation of these matters.

Researches have been carried on in regard to the life-history of fungi, causing leaf and root diseases of tea, bark disease of grevillea, leaf disease of betel, pepper, vanilla, and other plants. Experiments in connection with the pollination of cacao have been conducted.

The amount of damage done to crops in general in the Island by fungal diseases has not been above the average, though the conditions necessary for the growth and spread have been more favourable during a large part of the year. The knowledge of sanitary methods in planting has to a great extent been responsible for this, and planters, as a rule, cope with outbreaks of disease earlier and so find less difficulty in fighting them.

Cacao canker, as has been mentioned in the Director's report, has not decreased, except on a few estates. There is still a tendency, especially where the disease is not very rife, to suspend the excision of the canker and the battle against the pod disease whenever labour is wanted for other purposes, and until the preventive and curative work is put *first* it is not likely that any marked progress can be recorded.

The collection of Algæ in the Herbarium has been examined and re-arranged, and some of the unnamed specimens sent to Europe to authorities in particular groups.

The amount of time available for laboratory work has been much curtailed owing to the Mycologist having added to his duties those of Acting Curator of the Gardens during March and April and the direction of the Department during the last six months of the year. A more detailed report of the work will be published later.

J. B. CARRUTHERS.

2.—GOVERNMENT ENTOMOLOGIST'S REPORT.

THE year 1902 has not been marked by the appearance of any new insects of economic importance, though most of the long-established pests have been more or less in evidence. They may be conveniently considered under the heading of the several staple products.

Tea Pests.—Most of the usual tea pests have been recorded during the year, but a few only have assumed any real importance. Of these may be mentioned—

The "Shot-hole Borer" (*Xyleborus fornicatus*).
The "Tea Tortrix" (*Capua coffearia*).
The "Tea Bug" (*Helopeltis antonii*).
The "Red Slug" (*Heterusia cingala*).

"Shot-hole Borer" (*Xyleborus fornicatus*, Eichhoff).—This pest is creating some uneasiness amongst tea planters. There is no doubt that its range is extending. At first confined to the Gampola and Nawalapitiya districts, it is now found all round Kandy, and is steadily spreading through the Pussellawa estates. Isolated attacks have been reported from Watawala, Watagoda, Pundalu-oya, Dolosbage, and Deltota. The damage is caused by a minute beetle about one-sixteenth of an inch in length. It is able to fly for short distances, and its gradual spread from a given centre is doubtless due to this natural method of distribution. But its appearance on isolated estates in

widely separated districts must be due to accidental transportation. I am convinced that the principal agency in such transportation is through the sale and purchase of nursery plants, which are often despatched by rail to considerable distances. I have myself had experience in corroboration of this theory, having personally examined plants that were being sent out from an infected estate, and found that fully 50 per cent. of such plants contained the tunnels and early stages of the beetle.

To check this method of distribution I have suggested a compulsory registration and prohibition of sale of tea plants from all infected estates until such estate or estates shall have been certified free from the pest by a personal visit of the Government Entomologist. No hardship would be entailed by such a measure. It would not interfere with the sale of the tea seed, which is not liable to harbour the insect. I understand that the matter has been referred by Government to the Planters' Association of Ceylon.

"Tea Tortrix" (*Capua coffearia*, Neitner).—This pest, which has attracted attention on and off for the last six years, has given considerable trouble in parts of the Maskeliya and Dikoya districts during 1902. Two separate visits were made to Maskeliya to study the insect, resulting in a more accurate knowledge of its life-history, which has enabled me to suggest remedial measures that should be sufficient to keep the pest in check. The eggs of the insect have been determined, and it has been found possible to collect and destroy them in very large numbers at a very small cost. A Circular on the subject was prepared in December, accompanied by a plate showing the insect in all its different stages. Through the courtesy of the Acting Surveyor-General this plate was executed by the lithographers of that Department.

"Tea Bug" (*Helopeltis antonii*, Sign.).—This important pest is always with us, in certain of the low-country districts, though its distribution in those districts remains curiously partial. There have been several reports this year of its occurrence at higher elevations, *e.g.*, in the neighbourhood of Nawalapitiya, where I myself saw it at work on one estate, and heard of others affected by it.

In March of the present year I spent a fornight in the Yatiyantota district, studying the work of the *Helopeltis* on the spot. What I then saw convinced me that the special system of plucking previously adopted, and continuously advised by myself and others, was founded upon insufficient knowledge of the conditions, and required radical alteration. The results of my investigation were embodied in Circular No. 2 (Vol. II.) under the title "Further Observations on Helopeltis."

The work of *Helopeltis* appears to have been less pronounced than usual during the latter half of the year. A system of breaking up large areas by the planting of belts of other trees is strongly advocated as an aid in combating this pest.

Some notable experiments with kerosine emulsion have been carried out by Mr. H. H. Mann on Helopeltis-infested tea in India. A sufficient time has not yet elapsed to thoroughly test the efficacy of this treatment, but Mr. Mann considers the results so far as very encouraging. His further work in this direction will be followed with considerable interest. A similar experiment on a small scale is being conducted locally on an estate in the Yatiyantota district.

A small green *Caspid* Bug, at present undetermined, was responsible for some temporary damage to tea in parts of the Bogawantalawa district. It was equally injurious to various plants in the flower gardens.

The "Red Slug" (*Heterusia cingala*, Moore) periodically attracts attention by defoliating tea in various parts of the Island. Such attacks have been recorded from Yatiyantota (January), Bandarawela (January), Maskeliya (September), and Gampola (November).

Cacao.—*Helopeltis* continues to be the principal enemy of the cacao plant. Its attacks are usually confined to the fruit, and may be there combated by the application of MacDougall's solution, or other soapy insecticides, in the form of a spray. But a more serious development of the pest occurred on an estate in Matale, where the insect was attacking the young cacao shoots, and, by repeatedly killing back the growing points, was responsible for an extensive dying back of the larger branches. This is a much more difficult form of attack to deal with. Owing to the height of the trees the collection and destruction of the insects is impracticable in such cases. This attack was confined to a small area, and the trees were so badly injured that a system of pollarding was recommended, to be followed by the collection of the insects, if they re-appeared on the new growth. The isolation of individual blocks by belts of trees, as recommended in the treatment of *Helopeltis* on tea, would be equally useful in the case of cacao.

Cardamoms.—No pest of any great importance has been reported during the year. The larva of a small Tineid Moth infesting the bulbs of the plant is responsible for a certain amount of damage, but it is hoped that means have been found to check the injury. A minute two-winged fly was found to be injuring the young shoots on one estate, but the trouble appears to be very limited.

Rice.—The well-known "Rice Sapper" or "Paddy Bug" (*Leptocorisa acuta*, Thumb.) was exceptionally prevalent in the Gampola district towards the end of the year. Several fields were so badly damaged that the rice had to be cut down and ploughed in, the harvest being entirely lost. The usually accepted remedies were tried, but produced no result. No real remedy has yet been found for this pest, and no scientific investigation of it has been made. Considering the repeated damage done by this insect, it is a matter that should be carefully studied. I hope to give the necessary attention to the subject during the coming year.

The larvæ of a Noctuid Moth (*Leucania venalba*, Moore) were received from the Hambantota District, where they were said to be very destructive to the growing rice. The caterpillars appear in vast swarms and progress slowly across the fields, eating up every green plant on their way. An allied species (*L. unipuncta*, Haw.) is a well-known rice pest in Burma. The remedy, when the plants are not too far advanced, is to flood the fields and drown the caterpillars.

Another paddy pest of minor importance is the small aquatic larva of a Pyralid Moth (*Nymphula depunctalis*, Guen.). This insect skeletonizes the green leaves of the rice plant.

Mosquitoes.—As mentioned in an earlier report, the hollow stumps of the Giant Bamboo form prolific breeding places for mosquitoes. This means of propagation has now been successfully checked locally by stopping up all the cut stems of the bamboo with clods of earth. It is found that grass soon takes root in the earth, forming a compact and permanent plug, which prevents the further accumulation of rain water.

Termites ("*White Ants*").—In my report for 1901 mention was made of some experiments in the use of Bisulphide of Carbon as an exterminant of "white ants" (Termites). These experiments

were necessarily limited by reason of the extraordinary difficulty in obtaining the chemical. Having been able to procure from India a larger supply of the Bisulphide, I have considerably extended these experiments, with the result that I am still more fully convinced of the great value of this treatment. A definite area of the Gardens was marked out for experiment, and every ant's nest within this area was treated, apparently with complete success. Bisulphide of Carbon gives off a very poisonous gas, which, being heavier than air, sinks to the bottom of the cavities and penetrates the subterranean galleries of the termites, killing every insect with which it comes in contact. All that is necessary is to pour a small quantity of the liquid into the main shafts of the nests and close the apertures with earth. The inhabitants of the nest are killed *in situ*, and the mounds may be levelled and otherwise left untouched. The difficulty in obtaining the chemical is due to its highly inflammable nature, and results in the imported article being very costly. But, given a sufficient demand, it could be manufactured locally, as it now is in India, and sold at a rate which would allow of its being extensively employed.

Acetylene Trap.—An acetylene-light trap for insects has been acquired by the Department, and experiments in the capture of various insect pests have been made with it. The result has not been very encouraging. It has been tried against the "Shot-hole Borer," Helopeltis, the "Cardamom Bulb Moth," and the "Tea Tortrix," but the last of these is the only one that was at all responsive to the attraction; and in the case of this pest also the result was not an unqualified success.

Fumigatorium.—A Government fumigatorium has been erected during the year at Kochchikada for the treatment of all imported living plants and of certain kinds of fruit. The necessary powers have been provided for its operation. Some small structural alterations that were found necessary have delayed the commencement of quarantine work, but it is hoped that the new fumigatorium will be in operation early in 1903. Considerable difficulty was found in obtaining a suitable site for the building. It was eventually erected adjoining the quarantine station for the disinfection of clothing, &c., which is situated at Kochchikada, some 2 miles distant from the jetty. It is unfortunate that a site could not have been provided directly at the harbour, as its present distance will add considerably to the inconvenience to importers, who will now be compelled to cart their goods out to Kochchikada and back again to the business quarters of Colombo.

Handbook of the Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant.—A new edition of this very comprehensive and useful work is being prepared in India by Sir George Watt and Mr. H. H. Mann. Full notes and all recent information on our Ceylonese pests of the tea plant have been supplied by this Department for incorporation in the work.

Coccidæ.—The third part of the "Coccidæ of Ceylon" is now practically ready for publication, and should be available for distribution early in 1903.

Considerable collections of foreign Coccidæ continue to be sent in for determination from India, Australia, Java, and other Eastern countries, but much of this work has to stand over from pressure of purely local business.

Identification of Insects.—Specimens of Ceylonese *Hemiptera* are being forwarded to Mr. W. L. Distant for determination and to facilitate the completion of his volumes on *Hemiptera* for the "Fauna of British India" series.

Material is also being supplied to other Entomologists working at special groups, which should result in a better knowledge of our insect fauna. *Membracidæ* are being submitted to Mr. G. B. Buckton, F.R.S.; *Termitidæ* to Mons. J. Desneux; and *Tettigidæ* to Dr. J. L. Hancock of Chicago, United States of America.

Visitors.—Several Entomologists of note have visited the Department during the year, amongst whom may be mentioned Mr. C. L. Marlatt, Assistant Entomologist to the United States Department of Agriculture; the Hon. C. N. Rothschild; and Dr. Seitz, Director of the Zoological Gardens of Frankfurt.

Sericulture.—In March last a parcel of eggs of the Chinese silkworm (*Bombyx mori*, Linn.) was procured from the Instituto Baceologico Susani, Milan, Italy. This institution guarantees their stock free from the disease that sometimes destroys whole crops of silkworms on the Continent.

Unfortunately the package arrived during my absence on tour in the Kelani Valley, and on my return the bulk of the eggs were found to have hatched out, and the young worms had died for want of food. Subsequently a few stragglers hatched out, and altogether nearly 200 young worms were saved. Four varieties had been sent, viz., Yellow Indigenous, White Indigenous, White Japanese, and Hybrid Yellow Indigenous with White Japanese. Most of the survivors were of the "Indigenous Yellow" variety. The worms fed freely upon the local mulberry leaves (*Morus alba* var. *indica*) and grew rapidly, remaining perfectly healthy, and spinning their cocoons towards the end of April. The resulting moths hatched out, paired, and deposited eggs during the second week of May.

It is recognized on the Continent that the best silk is produced by worms having only one brood during the year. Worms having two broods (known as "bivoltine") and those of quicker development (known as "multivoltine") produce silk of inferior quality. It has been found by experience in India that to ensure a healthy brood of worms it is advisable to send the eggs to the hills to submit them to a cold climate for some months before allowing them to hatch. To imitate these conditions as nearly as possible I sent half of this locally produced batch of eggs to one of the Cold Storage Companies in Colombo, where they were kept for six months at a temperature of 45° Fahr. The rest of the eggs were retained in the ordinary temperature at Peradeniya. The result was unexpected. Those eggs that had been submitted to a cool temperature for six months hatched out within a fortnight of their return to Peradeniya. The remaining eggs, though still in a sound condition, have not hatched at the time of writing this report.

From the other batch, which hatched on the 1st December, a large number (between 3,000 and 4,000) of healthy worms was raised. But during the last stage of their growth very great difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient food; every mulberry tree in the Gardens had already been stripped. Neighbours kindly responded to my appeal and sent contributions of leaves from their private gardens; other leaves were purchased in the villages; but in spite of all endeavours the worms, at the most critical period of their development, were often without food for many hours at a time. The consequence was that the worms developed very unevenly, and many of them commenced spinning before they should properly have done so, resulting in a crop of under-sized cocoons. Other food plants were tried, but the worms refused most of them entirely, and fed very sparingly

on others. The "Paper Mulberry" (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) was wholly refused. Lettuce leaves were only nibbled at, and the very young leaves of the "Bo tree" (*Ficus religiosa*) were eaten very sparingly and unwillingly. It is possible that, if accustomed to this latter food from their infancy, the worms might be raised upon the young *Ficus* leaves. Experiments in this direction will be made with some of the next brood; but the quality of the silk may very possibly be affected by such change of food.

To anticipate slightly, it may be mentioned that the crop of cocoons was finally gathered during the second week of January. After setting aside a certain proportion for breeding purposes, the number harvested totalled 3,152 cocoons, weighing "green" (or undried) 9 lb. 11 oz. These cocoons have been examined by a gentleman having a considerable Continental experience of the subject, who reports that, though somewhat under-sized, they are of distinctly good quality, and not, as was at first feared, of the character of a bivoltine brood.

Through the kindness of the then Director of Public Instruction, and with the assistance of the Superintendent of School Gardens, eggs were distributed to a number of the School Gardens at which mulberry trees had previously been planted. This distribution was chiefly made from the batch of eggs that had been kept at Peradeniya, and they have not yet hatched out. The delay, however, will allow of the better growth of mulberry for their future food. A paper on "Silkworms and Silk Culture" was drawn up and has been translated into the vernacular for the use of the school teachers.

The difficulty of providing a sufficiency of food for the comparatively small number of worms raised at Peradeniya shows the futility of attempting the industry of sericulture amongst the natives of Ceylon until mulberry trees have been widely established throughout the Island. With this view large nurseries of mulberry plants are being laid down, and it is proposed to ask the aid of the Government Agents of the several Provinces to assist in the distribution of the plants.

Meanwhile the experiments carried out during the past year have demonstrated the complete practicability of raising healthy worms and good silk cocoons in Ceylon. The present crop of cocoons has been steamed and dried to prevent the emergence of the moths, and a sample will be sent to Europe for valuation.

Mr. P. N. Braine has sent in a number of pierced cocoons of the large Indian Silkworm (*Attacus ricini*, Boisd.), which had been raised in Ceylon. This species feeds upon the castor oil plant, and could consequently be cultivated here without any difficulty. But a report on a sample of these cocoons submitted to a European expert is not very encouraging. The report states that the sample is of good quality, that five or six years ago these cocoons would have been worth 3*s.* 6*d.* a pound for manufacture of silk plush, but that the demand for that material has now declined, and that they would fetch only 8*d.* a pound at the present time. As a pound avoirdupois contains over 1,600 of the cocoons in question, it is evident that at the existing prices they would scarcely repay cultivation.

Some cocoons of my first batch of worms, raised from Italian eggs, were sent to Europe for valuation. From this report it is calculated that the value of the dry cocoons would be about 32*d.*, or of fresh cocoons about 10⅔*d.*, per pound. But the experiment was on too small a scale to give any accurate data for calculating the cost of production.

It is doubtful whether the actual raising of the worms would ever repay European attention in Ceylon. But that they could be profitably grown by natives is shown by the large industry in cocoons grown by the peasants of Southern Europe. The worms can be attended to by the women and children at home while the men are at work in their fields.

It will be well to look ahead and consider the means necessary to start and stimulate the industry. I would suggest that the School Gardens would at first form good centres of instruction. Eggs could be supplied from this Department, together with full instructions for the treatment of the silkworms. It might perhaps be advisable for the Government Entomologist to make a round of visits to the several centres during the critical period, just before the worms commence spinning. A prize might be offered for the best crop of cocoons raised. The surrounding villagers should be encouraged to watch the experiments, and should be supplied with eggs, if they desired to raise cocoons for themselves.

It is certain that to induce the natives to start such a novel industry it must be shown to them that there is an immediate market for the produce. To ensure this it may be necessary at the commencement to arrange for the purchase of the cocoons at a fixed rate for re-sale to one of the Indian silk factories. The principal difficulty will be the collection of the cocoons from a number of separate localities in good condition and at the proper stage. The moths emerge in about two weeks after the formation of the cocoons. Cocoons from which the moths have been allowed to escape are known as "pierced," and are practically valueless. It is necessary, therefore, to kill the cocoons, before the period of emergence. This may be effected by submitting them to the action of steam, after which they must be carefully dried in the shade. This work is usually undertaken by the purchaser. Under local conditions it may be necessary to appoint agents in several centres to collect and cure the cocoons. After the natives have become thoroughly accustomed to the raising of the worms they might be instructed in the art of spinning the silk for utilization in their simple looms.

Lac and Lac Work.—A visit to the Tangalla district was made early in the year to study the lac industry, one branch of which is localized in that neighbourhood. Another class of lac work is centred in the Matale District. A complete series of specimens of each class of the work and the materials employed was collected and prepared for exhibition in the Departmental Museum. A report of the industry has been drawn up, and will appear in the "Handbook of Economic Products of Ceylon" now in course of publication.

The industry is a most interesting one, and, being in the hands of only one or two families, who jealously guard their methods as a trade secret, is in some danger of dying out. It could be greatly assisted by the introduction of the Indian lac insect, which secretes a much greater quantity of the resinoid substance. Several attempts have been made to import the living insect from India, but so far without success.

It was intended to publish a Circular describing in greater detail the entomological work of the Department during 1901, with numerous notes that could not conveniently be included in the Administration Report. But this matter was so long delayed by press of other work that it was thought better to wait and issue such a Circular to cover the observations of the two years 1901–1902. This work will now be immediately put in hand.

E. ERNEST GREEN.

3.—REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER, EXPERIMENT STATION.

THE cacao was the first product to receive attention, as quite 96 per cent. of the trees, over 150 acres, were badly diseased with the cacao fungus; the condition is obvious from the facts that only 22 per cent. of the fruits collected during the year were mature and good, and from May to December no less than 88,765 fruits affected by fungus and 19,375 fruits destroyed by squirrels were collected. The cacao crop for the year 1902 consisted of 41 cwt. of black, *i.e.*, diseased, cacao out of a total of 125 cwt.

Such a condition necessitated prompt action, and the excising of the cankered bark, burning of all diseased tissues, and felling of trees was commenced without delay. The advantages of this treatment may be judged from the fact that the percentage number of fungus pods was reduced from 62 per cent. in August to 24 per cent. in December, even though the latter months were more favourable to the spreading of the fungus; furthermore, the crop returns for the past year show an increase of 32 cwt., or 0·21 cwt. per acre, over the previous year's return. Once the cacao has had a chance to recover with the help of a little sunlight, the establishment of suitable shade or wind belts will be considered.

Spraying experiments on small plots have been carried out, the mixtures used being copper sulphate with lime and water or with mud and water. These experiments have proved the power of these reagents in keeping down the disease on the fruit, and the interest which many planters have evinced in these experiments has been most satisfactory. Spraying and manurial experiments will be continued next year.

Cardamom plots have been arranged along the hillside on the "stool" and "terrace" systems; a plot of citronella has been established along the hillside, where it grows profusely; and other species noted for the essential oil they contain have been obtained from various sources.

Seeds of the "Patana," "Calcutta," "Madras," and "Major" varieties of castor oil plant have been obtained, and the yield per acre of this largely imported product will be determined.

Castilloa rubber plots have been established on ground previously occupied with cacao. A small sericulture plot and areas for experiments with green manures have been selected.

One plot of cocoanuts has been established on land previously occupied with cacao, and will subsequently receive additions in the form of Maldive and Javan types already in the nursery.

Fibres have received attention, and plots have been laid out for determining the yields and qualities of this product from the following species:—*Musa sapientum*, *Sanseviera zeylanica*, *S. guineensis*, *S. cylindrica*, *Calotropis gigantea*.

Tea experiments have been started. Twenty-five separate one-acre plots are now being arranged for experiments with the light- and dark-leaved indigenous jâts, the China jât, and an Assam hybrid. Experiments at different elevations throughout the Island will probably be undertaken during the present year.

The details of the experiments and general work done since taking over in March last, and an account of my work as Scientific Assistant up to 30th June, are fully given in the separate report of the Station.

HERBERT WRIGHT.

4.—GOVERNMENT CHEMIST'S REPORT.

A LARGE series of distillations of citronella, lemon, and mana grass from several districts and different elevations have been made with a view to the improvement of citronella oil.

A visit was made to Matale in connection with an investigation into the dyes employed by the Sinhalese in the Matale District for colouring mats and fibres. These beautiful dyes lose much of their value from the fact that they fade away, especially when exposed to direct sunlight. Experiments are being made to discover a mordant which could be cheaply and practically used for fixing these colours.

Experiments have also been made to render waste salt unfit for human consumption, so as to allow its being employed for manuring purposes. No cheap non-poisonous article has yet been discovered that will prevent easy re-crystallization of the pure salt.

Soils from every part of the cultivated area on the new Experiment Station have been analyzed and fully reported upon with a view to manuring and other experiments, and these will appear in a more detailed report. Lac, jak fruit, and other minor products have been analyzed.

A chemical laboratory has now been fitted up at Peradeniya, and I hope to carry out much of the work there instead of in Colombo, as was before necessary.

I was absent from the Island on leave from 15th September to the end of the year.

M. KELWAY BAMBER.

5.—SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT'S REPORT.

THE Scientific Assistant entered upon his duties in the month of September. The last four months of the year were chiefly occupied in experiments concerned with the cross-breeding and selection of a variety of food plants, chiefly leguminous vegetables.

It is hoped that, in addition to their purely economic importance, some of these experiments may help to throw light on those problems connected with the subjects of inheritance and variation in plants, which are at the present time receiving considerable attention among biologists, and which

form the special subject of much recent work by Bateson, De Vries, Correns, and others. For this reason the experiments in crossing have been planned so as to test as far as possible whether the plants studied agree in their behaviour with the numerous forms for which "Mendel's law" has now been shown to hold good.

Amongst other experiments in *crossing*, a number of artificial pollinations have been carried out with various forms of dwarf kidney beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) and of garden peas (*Pisum sativum*). In the case of the latter plant a considerable number of successful crosses have been made; but in that of the former, largely owing to the exceptional rainfall in October and November, only a very small percentage of ripe pods have been obtained from flowers artificially pollinated. From such as have ripened, however, seed has been sown and a number of hybrid plants have germinated.

A few crosses were also attempted between different *species* of *Phaseolus*. Some of these crosses, namely, those between closely related species (*e.g.*, *Ph. multiflorus* × *Ph. vulgaris*) were to some extent successful, whilst others, between more widely separated species (*e.g.*, *Ph. Mungo* × *Ph. vulgaris*), failed entirely.

A number of other cultivated species of leguminous plants, for example, species of *Vigna*, *Canavalia*, *Mucuna*, *Dolichos*, &c., have also been sown with a view to crossing. At the time of writing most of these plants are in flower, and artificial pollinations are being attempted.

Several varieties of garden peas and also of sweet peas (*Lathyrus odoratus*) were sown at the Government Garden at Hakgala in the hope of carrying out a series of parallel experiments at a higher elevation. Information received from Mr. Nock shows, however, that the effects of rain have there been even more disastrous than at Peradeniya.

In the case of both pea and kidney bean crosses are being made between native-grown forms and plants grown from seed obtained from Messrs. Sutton of Reading and from Messrs. Barr of London, in the hope of obtaining improved forms suited to the climate of this country. Thus, a native-grown pea with round yellow seeds has been crossed with several of Messrs. Sutton's named varieties of green wrinkled-seeded peas.

The same round yellow pea forms the subject of experiments in *selection*. A separation of the largest seeds in a sample has been effected by a process of actual measurement, about 2,000 peas having for this purpose been measured to ·2 of a millimetre. In future generations it is proposed to select from individual plants, which are for this purpose being grown in specially manured soil. It is hoped to obtain a check upon climatic conditions by selecting from the smallest as well as from the largest-seeded examples. It is also proposed to select seeds of irregular shape, as opposed to the normal form characterized by smoothness and roundness, in order to discover whether by a continuation of this process through several generations a wrinkled-seeded race can or cannot be obtained, since the recent tendency of views on the nature of varieties renders it doubtful whether so distinct a character can in this way arise.

With a view to crossing and selection experiments with plants of another type, "seed" of different coloured varieties of *maize* (*Zea mays*) has been sown, and the plants have now nearly reached the flowering stage. Some well-marked races of the same species have lately been received from America, and these have now been sown and have germinated successfully.

A few cross pollinations were attempted between forms of cacao (*Theobroma cacao*), but, owing to the period of most abundant flowering being past, it was found necessary to postpone this work. Meanwhile, data is being collected for a statistical examination of the variations in seed colour exhibited by the cacao plant, and it is hoped that this work may lead to a classification of the Ceylon races founded largely upon this character. The work has already been carried far enough to confirm in its main features the classification proposed by Mr. Hart for the Trinidad forms. Plants agreeing with each of Mr. Hart's principal types are to be found growing either in the Botanic Gardens or upon the Experiment Station at Peradeniya, but the majority of trees upon this latter estate appear to belong to a Ceylon red type distinct from the Trinidad Criollo form, although more nearly related to it than to either of Mr. Hart's other types.

Among other work of less practical interest, an examination of the seedling anatomy of some Ceylon species of *Memecylon* is being undertaken.

R. H. LOCK.

6.—REPORT OF THE CURATOR, PERADENIYA GARDENS.

Routine and Improvements.—I returned from leave and resumed duties on 17th May. The routine work has been carried on with the usual efficiency, though the general condition of the Gardens has somewhat suffered owing to the curtailment of the Labour Vote by nearly one-fifth on account of the Gangaroowa Experiment Station; besides this, labour to the extent of Rs. 109·77 has been used on clearing out the water pipe, whilst the experiment plots at Peradeniya have taken over Rs. 250.

Several improvements have, however, been effected, notably the new walk with bamboo bridge on the East Riverside, which was planned and carried out by the Acting Curator.

Much labour was spent in the early part of the year in emptying out the lake and forming an ornamental island in it. A portion of the lake has been set apart as a bog garden for the purpose of growing plants requiring aquatic or semi-aquatic conditions. It has not, however, been possible as yet to carry out this idea satisfactorily. Meanwhile, the island being left unplanted, observations are being made as to what species of plants that may appear spontaneously on its surface, the soil of which having been mainly dug up from under strata.

The Museum border has been much improved by removing all the shrubs, except isolated specimens, the ground being turfed over.

A much-felt want has been partially supplied by the building of seats at suitable spots in the Gardens. These were designed by Mr. Carruthers, and combine strength and durability; they are also fixtures, which is here a great consideration. Each seat consists of joints of giant bamboo fixed in the ground and filled with concrete; cross pieces are fixed to the concrete by means of wire ends

sunk in the latter, slabs of kitul (*Caryota urens*) form the seat and back support, and this completes the structure.

An item worthy of mention is a new pot or vase originated also by Mr. Carruthers. This is made by cementing together at the edges three ventilator tiles (Mangalore tiles), and forming a bottom of cement with holes left for drainage. Any spare ventilators can thus be profitably utilized, while they may at any time be separated and used for their original purpose.

An innovation suggested by the Government Entomologist, viz., the daily "notabilia" board, is being much appreciated by local and foreign visitors. A selected list of notable plants in fruit or flower in the Gardens and other features of interest is prepared by the Curator, typewritten, and posted up at the Entrance Lodge from day to day.

A plot of land behind the palmirah avenue has been reclaimed for the purpose of experiments upon the acclimatization of exotic vegetables and the improvement of indigenous ones. This is necessarily a work which requires a great deal of attention, and must be continuous to have any good effect. Until, however, this space is enclosed by a barbed wire fence to prevent damage by cattle, it is difficult to conduct experiments or to obtain useful results.

NEW WALK ON EAST RIVERSIDE.

It may be worthy of mention that, in order to have as complete a record as possible of all important specimens (botanical or entomological) in different stages of their existence, as well as of important features in or in connection with the Gardens, a beginning has been made to form a series of photographs of these.

The scantiness of the water supply is the greatest drawback of the Gardens. In a period of dry weather the various experiments in progress, the propagation of plants by layering, grafting, &c., the young plants put out in different parts of the Gardens,—all these suffer seriously in dry weather. The carrying of water in watering cans or barrels from small tanks or from the river often to distant parts of the Gardens is but as mere dribblets compared to the quantity required. This will be remedied to a great extent when, as at present proposed, the 4-inch main water pipe will be branched to different sections of the Gardens with standpipes and taps at places where water is most needed. It will then be possible to use a garden hose (an important desideratum); this would effect great economy of labour, and it is obvious that all plants coming within reach would greatly benefit thereby. Another great advantage to be gained from this system is that many of the small pits at present used for collecting rain water, and which act as breeding areas for mosquitoes, can be dispensed with.

Three substantially built wells have been sunk by the Public Works Department, one to supply the Entomologist's quarters, one for the bungalows of the Director, Curator, &c., the other for the Foremen's houses, cooly lines, &c.

Propagation and Planting.—The stock of economic and ornamental plants for supply purposes having become exhausted owing to an unusual large demand, the propagation of these has been vigorously carried on. Seeds and plants of a large number of indigenous and exotic species have been obtained for stock purposes, as well as for supplying vacancies in the Garden collections.

Hitherto there has been no special provision here for displaying ornamental climbers, many of which have consequently been generally obscured. This has now been obviated, and young plants of all the most handsome species of climbers in the Gardens have been propagated and planted in the flower garden along the East Drive; these number at present about thirty distinct species, and all are in a thriving condition. It is intended to build brick pillars at suitable distances apart, and to train the climbers in loose festoons on wires fixed to the pillars. Being close to the drive, and all bearing large labels, visitors will no doubt appreciate this arrangement. A pamphlet on "Ornamental Climbers" is now in course of preparation.

An avenue of different varieties of cocoanuts has been planted below the Curator's Office, the plants being raised from seed received from Mr. W. H. Wright, Mirigama, in 1901.

A plant of the West African breadfruit (*Treculia africana*) was planted by Mrs. Carruthers on 18th August to commemorate the King's Coronation. The situation chosen was near the trees planted by Royalties, which fortunately did not interfere with this plant being planted in its proper natural order section, viz., *Urticaceæ*.

The flower garden has been much improved and somewhat extended, several new beds being made and old ones re-arranged, all being thoroughly trenched and manured. Some superfluous trees here have also been cut down.

NEW AVENUE OF OREODOXA REGIA (PLANTED JUNE, 1898).

Advantage was taken of the long spell of wet weather for propagating by layering and gooteeing such plants as *Amherstia nobilis*, *Bauhinia anguina*, and other hard-wooded kinds which only rarely produce seed. The success of these, however, has been much interfered with by natural disadvantages (chiefly strong winds and scarcity of water), as well as by the spirit of destructive curiosity on the part of a certain class of visitors. This latter evil is persisted in, notwithstanding remonstrances, fines, and rewards for detecting.

Economic Plants.—In view of the promising importance of the silkworm experiments now being carried on here, a plot 60 feet by 60 feet has been planted out with mulberry trees. A stock of these has also been raised for supplying applicants, and several thousand plants are now available. A quantity of mulberry seed was received from Japan during the year and distributed to likely growers, but in all cases this failed to germinate. The tree is, however, readily propagated by cuttings, and for practical purposes this will be found the best way of reproducing it.

The twelve plants of "Nicaraguan Creole" cacao received from the Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, in 1895, and planted out in the experiment plots in April of 1896, have produced a fair crop of fruit this year for the first time. Most of the fruit, however, is required for purposes of comparison, classification, and experiment.

Of the two plants of *Theobroma pentagona* received at the same time from Trinidad, one only survives. This has also borne fruit for the first time, which is likewise required for scientific purposes. The pod of this latter is readily distinguished from all other varieties of cacao, having five large longitudinal ridges or wings. Three more plants of this species were received from Kew in the latter part of 1900, and have this year been planted out alongside with the above.

A large collection of Japanese vegetable seeds were also obtained from Japan for the purpose of testing their suitability to our climate, and of making known such as proved worthy of it. The results, however, were disappointing, which no doubt was largely due to uncongenial conditions of climate. The "Japanese cabbage" turned out to be like an inferior kind of lettuce, whilst the "Japanese carrot" put forth leaves freely, but developed roots suggesting the English wild carrot. Almost equally disappointing were the "Japanese onions." The "Japanese radish" and "Soya bean" gave the best results. The latter grows here freely, and produces a good crop of fertile seeds. It is as well to mention, however, that unpleasant symptoms sometimes result from eating these beans, even when well cooked and served with butter, &c.

A number of plots have been sown or planted with several kinds of grasses, both indigenous and foreign, with the object of determining the most suitable for fodder, pasture, or lawns. It is almost conclusively proved that *Paspalum dilatatum*, upon which much has been written in recent years, though it grows moderately well, will not equal, much less supersede, "Mauritius" or "Guinea" grass at elevations under 2,500 feet, either for fodder qualities or for adaptability to soils. For up-country, however, this grass is undoubtedly a valuable acquisition, becoming readily acclimatized and producing seed freely.

A dozen different varieties of grafted mangoes have been obtained from the Botanical Gardens, Poona. These include some of the best varieties known. Some have been sent to each of the branch gardens, and the rest carefully planted out at Peradeniya.

The twelve plants of *Coffea stenophylla* ("bush" or "native coffee" of Sierra Leone), received from Kew in 1894, have produced a good crop of fruit here for the first time. Their fruiting has been retarded by their being planted out at first in an unsuitable situation, where they made but little progress, and by being again transplanted in 1898 to their present position, viz., in the experiment plots. The berries are small, but are reputed to be superior to all other coffees in point of flavour, and this is confirmed to some extent by a small trial made here. Most of the seed produced has been sown. A Circular is being prepared on this subject, and will be issued shortly.

The *Funtumia* (*Kicksia*) or "Lagos rubber" plants raised from seed received from Lagos in 1899 and planted out in 1900 are making healthy and rapid growth, some of them being 12 feet high and of a bushy habit. They are subject to attacks in November and December by the caterpillar of a moth (*Caprinia conchylalis*), which lodges in the young leaves and curls them up around it.

The demand for Hevea seed far exceeded the supply, more particularly as regards foreign applicants. The seed being of short vitality, experiments are being carried out to ascertain the conditions under which they travel best.

The cubeb plants (*Piper Cubeba*), received from Java between 1888 and 1900, have this year produced a moderate crop of fruit for the first time. Their tardiness in fruiting is probably due to the plants having been raised either from seed or from non-fructiferous shoots. Hitherto it has been considered doubtful whether these were genuine cubebs, but a cubeb planter from Java, who has seen our plants in fruit, assured us in the affirmative, though apparently they are an inferior kind.

Amongst local applications for new products have been several which had reference to the cultivation of pineapples for export. A special request was made for information regarding the West African oil palm. This was given with instructions for cultivation, &c.; seed was also supplied to plant up a small acreage. Various inquiries were received during the year, both locally and from India, regarding fibre plants, more especially the Sisal hemp, of which we supplied a quantity of plants and bulbils. There has also been a certain revival of interest shown in pepper cultivation, judging by the number of inquiries received on the subject.

Interesting Plants in Flower or Fruit.—The following trees flowered here during the year for the first time, viz., *Buckinghamia celcessima*, a large evergreen tree of Queensland, and *Pachira insignis*, a small tree of Tropical America; the latter also fruited; the fruit on ripening opens and discloses a mass of silky down, giving the tree a pretty effect, from which it derives its specific name. Several of the "cannon ball" trees introduced from Tropical South America in 1881 (*Couroupita guianensis*) have now become prolific fruit bearers, this year seeing a record in the number of fruits produced. The latter, intermixed with the large racemes of peculiarly formed flowers, make the trees an interesting feature on the East River Drive. The Brazil-nut tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*), also of South America, has produced a single fruit, which however has not ripened up to the end of the year. The separate carpels of this fruit form the well-known Brazil-nuts of commerce.

Buildings and Roads.—Both of these are a serious tax on our resources. Defects in roofs or foundations of buildings used for botanical purposes should of course be at once repaired, and the carrying out of such work at frequent intervals and the repairing of roads and paths absorb a considerable portion of our labour vote.

The conversion of the godowns at the Herbarium and Library into suitable offices for the Director has been completed, the work being done by garden labour. The Second Foreman's house has undergone considerable repairs, and necessary outhouses have been built. The Gardens have also had to do urgent repairs to the Draughtsman's and Arachchi's houses.

Many roads and paths, which are greatly in need of repair, have been unavoidably overlooked to some extent, owing to so many demands being made on our already curtailed labour vote. The effect of the protracted rains on these has also been very considerable. The most urgent repairs will however, be put in hand with the beginning of the new year. Several culverts have been emptied of silt and rebuilt. A new and much-needed culvert has been built on the slope of the drive to the Museum.

Correspondence.—The clerical work of my department has much increased of late, more especially since the re-organization of clerical work at the beginning of the year. The number of letters received by or referred to the Curator from 17th May to end of year is 926, the total for the year being 1,287; whilst the number of letters issued from 17th May is 864, or 1,098 for the year.

Additions to the Collections.—Hitherto it has been customary to give under this head a list of the plants introduced during the year under review. It is now considered advisable to discontinue this, because, however carefully compiled, the list is liable to be misleading. With the attempt to include all the introductions of the year, many of the plants so enumerated can only be still in a young or seedling state, and are therefore not beyond the experimental stage at the time of being recorded. A complete series of records (since 1895) of the introduction and progress of plants from foreign countries is kept at the Curator's Office.

7.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, HAKGALA GARDEN.

Buildings.—The guttering around the Superintendent's bungalow has been overhauled, repaired, and re-painted. The woodwork of the verandah and the doors and windows outside have also been painted. The large heavy door of the sitting-room has been replaced by a double door of teak wood. This is a great improvement both in appearance and comfort, and will prevent the continual repairs to the plastering, which was being continually brought down by the old heavy door. The back verandah leading from the bungalow to the kitchen has been ceiled with white pine boards. Some slight repairs were done to the plastering of the inner rooms, and the walls of the bungalow and godowns have been colour washed. A stove has been placed in the kitchen, the brick oven repaired, and a new window inserted in the kitchen wall.

The roof of the bungalow is getting very unsightly, the corrugated iron being very old and rusty. It leaks in several places, and requires to be overhauled and painted.

The shingled roof of the godowns leak badly and need to be renewed, as the shingles in many places are quite decayed.

Clerk and Foreman's Quarters.—This building has been completed. Concrete drains have been laid all round and guttering fixed under the eaves of the front side. A kitchen hearth and chimney have been built, a small stove placed in the sitting-room, and this room and one of the bedrooms have been ceiled with pine boards. The above work was carried out by the Public Works Department, and a small wood shed and cattle shed have been built by the garden coolies.

Laboratory.—The fireplaces in the laboratory were completed; two bedsteads, six tables, and five sets of shelves were made and fitted up; the front walls painted, the back and two ends colour washed, and the doors and windows painted.

Propagating House and Pits.—The woodwork of these buildings has been thoroughly cleaned several times during the year. It now requires re-painting badly, and it is hoped that means will be provided for this during the coming year.

A portion of the stage in No. 1 division of the propagating house collapsed in April, causing much damage to the plants and flower pots. As all the stages were in a bad state, and to prevent further disaster, new staging, wallplates, and facing boards were put in all round, the timber for this work being sawn from trees in the garden. The pillars, both in the propagating house and the pits, were repaired and the walls whitewashed. Several lights in No. 2 pits were renewed and others repaired.

Cooly Lines, Cattle Sheds, &c.—The cooly lines received the usual whitewashing of the walls inside. All the woodwork was well tarred and the pillars whitewashed.

Slight repairs were made to the visitors' carriage shed, and a good coat of hot tar was given to the woodwork.

A small stable, 13 feet by 11 feet, has been erected near the carriage shed. This has supplied a long-felt want, as hitherto there was no place to put up an extra horse during a shower or for an occasional night, the small stable at the Superintendent's bungalow being only large enough for one.

The No. 3 Rustic Arbour, erected twelve years ago, being too far decayed for repairs, was removed, and a new one of the same size and design has been built on the same site.

The foolish habit of a certain class of visitors of writing their names in pencil, or charcoal, or cutting them out on the tables, benches, and rafters, besides being unsightly, is destructive to the woodwork, which has to be frequently scrubbed or planed, and I trust these few words will be sufficient to lead to the practice being discontinued.

A small shed has been erected near the Superintendent's bungalow for storing firewood.

The unusual and continuous wet weather during the latter part of the year has caused much damage to the roofs of the thatched lines and sheds, and nearly all will require to be repaired and re-thatched during the coming year.

Potting Shed.—This building has been much improved by glazing the end and sides round the potting bench and the side where labels are written and seeds sown. This admits ample light, and work can now be carried on comfortably even in wet and windy weather.

Young Gardener's Rooms.—Minor repairs were done to the plastering, ceiling cloth, &c., and the usual whitewashing was carried out in October. These rooms now require to be thoroughly overhauled, and it is hoped that means may be provided to carry out this work during the next dry weather.

Drives and Paths.—During the first two months of the year the main drive and paths were put in thorough repair. 1,000 running yards of 12 feet drive was re-made, metalled, gravelled, and consolidated, rough sand being rolled in on the surface. This was kept in perfect order until the heavy rains in October, November, and December, which, being so heavy and persistent, washed away all the sand and gravel. However, by constant rolling and attention to the surface drains the metal has been kept in place, but new gravel and sand are required to put it in perfect order again. Gravelling is an expensive item here, for gravel is scarce, and where found it is in such thin layers that it takes a long time to collect, and has to be carted or carried considerable distances.

2,682 lineal yards of 4-foot wide paths were repaired at the beginning of the year. These were filled up with strong red soil varying in thickness from a few inches to one foot. Rough sand carted from the river at Sita Eliya was spread on the surface of these paths and the drive, measuring together 3,682 lineal yards.

During April the paths in front of the bungalow and propagating house and the cross paths in the Flower Garden, measuring 174 feet long, were re-made.

A new path 250 feet long was traced from the fernery path to the lower terrace of the new nursery. This took up considerable time, as to get a good curve and a fairly even gradient a good deal of earth and rock had to be removed.

The paths leading from the gardens to the public road at Gorindihela and those in the upper part of the gardens leading to the Reservoir, Camphor, Casuarina, Pinus, and Oak plantations were kept in good order until the heavy rains in October. All these paths and those in other parts of the garden, including the new path to the nursery, are now very much cut up, and considerable labour and material are required to put them in repair again.

Further improvements have been made to the bridle path across the patana and leading to the Ambawela station; 500 yards of it, starting from the laboratory, have been widened and drained, and

a large earthslip, which occurred in October, has been cleared away. The bank here, which is 20 feet high, was cut back and sloped down to the path. The above work was done by the garden coolies Much improvement in the way of widening, cleaning, and draining has been done further on by the superintendent of a neighbouring estate.

The drains on the upper side of the main drive have all been deepened, and the silt and soil taken out from them have been spread among the shrubs.

A new culvert 26 feet long, 2 feet broad, and 3 feet high has been constructed under the drive near the lower entrance to the Fernery. This replaces a small and badly constructed culvert, which got choked during excessive rains, and which was the cause last year of the large washaway in the main drive. The new culvert has proved sufficient to carry off all the sudden, heavy, and excessive rains this year. The excavation for this culvert had to be 7 feet deep and 8 feet wide. The quarrying and transport of stones for this work took up a good deal of labour. The large culvert near the cattle shed has been rebuilt, and three other culverts in the main drive have been repaired.

Large stones were fixed at the corners near the carriage shed to keep carriages off the turf verges, and the "Irish" drain near this was relaid. Sixteen cross drains in various parts of the garden paths were repaired or relaid.

Turf Verges.—The turf verges on each side of the drive, besides being much damaged by the work of re-metalling the drive, having become very thin and worn out, were removed. The margins of the drive were dug up, prepared with fresh soil, and 1,746 lineal yards of new turf verges 14 inches wide were laid down. In November 53 yards were laid down near the propagating house and alongside of the path at the upper entrance of the fernery.

Fernery.—With the exception of the paths which were much damaged by the heavy rains in October and November, the fernery has been maintained in good order all through the year. Many of the beds have been forked up and re-planted. 4,650 assorted ferns, begonias, and such like plants have been planted out during the year in supplying and filling up vacancies.

New verges of dwarf selaginella have been planted along the sides of the paths, and several rocks have been covered with mosses, selaginellas, and orchids.

A large quantity of orchids, both indigenous and foreign, have been affixed to the trunks of the trees, and many of them have become established and have flowered. Balsams, begonias, primulas, and other plants have flowered well among the ferns at different times, which has added much to the appearance of this part of the garden.

A new border was formed at the north-west corner and planted with suitable ferns and shade-loving plants.

Porcupines caused considerable damage on two occasions, destroying lily bulbs and many other thick-rooted and succulent plants.

Nurseries and Plant Sheds.—The oxalis pest had so overrun the old nursery that it was decided to open a new one. This was begun in April, and a piece of forest was felled between the camphor plantation and the corner of the main drive above the lakelet. The preparation of this ground took up all the labour that could be spared, from the ordinary upkeep of the garden, for five months. This land being steep and containing many old trees, some of them having bases 6 feet or more in diameter, the work of removing them and taking out all the roots was very heavy. After this was done the land was terraced so as to give level ground for the nursery beds, and was so arranged that all the beds can be irrigated when necessary.

There are six terraces, giving a total length of 740 feet, with an average width of 12 feet. The six banks of the same length give an average depth of 7 feet. These banks have been planted up with 5,300 roots of fodder grasses: *Paspalum dilatatum*, *Bromus inermis*, *Panicum maximum*, and a few others. These grasses, with the exception of the *Panicum*, for which the soil and climate is not suitable, have become well established, and answer the purpose of keeping up the banks and at the same time giving a supply of fodder. The terraces have been dug to a depth of 20 inches and enriched with jungle soil. Many thousands of young plants and cuttings have been set out in them.

A barbed wire fence on wooden posts has been erected with 2-inch mesh wire netting 4 feet high, fixed all round to keep out hares, porcupines, &c. The length of fencing measures 439 feet, and encloses an area of about 3,000 square yards.

Minor repairs were made to the plant sheds after the south-west monsoon, and all were kept in good order during the year. They will, however, all require to be re-thatched during the coming year.

The usual stock of plants for sale and distribution were kept up in the nursery beds, and 7,500 were established in supply baskets for the same purpose. 700 Azalea shoots were layered and 1,000 cuttings of Azaleas were put in. 1,148 packets of seeds were sown in pans and boxes, and several batches of the hardier seeds were sown in the open nursery. 78,500 seedling plants and struck cuttings were pricked out or transplanted into pans, boxes, nursery, plant sheds, and beds. 58,800 assorted cuttings were put in the nursery and propagating houses, and 5,880 plants were potted.

The number of economical and ornamental trees, fruit trees, bulbs, and general garden plants distributed during the year was 19,987, besides 4,967 cuttings and 17 packets of seeds. The number of plants propagated and supplied gratis to public grounds and the new gardens at Nuwara Eliya and Diyatalawa Camp was 8,100. 5,700 wooden labels were made and written during the year in labelling plants, chiefly in the nurseries and propagating houses, and 145 plant boxes were made.

Borders and Shrubberies, Improvements, &c.—136,347 plants of ornamental trees and shrubs, herbaceous plants, and general garden plants and bulbs were set out during the year in the upkeep of the gardens, the majority being annuals and edging plants.

The beds and borders now number 147, and these have all been dug up, encroaching roots removed, new soil added, manured, re-made, and re-planted. This was done during the last three months of the year, but most of the beds are re-planted twice during the year, and some oftener, so as to keep them full of flowering plants. Fifty-three bushels of oxalis tubers were weeded out of the borders during the year.

All the shrubberies have been forked over, supplies put in, and a good deal of thinning out and pruning were done. From frequent digging and forking large quantities of stones were exposed. These were collected in August, and forty-seven cart loads of stones, varying in size from 2 inches in diameter to 12 inches or more, were removed and deposited outside the garden.

During April all the Loranthus parasites were weeded out from the trees and shrubs in the garden; and the shrubs and trees along the *Cupressus* avenue, the shrubbery to the north of

the herbaceous garden, also along the upper drive, and to the north-west of the flower garden were pruned during August, October, and November.

In the early part of the year much damage was caused to the young plants by the black grub, and at the end of the year many thousands of plants were destroyed by the excessive and continuous wet weather, while during March and April much watering was required on account of the dry weather.

The high winds in July and August caused considerable damage to the trees and shrubs. Several large trees were blown down, and the whole garden was strewn with branches and twigs.

The rockeries in the middle of the garden have been entirely re-made and re-planted. Many hundreds of plants lifted from the borders and from divided plants and from the nurseries have been set out in the vacancies in the shrubberies.

The long border on the bank between the upper entrance to the Fernery and the Superintendent's office was dug up and re-planted with liliaceous plants, dahlias, and chrysanthemums.

A good deal of labour was spent on the banks alongside of the path leading from the Fernery to the entrance gates, near the Eucalyptus clump, and above the ornamental pond. 3,760 pockets were made in them, filled in with good soil and manure, and planted with ferns, begonias, bulbs, and dwarf herbaceous plants. A rock bed was made on each side of the little stream below the lower entrance to the Fernery, and 2,130 assorted plants planted out in them.

The little hill above and to the south of the rustic bridge has been levelled off, the soil being used to fill the hollow below. The long bank sloping down towards the bridge has been made even and turfed, and 400 liliaceous plants have been planted in it. 750 bulbs of *Cyrtanthus Mackenii* were also planted in the grass bank opposite this. The space levelled, which measures 350 square yards, has been planted with grass from the roadsides and from the trimmings of the new turf verges, and now forms a nice piece of turf. Several trees near this, which obstructed the view from the drive, have been cut down and sawn into boards for repairs to the propagating house and for making seed boxes. This, with the removal of the hill, has opened up a very nice view over the Uva country.

The heavy rains having damaged the bank at the back of the office, a few days' labour was spent in making it even and turfing it over. The bank opposite Oak Hill on the lower drive was also filled up and re-turfed, and a bank near the Foreman's quarters, measuring together 256 square yards.

The old *Frenela* trees on the narrow bank along the upper side of the lower drive have been cut down, roots removed, and the bank levelled and planted up with trees and shrubs. Four single arches and one double arch were re-made with jungle sticks over the shrubbery paths.

In January a small retaining wall 35 feet long was built near the cattle shed. In August the retaining wall to the north-west of the office was raised to the level of the path and the hollow filled in with soil, the new wall measuring 50 feet long with an average depth of 3 feet.

The rough grass above and near by the Laboratory has been grubbed up and cleaned off, as well as the plot above the Fernery, and tree plants have been planted in it.

A trench 174 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 18 inches deep was got out above the Laboratory, filled in with good soil, and planted with *Frenela rhomboidea* to form a hedge to hide the unsightly building above.

The Eucalyptus and Pinus plantations were thoroughly cleaned up in April, and 200 assorted plants from the Nursery have been planted out in the bare places.

All the honeysuckle on the banks of the upper side of the drive from the entrance gates for a distance of 232 yards, which had become much entangled and overgrown, was cut off close to the ground and the bank cleaned up.

Coronation Trees.—The 9th August being the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII, sixty different kinds of trees and shrubs were planted out in well prepared sites in the plot of land below and around the laboratory—myself, my wife, and family, and the garden staff each planting a different kind of tree. These plants have all been fenced, and it is hoped will form an interesting plantation in the future.

Classified Herbaceous Garden.—Beyond the usual upkeep and supply of plants, staking, labelling, &c., very little has been done in this garden during the year. Many of the beds have become overgrown, and the plants will require to be lifted, divided, and re-planted during the coming year. At the beginning of January the edging tiles were cleaned, stone steps repaired, and the paths put in order.

A bed 32 feet long and 4 feet wide was prepared for new varieties of Amaryllis, and thirty-two varieties were planted out in it. Most of these were presented to the gardens by Mr. T. C. Huxley of Peradeniya, who has made a special study of the hybridization of this class of plants, and has raised some really fine varieties.

Rose Garden and Rose Borders.—The excessive wet weather has told seriously on the rose plants, and many that were sickly have quite died out. There was, however, a good display of blooms during the first half of the year. The spaces between the plants have been kept filled up with dwarf showy annuals, and these have flowered well all through the dry weather. The fence all round this garden, on which the creeping roses are grown, was much damaged during the early part of the south-west monsoon. New supports were put in, and temporary repairs were made.

Flower Garden.—The north-west side of the Flower Garden, which had become very uneven and difficult to keep in order, was taken in hand in October. All the plants and turf were removed, the retaining wall raised, and the whole surface made level, sandy loam from the public roadsides being carted in for this purpose. When it had settled down, the whole plot was turfed, and when this had grown together a design of twelve beds were cut out in it. The bank of either sides of the steps has been made up and re-turfed. There was a good display of flowers from the beginning of February right on to the end of May, and again in August and September.

Water Lily, &c.—*Nymphea stellata* and also *Crinum gigantea*, which succeeds well in shallow water, flowered profusely in June, and made quite a pretty show. The former plant has had a few flowers on it all through the year, and is now quite established. Chrysanthemums both in the Nursery and in pots flowered freely in June.

Boundary Fence.—The *Acacia decurrens* planted last year were attacked by porcupines in April and July, and a large number of plants were destroyed, but the majority of the plants have become established and have made fine growth, many plants being 8 to 12 feet high twelve months from planting. In September a space sufficient for another row all round, over a mile in length, was prepared, and this was planted during the remaining months of the year. Altogether 3,000 plants were set out in this belt during the year in planting the extra row and supplying.

Blackberries.—The English blackberries seem now quite at home. They have grown well, and borne a very good crop of good-sized well-flavoured fruit. They began to fruit in June, and continued to bear for several months. The treatment they require here is to be well supplied with manure, or manure water, the old shoots to be removed after fruiting, and the soil forked up around them. If treated in this way there is no reason why this fruit should not be profitably grown in all up-country gardens.

Madagascar Mango.—During April three plants of this mango were planted out above the Fernery, and three were given to Mr. A. J. Kellow to try on his Albion estate. They are all looking well, but those at Albion are by far the better plants, and although they may grow into good-sized trees I do not think they are ever likely to fruit at Hakgala.

Paspalum dilatatum.—This fodder grass has now become well established, and gives large crops of green food. It can be cut four or five times a year. The produce of two square yards cut on the 15th September, or the third cutting of the year, produced 25 lb. weight of green fodder, or at the rate of 27 tons to the acre. In really good soil I believe it would give much more. It is rather a coarse grass, and I find that horses and cattle generally do not eat it so readily as some other grasses, and where Guinea grass can be grown the latter is much preferred, both on account of its quick growth and its good feeding qualities.

Villebrunea integrifolia.—The small plot of this fibre plant has been kept supplied, and most of the plants are now growing well and look remarkably healthy. Some of them have grown shoots 6 feet long and 4 inches in circumference at the base. To show the vigour of the plants I may mention that some of the leaves, not including the leaf-stalks, are 18 inches long by 7 inches wide.

Oaks.—Several of the young oak trees flowered freely during the year, and one produced a few acorns, from which plants have been raised and planted out. The plantation of Turkey oaks has done well during the year; some of the plants are now 16 feet high, with a girth of stem at the base of 13 inches. They were all pruned at the end of the year. The Cork oak has now become acclimatized, and it is now growing vigorously. It is over 12 feet high, with a girth of 13 inches at the base, and the layer of cork bark is five-eights of an inch thick.

Casuarina Plantation.—The plot of land planted with *Casuarina montana* in 1899 was a typical piece of poor patana land, and it is interesting to note that this species has grown very well in it; some of the plants now are over 20 feet high and 10 inches in circumference at the base.

Mana Grass.—During February sixteen sacks of this scented grass were despatched to Colombo to Mr. Bamber for experiment in distillation of the oil.

Water Service.—The pipes for the distribution of water to various parts of the garden were laid by the Public Works Department in June, but it was not till September that the taps were supplied and fitted to the standpipes.

Visitors.—The number of visitors to the gardens this year was 2,194, which is the highest yet recorded, and shows an increase of 664 over that of last year. The largest number in any one month was 393 in April, against 241 of the same month of the year before. The smallest number in any month was 55 in November, against 25 in June of last year.

Meteorological.—During the dry weather in September the thermometer cages, anemometer, wind-vane, &c., were put in good order and painted, and new steps were laid leading up to the dry- and wet-bulb thermometer cage, this work being paid for by the Surveyor-General's Department.

The first half of the year was dry, being exactly 6 inches below the average for eighteen years, and 4·96 inches below that of last year, which was also a dry year. The average number of days on which rain fell during the first six months was, however, almost exactly the average, being 85, against the average of 86. January, February, and April were slightly above the average both in rainfall and number of rainy days, while March, May, and June were much below as regards rainfall, and June was 6 days behind in rainy days. June was altogether a remarkable month, both in the short rainfall and the absence of strong winds.

The second half of the year was remarkable for excessive rainfall, and more than made up for the shortage during the first half. From the 1st October to the 13th December there were only 5 rainless days, and during that period—74 days—no less than 44·44 inches of rain fell, giving an average of ·60 inches per diem. This was most trying to small seedling plants; many thousands of these were killed, and even large plants damped off in great numbers.

The total rainfall for the year was 101·04 inches on 217 days, against the average of 90·63 inches on 208 days, which is 10·41 inches of rainfall and 9 of rainy days in excess of the average of eighteen years. The wettest months were July, October, and November, which together gave a rainfall of 49·46 inches on 78 days; and the driest months this year were March, May, and June, giving a total of 10·49 inches on 37 days. The greatest fall in any 24 hours was 4·09 inches from the 22nd to the 23rd November, against 3·98 inches from the 26th to the 27th June of the year before.

The following is a record of the details of the weather for each month:—

January opened very wet, and for the first 8 days rain fell almost continually, 7·37 inches being registered during that time. The remaining part of the month, with the exceptions of heavy showers on the 18th and 27th, was very bright and fine, with cold clear nights. The temperature was very low all through the month, and frost occurred frequently a quarter of a mile above the garden gates. It has been many years since we had such weather, for although we are liable to have an occasional frost at this time of the year, it is rare to have it for three or four nights in succession, as was the case this year. The total rainfall was 8·16 inches, which fell on 12 days. This is very slightly above the average of eighteen years, but 4 less of rainy days. The pressure of the wind, as is usual during January, was very light; the direction was variable, but generally from the east and south-east.

February.—The weather during this month was very peculiar. The first 2 days were fine and hot; on the 3rd day in the afternoon heavy rain fell; this was followed by 2 more fine days, then a spell of dull, dark, foggy weather set in and lasted until the 20th, being more like December, and a great many plants damped off during this time. From the 20th to the end of the month it was very fine, with only one light shower, which fell on the 24th. The total rainfall was 4·88 inches on 13 days. This is 1·91 above the average of rainfall and 5 above the average of rainy days. Heavy rain fell on the 3rd, 11th, and 19th.

The pressure of the wind was light until the 13th, when it became moderate and varied between light and moderate for the rest of the month, with the exception of the 25th, when it blew

fairly strong from the north-east. In direction it was fairly steady from the east and south-east, except on the 13th, when it blew from the south.

March this year was unusually dry, the rainfall being only 1·65 inch on 9 days, against the average of 4·71 inches on 10 days, the shortage being no less than 3·06 inches. There was a great deal of thunder at the end of the month, and the afternoons were very hot and oppressive. There was frost at Sita Eliya, just above the gardens, on several mornings at the middle of the month, and a very sharp one on the 20th, cutting down Cannas, Heliotrope, and other tender plants quite to the ground. I do not remember to have experienced frost so late before.

The force of the wind was, as last year, very light, and the direction was steady from the east and south-east, with the exception of the 13th and 21st, when it blew lightly from the north-east.

April was very dull and wet, rain falling on no less than 23 days, heavy rains falling on the 12th, 17th to 19th, and from the 27th to the end of the month. The total rainfall was 8·85 inches on 23 days, against an average of 7·60 inches on 16 days, and double what fell last year for the same month.

With the exception of the 14th and 28th, the wind was very light all through the month, especially in the afternoons, when it was quite calm on 7 days. In direction it was the same as for March, except on the last 3 days of the month, when it veered round to the west and north-east.

May, as last year, was very dry and warm, with very little wind. The total rainfall was only 4·23 inches on 14 days, against an average of 7·40 inches on 16 days. This makes the third year that the rainfall has been considerably under the average, and one may expect a greater fall next year.

The pressure of the wind was light or moderate all through the month, with the exception of the 27th, when it blew fairly strong from the west in the early morning. The direction was variable, from east, south-west, west, and north-west, and once from the north-east, the 11th. There was, however, hardly a day but that it blew from various parts of the compass, this being very similar to what it was last year.

June this year has been remarkable, chiefly for the absence of strong winds and heavy rains. Though rain fell on 14 days, no heavy rain fell, except on the first 3 days of the month, when 3·31 inches fell out of a total for the month of only 4·61 inches. This is 3·46 inches short of the average of rainfall and 6 of rainy days. This leaves us at the end of the half-year exactly 6 inches below the average, viz., 32·43 inches, against the average of 38·43 inches. The number of days on which rain fell is almost exactly the average, viz., 85, against 86.

The pressure of the wind for June was remarkably light, much lighter than I have ever known it before, and being no less than 2,123·20 miles less than that of last year and 2,755·80 less than that of the year before. The greatest pressure registered in June was only ·460 lb. per square foot or 9·60 miles an hour, whereas last year some of the gusts were equal to a velocity of 36 miles an hour or more. In direction it was variable, but on the whole it inclined from the north-west to south-west.

July, on the whole, was very rough and wet; no less than 6·64 inches of rain fell from the 2nd to the 7th, over 1 inch a day. From the 7th to the 14th it was dull and showery, from 14th to 20th it was fine. A heavy shower fell on the evening of the 20th, followed by a very calm night. The next 2 days were calm and sultry. On the 23rd there was hardly a cloud in the sky. This and the next day were bright and fine, but the wind rose up to strong, and the last 6 days of the month were showery. The total rainfall for the month was 9·96 inches on 22 days, against an average of 5·75 inches on 17 days.

The pressure of the wind at the beginning of the month was very strong, and during the early morning of the 4th the gusts registered a velocity of 36 miles an hour. On the 19th it fell to very light, and remained so for 4 days. It then became strong again for 3 days, the next 2 days being moderate and the last 4 days strong. The direction was generally from the south-west and north-west, but on the 22nd it veered round to the north, and on several afternoons it was frequently in that direction for short intervals.

August.—As usual, this month was dry. The total rainfall being only 4·91 inches on 14 days, against the average of 4·65 inches on 18 days. Of the 4·91 inches this year, 3·73 inches fell during the first 10 days, and 2·15 inches of this fell on the 3rd and 9th. Only two very light showers, measuring ·20 parts of an inch, fell during the last 10 days of the month. This, with the high winds, dried up the ground very quickly, and the plants generally suffered very much from the drought.

The force of the wind was variable, alternating between strong, moderate, and light, until the 15th, when it blew strong, and continued so until the 20th, when it became moderate, strong again the next day, then moderate for 3 days, and strong or very strong for the rest of the month. On the morning of the 30th the gusts registered a velocity at the rate of 45 miles an hour, which is the highest recorded since the 19th June, 1895. In direction it was fairly steady from the south-west, west, and north-west.

September was very wet and dull up to the 18th (and was especially cold and rough from the 10th to 14th), rain falling on every day except the 5th. From the 18th to the 28th it was very bright and fine. Heavy rain fell, from the north-east, on the afternoons of the 28th, 29th, and 30th. The total rainfall for the month was 7·38 inches on 20 days, against an average of 5·83 on 18 days.

The pressure of the wind was strong on the 1st, then moderate to the 6th, when it fell to light. From this until the 27th it was variable, being very strong on the 9th, light on the 19th, and very light on the 24th. From the 27th to the end of the month it was light. The direction was much the same as during August, viz., from the south-west, west, and north-west, but on the 27th it blew from the east and south-east.

October this year was remarkable for excessive rainfall, and although the mornings were fairly fine, and the most of the rain falling in the afternoons and evenings, the weather was dull, and the absence of sun was much felt, the mean amount of cloud being as high as 8·0.

The total rainfall for the month was 19·46 inches on 30 days. This is no less than 8·96 inches above the average of rainfall and 8 of rainy days, and proves to be the second wettest October recorded here, the wettest being in 1891, when 22·85 inches fell on 30 days. The heaviest fall was on the 18th, when 3·28 inches fell in about 3 hours; 2·94 inches fell on the 26th, and 2·19 inches on the 22nd. The mean daily rainfall for the month was ·62 inches.

The pressure of the wind was very light all through the month, with the exception of the 29th, when, curiously, it blew moderately from the south-west. In direction it was variable, but was from the east and south-east on most days. On some days it was very unsettled, and changed from north-east to south-west very frequently; on 8 days in the afternoon it was quite calm.

November was quite the worst in my experience, and the wettest on record at this station. The excessively heavy rainfall and dull foggy sunless weather was very trying to plant life, and thousands of tender plants were killed off either by the heavy incessant rains or damped off through the close dull weather.

The total rainfall for the month was 20·04 inches on 26 days, against the average of 11 inches on 21 days. The fall this year is no less than 1·57 inch more than that of November, 1892, when 18·47 inches fell on 23 days, and which was the highest hitherto recorded here for this month.

The wind was very light all through the month, and was quite calm on 12 days at the afternoon readings. In direction it was variable, but except on the 3rd, 5th, and 28th, when it blew from the south-west, it veered between the south-east and north-west.

December.—The dull, wet, sunless weather which prevailed during the two preceding months continued until the 14th. It then cleared up, and with the exception of light showers on the 15th, 16th, and 19th, it was bright and fine until the 27th, when it turned dull and drizzly again from the north-east, and this continued until the end of the year.

The total rainfall for the month was only 6·86 inches, which fell on 20 days, against an average of 14·35 on 22 days. This proves to be the driest December since 1889, when only 5·88 inches fell on 18 days, and is the second driest on record here.

As in November, the pressure of the wind was very light all through the month. In direction it was steady from the east and south-east, being quite calm on two occasions at the morning readings and five times at the afternoon readings.

The following table shows the monthly rainfall and averages from July, 1883, to the end of 1902, and the number of days on which rain fell during the 21 years 1882 to 1902, inclusive:—

		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1902	Rainfall ...	8·61	4·48	1·65	8·85	4·23	4·61	9·96	4·91	7·38	19·46	20·04	6·86	101·04
	Days ...	12	13	9	23	14	14	22	14	20	30	26	22	217
1901	Rainfall ...	3·61	2·51	6·40	4·58	4·87	15·42	3·10	1·64	5·11	12·18	14·19	8·55	82·16
	Days ...	18	11	10	17	11	23	21	12	20	22	20	18	203
1900	Rainfall ...	5·11	·97	1·11	5·09	5·93	9·60	9·23	8·09	6·94	8·08	16·44	11·20	87·79
	Days ...	18	5	6	16	14	22	29	21	20	17	24	22	214
1899	Rainfall ...	16·74	·46	5·02	11·97	9·72	6·68	5·92	2·72	5·68	11·43	9·08	8·56	93·98
	Days ...	16	4	11	21	18	23	17	15	17	24	19	23	208
1898	Rainfall ...	10·08	·74	5·90	10·77	5·48	5·26	4·32	·61	7·27	15·19	9·25	14·68	89·55
	Days ...	12	11	11	17	18	20	15	8	23	26	25	27	213
1897	Rainfall ...	4·15	2·97	5·61	11·05	7·28	13·34	3·98	12·53	5·37	5·02	10·69	15·94	97·93
	Days ...	16	9	15	25	14	21	16	27	21	15	23	23	225
1896	Rainfall ...	11·44	6·70	3·20	6·26	3·33	8·60	4·71	3·33	10·50	13·75	12·03	26·19	110·04
	Days ...	21	7	9	18	7	23	22	13	21	26	24	29	220
1895	Rainfall ...	10·48	1·53	3·28	7·34	4·37	7·66	5·13	4·96	5·50	14·91	7·38	21·61	94·15
	Days ...	13	6	9	17	14	18	20	19	22	29	18	20	205
1894	Rainfall ...	5·45	1·79	8·44	7·95	3·03	3·55	2·55	5·65	3·70	9·10	13·77	9·26	73·34
	Days ...	18	7	12	18	9	22	15	18	18	20	20	22	199
1893	Rainfall ...	5·25	1·19	11·55	3·15	5·49	11·48	5·82	2·81	1·27	7·64	14·55	10·52	80·72
	Days ...	18	4	19	11	17	20	25	20	11	19	25	23	212
1892	Rainfall ...	24·07	6·54	1·23	6·40	7·33	2·13	13·15	5·60	4·83	7·96	18·47	8·38	106·09
	Days ...	25	16	4	11	14	21	21	19	15	24	23	22	215
1891	Rainfall ...	8·54	4·20	8·50	6·22	18·53	7·14	3·76	2·70	5·87	22·85	7·46	22·88	118·65
	Days ...	10	15	10	16	22	17	16	16	13	30	13	26	205
1890	Rainfall ...	6·34	4·47	·88	15·91	3·98	4·78	4·75	4·16	3·52	5·98	8·97	7·23	70·97
	Days ...	14	11	8	20	8	11	14	19	15	19	18	15	172
1889	Rainfall ...	7·25	1·55	7·06	12·21	15·01	4·55	8·50	4·62	10·27	4·25	7·69	5·88	88·34
	Days ...	10	3	15	20	18	16	20	14	20	10	16	18	180
1888	Rainfall ...	·26	—	5·11	9·84	8·79	15·53	·96	2·03	6·96	10·04	11·62	18·93	90·07
	Days ...	4	—	11	16	28	23	8	11	14	19	22	19	175
1887	Rainfall ...	4·89	3·67	1·21	7·48	8·20	4·45	5·05	3·32	6·43	10·04	13·40	33·77	101·91
	Days ...	16	11	7	19	17	27	16	15	20	24	23	29	224
1886	Rainfall ...	11·30	2·66	3·28	3·43	9·13	7·60	8·18	8·45	6·79	9·61	6·97	9·03	86·43
	Days ...	21	9	9	15	18	17	24	19	20	21	18	20	211
1885	Rainfall ...	5·56	2·42	3·12	4·16	8·52	15·57	4·77	3·47	3·21	10·60	8·03	12·71	83·14
	Days ...	24	5	12	12	19	26	18	11	14	26	23	25	215
1884	Rainfall ...	4·67	1·85	3·90	3·02	4·48	2·23	3·09	4·33	8·32	14·07	9·81	15·47	75·24
	Days ...	17	7	9	12	12	11	17	22	20	25	19	25	196
1883	Rainfall* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·96	7·96	3·27	6·80	9·24	7·83	47·06
	Days ...	22	11	8	18	18	23	22	25	14	22	24	19	226
1882	Days ...	10	16	6	12	15	18	31	31	27	27	20	22	235
Average Days†	...	16	8	10	17	15	20	19	18	18	23	21	22	208
Average Rainfall‡	...	8·09	2·67	4·58	7·67	7·25	7·90	5·94	4·66	5·91	10·95	11·45	13·77	91·19§

* Rainfall of half a year.

† Average of 21 years.

‡ Average of 19 years January to June, and 20 years July to December.

§ Average of 19 years.

The greatest pressure of the wind during the year was 10·125 lb. per square foot on the morning of the 30th August, equalling a velocity of 45 miles an hour, against 6·840 lb. or 36 miles an hour of the 5th June last year. The pressure registered on 30th August this year is the highest since the 19th June, 1895, when a like pressure was recorded.

The mean daily horizontal movement of the air for the year was 69·16 miles, against 84·85 miles of the year before. This shows that the pressure of the wind was much less this than last year, and last year was also less than the year before that, viz., 1900, when the mean daily horizontal movement of the air was as high as 90·88 miles.

The windiest month this year was July, with a mean daily horizontal movement of 176·67 miles, against 185·60 miles of the month of June last year.

Two new almirahs have been purchased. One has been fitted into the space below the private staircase, and the other is temporarily placed in the Director's Office for the reception of the duplicate collection of Lepidoptera, including the bulk of the Pole collection purchased in 1900. New shelving has also been added to the Director's Office and to the Taxidermist's room. A well-fitted cabinet containing a portion of the Collett collection of Land Mollusca was purchased with the collection (see below, No. 14). A new second class latrine has been erected in the grounds on special estimate.

5.—REGISTER.

A new register of the objects contained in the Museum has been commenced, with the object of facilitating reference by rendering the register marks permanent. When complete it will supersede the older registers, in which the numbers of the objects have suffered periodic changes.

6.—PUBLICATIONS.

The Moth Catalogue was compiled by Mr. Haly, but only the first part was printed under his supervision. The manuscript of the remainder has now been set up, and Mr. F. M. Mackwood has kindly undertaken the task of revision and addition of fresh entries, with the assistance, as he informs me, of Mr. E. E. Green and Mr. John Pole. The Coin Catalogue awaits revision by the Archæological Commissioner. A Guide to the Museum for the use of visitors is still a desideratum, and it may not be possible to issue one for some time to come pending re-arrangement of specimens.

The experimental issue of a Museum publication in the form of an illustrated quarterly journal, entitled "Spolia Zeylanica," has been authorized for the year 1903. It is intended that it shall contain contributions, records, and observations, together with notes, abstracts, and reviews, relating to the economic and systematic knowledge of the natural resources (Zoology, Anthropology, Palæontology) of the Island and of the surrounding seas.

7.—GROUNDS.

N. P. Jusey Appu, Head Gardener, retired after twenty-one years' service, and was succeeded by N. P. Peduru Appu.

A few new beds have been laid out at the back of the building; new tubs for roses, a lawn mower, and a scythe have been purchased; and the fernery shed has been repaired. A couple of bricks with the names of trees painted upon them have been received from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.

A rambutan sapling (*Nephelium lappaceum*) has been planted as a Coronation tree. A young durian tree was subject to the nocturnal depredations of injurious insects, which devoured the leaves. The gardener informs me that he placed a nest of red fighting ants in the tree, and the visitations ceased.

8.—TRANSPORTATION OF CROWS TO PENANG.

At the request of the Resident-General, Federated Malay States, at Selangor, an experimental consignment of gray crows in three large cases was despatched by the Austrian Lloyd ss. Austria to Penang on December 28, with the Taxidermist of the Museum, Mr. H. F. Fernando, in charge.

The result of this attempt at acclimatization is awaited with interest. The crows were chiefly obtained from Crow Island through the influence of Dr. W. H. Meier, Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, in response to a request addressed to him, in the first instance, by Mr. G. A. Joseph, and were kept in cages at the Museum and tended daily for two months until the time of their departure. Deaths occurred almost every day during their confinement, but it is hoped that a sufficient number will reach their destination alive to render the experiment complete.

9.—PREPARATION AND PRESERVATION OF NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS.

On July 23 Commandant Paul Krantz, Prisoner of War on parole, came to the Museum and offered his services in mounting and re-mounting specimens of natural history at a salary of Rs. 300 a month for a period of three months. The offer was accepted under the authority of Government, and the Museum Taxidermist, Mr. H. F. Fernando, was able to enjoy the advantages of European experience without the expense of a journey to Europe. A. van der Zyl was engaged as assistant to the Taxidermist.

A fresh supply of glassware for the preservation of material in spirits has been purchased to replenish the almost exhausted stock.

A dozen new insect boxes for Lepidoptera, two cases of peat for constructing artificial environments for groups and for other purposes, a set of glass eyes, and an egg-boring apparatus have been bought.

A microscope, the property of the late Mr. Oliver Collett, with bent tube provided with an erecting prism suitable for the examination and dissection of small organisms, has been purchased by special grant of Rs. 150.

10.—MAMMALS.

A group representing a buck of the spotted deer attacked by a leopard, with a fawn looking on, has been mounted and placed on exhibition. The material was obtained during a Museum expedition to the Hambantota District, and the specimens fell to the gun of Commandant Krantz. The group is not yet completed, as it is intended to mount some black-faced monkeys on a tree grinning with rage at the prowess of their mortal enemy the leopard. Monkey's hair was found in the leopard's stomach. Unfortunately, the skins of monkeys which had been prepared for the purpose of this group came to grief in the brine bath, a prolonged sojourn in which is not to be recommended for this climate. The general idea of the group, when completed, will be to illustrate the grace and fleetness of the herbivora in contrast with the craft and ferocity of the carnivora, the whole being dominated by the genius of the quadrumana.

The collection of mammalian skulls in the Museum is not what it should be, and a commencement has been made to fill up the gaps.

A female mouse-deer (*Tragulus meminna*) was shot by the Taxidermist at Ranna in the act of being attacked by a jackal. The mouse-deer had been previouly disabled by a compound fracture of one of the hind limbs. A young male otter (*Lutra nair*) caught in the Colombo lake was purchased. Two specimens of the Ceylon hare (*Lepus nigricollis*) have been obtained as a commencement of a

series of skins and skulls of this species, in order to ascertain whether or not it is specifically or racially distinct from the Indian hare. An antelope-rat (*Gerbillus indicus*, "Welimiya") was dug out of its burrow in the Museum grounds at the back of the building. Two kinds of bats were obtained from the old fort at Kalpitiya, namely, the fulvous fruit bat (*Xantharpyia amplexicaudata*), male, female, and young, and Schneider's leaf-nosed bat (*Hipposiderus speoris*), males only.

Other additions to the collection of mammals are recorded under the heading "Donations."

11.—BIRDS.

The contents of the eagle case have been re-arranged, and some of the eagles have been re-mounted in the form of a group disposed upon and about a branching trunk. The group includes representatives of the following species :—

14. Spizaëtus kelaarti, the Ceylon Mountain Hawk Eagle. Two specimens were relaxed and re-mounted.
15. Spizaëtus cirratus, Ceylon Hawk Eagle. Two specimens relaxed and re-mounted.
16. Spilornis cheela, Ceylon Serpent Eagle. Two specimens relaxed and re-mounted.
12. Lophotriorchis kieneri, Rufous-bellied Hawk Eagle. Two specimens relaxed and re-mounted.
19. Haliastur indus, the Brahminy Kite. One specimen relaxed and re-mounted, and a young male purchased and mounted.
17. Haliætus leucogaster, the White-bellied Sea Eagle. One male specimen collected at Wirawila and mounted.

Fresh specimens of the following birds have been mounted :—

33. Scops bakkamuna, Forster's Scops Owl, from Colombo.
305. Sterna bergi, the Large-crested Tern, from Negombo.
248. Amaurornis phœnicurus, the White-breasted Water-hen, from Boralasgama.
215. Acridotheres melanosternus, the Ceylonese Myna, from Horana.
108. Pericrocotus flammeus, the Orange Minivet, from Horana.

12.—REPTILES AND FISHES.

Numerous specimens of snakes have been sent to the Museum for identification, and several have been presented. A "tic-polonga" (*Vipera russelli*) has been mummified, and will be placed on exhibition.

Some attention has been given to the fishes of the Colombo lake, where marine and fresh water species exist in company. In course of time it is hoped that a revision of the fresh water fishes of Ceylon will be carried out.

13.—INVERTEBRATES.

The collection of Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies) receives constant additions, and the kind assistance of the Government Entomologist will doubtless facilitate the proper arrangement of the material. The method at present adopted in the exhibition of the Lepidoptera of Ceylon does not fulfil the recognized requirements for this order of insects. They should not be placed in exposed cases, but should be kept in cabinets provided with glazed drawers, which could be pulled out in succession by visitors interested in this branch of Zoology. This is the way in which Lord Walsingham's collection of British Lepidoptera is exhibited in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. There is ample room underneath the existing cases of insects for fitting up such cabinets, and I hope the new system will soon be inaugurated. Under present conditions the exhibited specimens tend to deteriorate more rapidly than would otherwise happen. Moreover, a considerable amount of space for the exhibition of other material which abounds would thereby be rendered available for use.

Small collections of Crustacea have been sent to Dr. Paul Mayer at the Stazione Zoologica, Naples, and to the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, F.R.S., in England, for identification. A small crustacean species dredged up in the neighbourhood of Dutch Bay has been identified by Dr. Mayer as *Metaprotella sandalensis*, a species which was first obtained by me in Sandal Bay, Lifu, one of the Loyalty Islands.

A collection of Homopterous insects has been sent for determination to Dr. L. Melichar in Vienna at the instance of Dr. H. Uzel, who worked for a month in the Museum.

Collections of parasitic worms (*Trematoda*, *Cestoda*, *Acanthocephala*, &c.) taken from the stomach and intestine of the wild boar, spotted deer, leopard, python, tic-polonga, peacock, &c., have been sent to Mr. A. E. Shipley at Christ's College, Cambridge.

14.—COLLETT COLLECTION OF LAND MOLLUSCA.

The valuable collection of Ceylon Land Mollusca brought together by the late Mr. Oliver Collett of Binoya has been acquired by purchase for the Colombo Museum for Rs. 2,000.

The Museum has on former occasions derived benefit from Mr. Collett's special knowledge and generosity, and it is a matter for congratulation, if it may be considered apart from the melancholy circumstance to which it is due, that such a collection, which always represents far more work than appears on the surface, remains intact in the Colony.

The collection includes dry shells in a cabinet, material preserved whole in spirits, many of the specimens being beautifully extended as in life owing to a special method of preparation adopted by Mr. Collett; finally, a set of microscopic preparations of the tongues or lingual ribbons of many of the species mounted permanently on slides in Canada balsam and preserved in a special slide case.

15.—DOMESTIC ART AND CURRENCY.

Several Dutch betel boxes, calamander jewellery boxes, chunam boxes, coins, and personal ornaments have been added to the collection by purchase.

Among the more notable acquisitions by purchase may be mentioned an old Kandyan knife richly mounted in silver and brass with a scroll pattern differing from any other in the Museum, a carved calamander cocoanut scraper, a board for playing the game called *chonka*, a heavy brass jewel box, &c.

16.—ACCOMMODATION.

The extension of the Museum, which was sanctioned by Government in 1893, has not been effected owing to the introduction of conflicting plans.

With the carrying out of certain ideas for the exhibition of specimens, the mounting of groups, the formation of an index collection, the display of antiquities, and the growth of the Library, the

OLA MANUSCRIPTS.

169 manuscripts were consulted in the Library.

Saratthappakasani, Commentary on the Sanyutta Nikaya of the Sutta Pitaka, was transcribed for the Library.

The following works have been transcribed for the Oriental Library under the supervision of the Archæological Commissioner :—

Sarattha Dipani : Commentary on the first of the five divisions which comprise the Vinaya Pitaka. It is a rare and valuable acquisition.
Yasodaravata : Life of Yasodara Devi, wife of Prince Siddharta.
Maliyadeve Kathava : Discourse of the future Maitri Buddha, with a Rahat at Tavtisa Divyaloka.
Dharmassravanapunnayanumodanava : Offer by priests of a share of the merit (anumodankaranava) after preaching *bana*.
Dasadanavastuva : The ten modes of giving alms, and instancing Vessantara Raja's action.
Elu-sloka Satakaya : In praise of the Buddha's good actions. Elu-slokas with Sanne.
Yamakappratihargiya Satakaya : Account of a miracle wrought by the Buddha at Sevat Nuvara.
Budugunavarnanava : In praise of the Buddha's good actions.

The following works were acquired by purchase :—

Nakshatrapota : An astrological work. 182 leaves, 5 in. long, 9 lines to a page.
Kavyasekara : Sinhalese Poetical Version of the Senakajataka, by Sri Rahula Thera. 69 leaves, 15 in. long, 4 lines to a page.
Kavyasekara Sanne : Paraphrase of the above work. 217 leaves, 18 in. long, 5 lines to a page.

A reader had a transcript of Simasankara Vinodani made from the copy in the Library.

CATALOGUES.

Part II., Printed Books.—Owing to other urgent demands the Government Printer was not able to devote much time this year to the printing of this subject catalogue. Towards the close of the year some proof was received.

On my suggestion the Government sanctioned the sale of the Library Catalogues at the following prices :—

	Rs. c.
Catalogue of Printed Books	1 0
Catalogue of Printed Books, Supplement No. 1	0 75
Catalogue of Printed Books, Supplement No. 2	0 75
Catalogue of Pali, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit Manuscripts	0 75

[Index to Sessional Papers, 1855–1894, extracted from the Museum Library Catalogue, is also sold at the Record Office for 35 cents.]

The catalogues can be obtained from the Government Record Office or at the Museum. Applications were received from booksellers in Europe and others for copies of our catalogues, so it has been decided to sell them, retaining a few for general distribution to other Libraries.

The Catalogue of Ola Manuscripts compiled by Mr. Gunasekere, the Assistant Librarian, has been very highly spoken of, and was often applied for by booksellers and others in Europe. The British Museum authorities applied for an extra copy.

CONCLUSION.

The Library contains more than 6,000 volumes,* of which there are printed catalogues. In the arrangement and cataloguing of the books ready accessibility has been the first consideration, so that a reader may be able to glean the information which he seeks with the smallest possible outlay of trouble and least waste of time.

The special characteristics of the Library are an unrivalled collection of Ceylon literature (Historical, Archæological, &c.); a very good collection of books on Biology; a most valuable collection of ola manuscripts in Sinhalese, Pali, and Sanskrit; books of reference, such as Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, Journals, and books of Travel, Art, Philology, and Religion.

It is to be hoped that, with more accommodation shortly to be given, our votes will be suitably increased, and that the Library will be enabled to render itself increasingly serviceable to students and the general public.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Secretary and Librarian.

Colombo Museum, January 1, 1903.

* Exclusive of the books in the Library of the C.B.R.A.S.

COLOMBO HARBOUR WORKS.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER FOR 1902.

MAINTENANCE.

South-West Breakwater.—During the early part of the year levels were taken over the whole surface of the Breakwater and showed very little settlement. The soundings taken on the seaside showed the places where rubble was required. The amount deposited amounted to 1,402 tons.

Bed of Harbour.—The whole of the harbour was also sounded over and the figures tabulated. The result was satisfactory, there being little or no sign of shoaling.

Dredging.—The total quantity of material removed from the harbour and taken to sea amounted to 446,875 cubic yards. Of this quantity, the "Sir John Coode" accounted for 272,400 cubic yards, the remaining 174,475 cubic yards being taken by the "Triton." The number of days during which each vessel was actually dredging was 232 and 225 respectively. The number of days the vessels were storm-stayed was 5, and the remaining working days were occupied by repairs and renewals of working parts.

Moorings.—There are now thirty-nine mooring buoys in the harbour, all of which are attached to four iron screw piles going 9 feet into the ground. Three sets more are on the spot, and will be put down as soon as an opportunity offers, while twelve new sets are on order. The total number of buoys will be fifty-three when the harbour is complete.

Inner Harbour Dredging.—The "Priestman" digger raised 21,320 cubic yards during the year, of which 14,900 tons were sold as ballast, and the remainder deposited at the reclamation ground.

HARBOUR EXTENSION WORKS.

Blockyard.—The number of blocks made for the North-West Breakwater was 2,457, weighing over 51,000 tons. The materials used in their construction were as under :—

Broken metal	30,000 tons
Sand	15,000 „
Cement...	30,000 casks

In addition to the above, 421 concrete cylinder rings were made for the new coaling jetties.

Patent Slip.—The patent slip was practically completed at the end of December, and the "Triton" was taken up on the 6th January, 1903, and launched on the 27th idem. The "Sir John Coode," which is the largest vessel the slip is capable of dealing with, was drawn up on the 2nd February and launched on the 2nd March. The "Lady Havelock" and the "Said" have also been dealt with. It is anticipated that the slip will be kept fully employed. Applications for its use have already been received from the agents of five steamers.

New Coal Depôt.—The reclamation of the land forming the new coal depôt was carried out uninterruptedly during the year. The area reclaimed amounted to 4 acres, leaving 8 acres still to be carried out, the total area of the proposed coaling ground being 24 acres.

Jetties.—The eighteen new jetties sanctioned last year have been put in hand, a start having been made before the close of the year.

Boat Basin.—The completion of this work was put in hand concurrently with the jetties above-mentioned. Both of these works will be pushed on the arrival of the necessary plant, which has been ordered from England.

Mahara Quarry.—The quantity of rubble sent to Colombo from this quarry during the year was 63,141 tons 2 cwt. :—

	Tons.	cwt.		Tons.	cwt.
January	6,237	6	September	5,304	0
February	5,293	16	October	5,202	0
March	5,441	14	November	4,906	4
April	5,288	14	December	4,692	0
May	5,263	4			
June	4,399	6	Total ...	63,141	2
July	6,012	18			
August	5,100	0			

This rubble was disposed of as under :—

	Tons.	cwt.
Mound, North-West Breakwater	7,827	14
Concrete material, blocks and cylinders, North-West Breakwater and Coal Jetties	23,814	6
Founds, Patent Slip	693	0
Pitching, Coal Depôt	867	0
Concrete material, Graving Dock	21,693	14
Stone for dressing, Graving Dock	1,821	8
Stone dressed in quarry	395	16
Protection berm, Graving Dock	1,560	12
Rubble sold to other departments, &c.	4,467	12
Total ...	63,141	2

The convict labour employed during the year was 131,019, or a daily average of 421 :—

January	10,754	September	11,608
February	9,957½	October	11,172½
March	10,358½	November	10,452½
April	11,223½	December	10,730
May	11,804		
June	10,437½	Total ...	131,019
July	11,187½		
August	11,333½		

There was in addition to this convict labour a daily average of 16 free labour employed, working locomotives, cranes, &c.

Mutwal Quarry.—The output of stone from this quarry during the first three months of the year principally consisted of material required in the construction of the North-West Breakwater, as also during the latter months ; whereas during the period intervening the requirements of the North-East Breakwater Extension were supplied. The face of the quarry more or less maintains its depth, but the number of backs and fissures prevent any stones of good size suitable for stone dressing from being obtained, and as the nature of the stone varies considerably most of it is totally unfit for anything else than rubble. A small quantity of pitching has been prepared in this quarry, but when the excellent stone for this work now obtainable at Mahara is taken into consideration, the cost of dressing at Mutwal becomes prohibitive. The rubble for the hand stone breakers employed throughout the year at the root of the North-East Breakwater was also supplied from Mutwal. The quantity of rubble received from Mutwal quarry was 71,075 tons 5 cwt. :—

	Tons.	cwt.		Tons.	cwt.
January	9,431	15	September	4,372	8
February	9,580	2	October	2,841	18
March	7,926	19	November	2,626	14
April	4,537	13	December	3,719	1
May	7,701	4			
June	6,375	1	Total ...	71,075	5
July	6,788	19			
August	5,173	11			

which was distributed as under :—

	Tons.	cwt.
Embankment, North-East Breakwater	21,882	12
Mounds, North-West Breakwater	24,631	17
Concrete material for blocks, &c., North-West Breakwater ...	15,820	3
Founds, Patent Slip	1,133	7
Embankment, &c., Coal Depôt	1,952	19
Concrete material, Graving Dock	4,323	12
Protection berm, Graving Dock	1,274	9
Rubble for stone-dressing, Graving Dock	56	6
Total ...	71,075	5

The convict labour employed in the quarry was 67,057½, or a daily average of 215 :—

January	7,127	September	3,424½
February	5,635	October	4,402½
March	6,001½	November	4,657
April	6,318½	December	5,487
May	6,775		
June	6,081	Total ...	67,057½
July	6,476		
August	4,672½		

North-West Breakwater.—The length of the Breakwater set at the close of last year was 1,275 lineal feet, and by the 27th March, when the season's block-setting ceased, 477 lineal feet had been added, making a total of 1,752 lineal feet. The same procedure was then adopted as heretofore to ensure, as much as possible, the safety of the work from the oncoming south-west monsoon, and all block-setting operations were suspended until the 3rd November, when they were re-commenced and continued without interruption until the end of the year, when the length of the Breakwater had been increased to 2,010 lineal feet, making the progress for the year 735 lineal feet, as compared with 576 lineal feet last year.

It is interesting to note that the present monsoon has been much more satisfactory from a working point of view than the corresponding one last year, not one shift of work having been lost this year, whereas last year it was impossible to approach the Breakwater for days together owing to the seas which broke over it.

It is again with great pleasure that I am able to report that the Breakwater maintains its reputation for stability, no settlement cracks being visible throughout the whole of its length of two-fifths of a mile, which, as I have before stated, augurs well for the future existence of this valuable engineering structure, and is a satisfactory evidence of careful and solid construction.

North-East Breakwater.—In the early part of the year it was decided to reduce the opening between the North-East Breakwater and the Northern Arm, which had been left at 800 feet, for the purpose of ascertaining what width would be most desirable in the best interests of the harbour, to 700 feet, which decision necessitated the extension of the North-East Breakwater by 100 feet, and immediately upon the cessation of working operations on the North-West Breakwater this work was put in hand, and at the end of October was completed, 21,882 tons of rubble having been deposited in the extension of the berm.

GRAVING DOCK.

Cofferdam.—The cofferdam continues to be satisfactory, and has been maintained in a thoroughly watertight condition.

Dock Walls.—By 17th February about 100 feet of south wall trench was excavated to a suitable rock foundation; and the building of the wall was commenced. On 22nd May the building of the north wall was commenced on a length of about 90 feet, which was excavated to the required depth. Including the 100 feet extension authorized in December and the portions of guide piers within the cofferdam, there is a total length of 1,856 feet of trench required for dock walls, of which 1,165 feet have been excavated to a suitable foundation, and the walls built up to an average level of about 14 feet below low water ordinary spring tide (*i.e.*, a height of 24 feet 6 inches above the minimum foundation level), ranging from 2 feet below low water ordinary spring tide at the entrance to 33 feet below low water ordinary spring tide. At the east end the excavation of a further length of trench of about 431 feet is well in hand, which only leaves 260 feet of new trench to be undertaken.

During the year 34,630 cubic yards have been excavated in the soft and 12,754 cubic yards in rock in timbered trenches for walls below low water ordinary spring tide. The total amounts of excavations up to the end of the year being—

149,019 cubic yards of soft above low water ordinary spring tide.
63,844 cubic yards of soft in timbered trenches below low water ordinary spring tide.
13,799 cubic yards of rock in timbered trenches below low water ordinary spring tide.

226,662 cubic yards total excavations to 31st December, 1902.

Concreting.—Since February; when concreting was commenced, 21,559 cubic yards of concrete have been deposited in side walls of dock entrance, north guide-pier, and south jetty.

Stone-dressing.—The stone-dressing for dock has been carried on at Mahara with a monthly average of 94 prisoners, and at Kochchikada with a monthly average of 77 free stone masons. Altogether during the year 24,424 cubic feet of gneiss have been dressed and 756 square yards of pitching made. The total amounts of stone dressed and set are as under :—

	Total to 31st December, 1902. Cubic Feet.	Amount set. Cubic Feet.
Dressed granite received from England	13,996 ...	7,872
Gneiss dressed at Mahara and Kochchikada	58,220 ...	31,954
Concrete facing blocks made at dock	34,722 ...	5,344
Total ...	106,938	45,170

Stone-breaking.—7,714 cubic yards of stone have been broken by the crusher at dock and 13,515 cubic feet by hand during the year, making a total up to 31st December of 40,549 cubic yards.

Plant and Temporary Buildings.—All machinery and plant have been kept in good working order and all buildings in thorough repair.

Obituary.—It is with deep regret that I have to record the sad death, from enteric, of the late Mr. A. J. Linnell, Assistant Engineer on the Graving Dock, which took place on the 21st January, 1902.

Health of Staff.—With the above exception, the health of the staff has been good.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2,651,119·88, as under :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Upkeep of South-West Breakwater, Inner Harbour, dredging	—	96,772 84
Harbour improvements, dredging, and moorings ...	219.760 67	
New works at Customs, acquisition of land, &c. ...	427,664 56	
		647,425 23
Harbour Extension Works, Graving Dock	—	1,906,921 81
		2,651,119 88

The total expenditure on Harbour Extension Works, Graving Dock, &c., to 31st December, 1902, is—

	Rs.	c.
Harbour Extension Works, North-East and North-West Breakwaters, Reclamation, Coal Depôt, Patent Slip, Barge Repairing Basin, Coal Jetties	6,725,146	40
Stock of plant, stores, &c., at 31st December, 1902, for Harbour Extension Works, &c.	1,579,098	86
Removal of workyard from Galle Buck to Reclamation, building block jetty, &c.	1,049,802	43
Graving Dock	2,416,612	51
Graving Dock plant	552,801	11
Total Expenditure to 31st December, 1902	12,323,461	31
Grand Total Expenditure from commencement of South-West Breakwater in 1873 to 31st December, 1902	28,138,760	3

Harbour Works Office,
Colombo, March 25, 1903.

J. H. BOSTOCK,
Resident Engineer.

VETERINARY.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON FOR 1902.

I HAVE the honour to present my report for 1902.

I.—CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Throughout the year there was comparatively little cattle disease of a contagious or an infectious nature.

The following statement, made up to January, 1903, shows briefly the outbreaks in each Province :—

Statement showing Outbreaks of Murrain and Foot-and-Mouth Diseases of Cattle for 1902.

Province.	Approximate Number of Cattle.	Outbreaks of Contagious Disease.	Number diseased.	Deaths.	Recoveries.	Balance Ill.
Western ...	192,989	Remained free all the year until the middle of December, when hoof-and-mouth disease appeared	144	—	46	98
			Town 42	—	—	42
		No rinderpest during the year*	—	—	—	—
Central ...	96,895	In January an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease occurred, and was suppressed	12	—	12	—
		February, March, and April free	—	—	—	—
		In May, June, and July hoof-and-mouth disease again occurred in Hatton and Dikoya, and was suppressed	58	—	58	—
		August, September, and October free	—	—	—	—
		In November and December foot-and-mouth disease again broke out, extensively in Hatton and Dikoya	136	2	134	—
		No rinderpest during the year*	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	219,629	Remained free all year, except an outbreak in September of either anthrax or a form of blood poisoning, rapidly fatal ; was suppressed	93	86	7	—
Southern ...	189,643	In February and March hoof-and-mouth disease ; suppressed	174	2	172	—
		In April eight deaths occurred from suspected rinderpest ; suppressed	8	8	—	—
		Free for rest of the year ...	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	95,816	None until November, when an outbreak of anthrax or blood poisoning, then prevalent in North-Central Province, occurred in several adjoining villages of the Eastern Province on north-west border of Province ; suppressed. Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, reports on January 12, 1903, cattle in good health	28	28	—	—

* At date 19th January, 1903.

Statement showing Outbreaks of Murrain—*continued.*

Province.	Approximate Number of Cattle.	Outbreaks of Contagious Diseases.	Number diseased.	Deaths.	Recoveries.	Balance Ill.
North-Western ...	307,831	Remained free all the year	—	—	—	—
		Two cases of suspected foot-and-mouth disease in Nov.; suppressed	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	146,318	In February hoof-and-mouth disease occurred	26	—	—	—
		In April hoof-and-mouth disease	9	—	—	—
		May free	—	—	—	—
		In June hoof-and-mouth disease	30	—	—	—
		In July do. ...	64	—	—	—
		In August do. ...	11	—	—	—
		September free ...	—	—	—	—
		In October hoof-and-mouth disease	7	—	—	—
		In December do. ...	54	—	—	—
			201	16	185	—
		In October and November a very fatal outbreak of anthrax or blood poisoning occurred; rapidly fatal	135	126	9	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	78,422	Rinderpest occurred through the first half of the year, and was suppressed by July	120	108	12	—
		In January and February hoof-and-mouth disease occurred	48	—	48	—
Uva	70,666	No reports during the year.	—	—	—	—
Total for the Island ...	1,398,209	—	1,199.	376	683	140

The outbreaks have been mostly foot-and-mouth disease; there has been very little rinderpest throughout the year.

In April eight cases of suspected rinderpest occurred in the Southern Province; all fatal. All preventive measures were adopted, and there were no more cases.

Rinderpest was prevalent in the Province of Sabaragamuwa during the first half of the year, and it was not until July that the disease was suppressed. There were 120 cases, 108 deaths and 12 recoveries.

In October and November an outbreak of what was either a form of rinderpest or a similar disease known as "hæmorrhagic septicæmia" occurred in the North-Central Province and on the border of the Eastern Province and Northern Province. It was extremely fatal. In the North-Central Province 135 cases, 126 deaths and 9 recoveries; in the Eastern Province 28 cases and 28 deaths; in the Northern Province 93 cases, 86 deaths and 7 recoveries. Strict measures of isolation, disinfection, and burial of carcases were adopted by the Stock Inspectors, and the outbreaks checked.

Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia (described by Blin and Carowgean in Indo-China).—The symptoms of this disease closely resemble those of rinderpest. They develop suddenly: there is fever, quickened respiration, dullness, loss of appetite, discharge from nostrils (at first thin, afterwards becoming thick and yellowish in colour), tears flow from the eyes, and the skin around and under the eyes may become sore, diarrhœa occurs becoming dysenteric, cough is usually present. The rate of mortality is great. It appears to be most severe in buffaloes.

In the cases in the North-Central Province swelling of the throat was described by the Inspector, and numbers of wild animals and a horse or two showing œdematous swellings died, which leads to the conclusion that the disease was not true rinderpest. It is hard to distinguish from rinderpest, but there are a few points which may help to diagnose. It usually attacks buffaloes more than other cattle; it does not become so widespread as rinderpest; the outbreaks are usually of a sporadic form sooner than epidemic; and there may be soft kind of dropsical swellings (œdematous) usually in the loose skin under the throat and neck.

The post-mortem symptoms are much the same as rinderpest, the main difference described being the pulmonary lesions. In rinderpest the lungs are usually whither than normal and spongy (but congestion may be present). In hæmorrhagic septicæmia congestion is described in red brown patches surrounded with infiltration of serum, these may be collections of pus in the lung tissue, and if of some standing the pus may be in a state of caseification. In both diseases the bronchial tubes may be congested and ulcerated, with deposits of lymph. The lesions in the digestive tract are much the same in both diseases.

The measures of prevention and suppression are the same in both diseases.

Cattle Returns for 1902.

Province.	Number of Cattle.		Number affected by Disease.			Recoveries.	Deaths.
	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds.	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds	Nature of Disease.		
Western ...	33,986	159,003	570	1,577	All diseases ...	1,440	707
	192,989		2,147				
Central ...	51,327	45,568	1,009	655	Hoof-and-mouth disease, accidents, and natural causes	894	770
	96,895		1,664				
North-Central	79,574	66,744	1,066	485	Hoof-and-mouth disease, anthrax, accidents	1,377	174
	146,318		1,551				
Northern...	26,045	193,584	Nil	93	Rinderpest ...	7	86
	219,629						
Southern...	58,768	130,875	1,988	2,791	Hoof-and-mouth disease, starvation, and natural causes	2,376	2,403
	189,643		4,779				
Eastern ...	39,194	56,622	No reports.		—	—	—
	95,816						
Uva ...	22,098	48,568	1,362	2,310	Hoof-and-mouth disease, other ordinary diseases, and accidents	2,399	1,273
	70,666		3,672				
Sabaragamuwa ...	38,446	39,976	722	453	Rinderpest and various kinds of other diseases	538	637
	78,422		1,175				
North-Western ...	116,399	191,522	2,092	2,762	Hoof-and-mouth disease, old age, and other diseases	1,667	3,187
	307,831		4,844				

The total number of cattle for the whole Island is 1,398,209, and the number of deaths reported from all diseases 9,237, giving a percentage of ·6 per cent.

II.—STAFF.

During the year the arrangement of the staff was as follows :—

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

Mr. E. T. Hoole, Central Province.

Stock Inspectors.

Western Province ...	...	P. C. J. Fernando. A. M. Ahamat.
Northern Province ...	...	T. Mahamooth.
Southern Province ...	...	E. W. Jayatilaka.
North-Western Province	...	M. D. Wijayanayeka.
North-Central Province	...	D. L. Dias.
Province of Sabaragamuwa	...	A. M. Fernando.

Mr. Hoole, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Kandy.

During the year Mr. Hoole has been working in the Central Province, and has been busily employed with foot-and-mouth disease, especially in the Hatton district, where in May, June, and July, and again in December the disease was very extensive. He was most successful in his treatment of cases, and the outbreaks were kept well in check. The number of cases which came under his notice was 328. Of these, 309 were cases of hoof-and-mouth disease, 7 cases of acute rheumatism, and 9 cases of a disease resembling anthrax ; out of these there were 3 deaths, and the remainder recovered.

The Province has been free from rinderpest during the year. No outbreaks of disease were reported from the Matale and Nuwara Eliya Districts. During the year he visited 126 villages, and travelled 1,547 miles.

The assistance rendered by the police and sanitary officer in the Hatton district is gratefully acknowledged.

Mr. D. L. Dias ; Anuradhapura.

During the year the diseases met with were anthrax, colic, fractures, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, sore neck, scour, worm complaints, and wounds. Of the disease thought to be a form of anthrax, which appeared in October and November in the Province and on the borders of the Eastern Province, there were 121 cases, 106 died before reports arrived, and the Inspector got to the infected villages. Buffaloes were principally attacked. Of the remaining cases, 8 recovered and 7 died. On the border of the Eastern Province, in the Trincomalee District, 28 cases occurred, and all died, 24 of which were buffaloes. All precautions were adopted, and he was successful in checking the disease. The disease is probably more a form of hæmorrhagic septicæmia than anthrax. Diagnosis is not easy owing to the difficulty in microscopic investigations in such remote villages. In future efforts will be made to get specimens of blood sent for examination for anthrax.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease appeared in February, April, June, July, August, October, and December. There were 198 cases, and all recovered. The outbreaks were in all instances checked.

Rinderpest was reported in the Karachchi district of the Northern Province in October, and Mr. Dias was immediately sent to the spot. It was nearly confined to native cattle: there were 93 cases, 86 of which were fatal, 7 recovered. All measures of suppression were adopted, and the outbreak subsided in fifteen days.

Castration of Cattle.—In the latter end of the year Mr. Dias and myself castrated thirty head of cattle, in order to introduce the operation to the cattle owners. All were successful. After instruments are provided the Inspector will be able to go on with the work. He visited 126 villages and travelled 2,201 miles during the year.

Mr. A. M. Fernando, Ratnapura.

From January to August he was stationed at Kurunegala, and was transferred, on account of ill-health, to Ratnapura in August. From January to August the North-Western Province was free from disease, and in the latter part of the year the Province of Sabaragamuwa was free from disease. In the first half of the year there were 144 cases of rinderpest in the Province, with 20 recoveries. Inoculation was only permitted in six cases. The outbreak was looked after by Mr. Wijayanayeka, with the assistance of Ratemahatmayas and local headmen, and was successfully suppressed by July.

There were 99 cases of foot-and-mouth disease during February and March; 98 recovered; the outbreak was suppresssd. These cases also occurred during the time Mr. Wijayanayeka was stationed in the Province.

Mr. Fernando inspected the "galas" on the principal roads periodically during the year. He inspected 21 villages and travelled 262 miles.

Mr. T. Mahamooth, Jaffna.

His principal work has been in connection with the horse-breeding establishment on Delft and Iranativu.

In January he accompanied me to the islands and assisted in the work. In February he again visited the islands and reported upon the condition of the horses, especially those that were operated upon at the time of my visit. He accompanied the Government Agent to the islands in April, when 13 foals were taken from Delft to Iranativu, and five young fillies were sent back from Iranativu to Delft to join the stud.

In June he again visited Delft, and from 13th August to 12th October he was stationed on Iranativu for the purpose of observing any cases of illness, which in former years usually occurred about that time, and during that time Mr. Wright of Péradeniya visited the island for the purpose of studying the grasses and plants, and to find out if any were of a poisonous nature; fortunately no cases occurred.

On 17th October he again went to Delft, as several foals were reported to be dying, which was due to drought, the mares not having sufficient milk for the foals owing to the great scarcity of grass.

In November he again accompanied me to Delft and Iranativu and assisted me in the usual work.

The Province was free from cattle disease, except the outbreak of murrain in the Karachi district, attended to by the Stock Inspector, Anuradhapura, Mr. Dias—93 cases, 86 deaths, 7 recoveries—which was suppressed in less than a month.

Mr. M. D. S. A. Wijayanayeka, Kurunegala.

During the first half of the year he worked in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and was busily employed in combating the outbreak of rinderpest which occurred in that Province. His efforts were very successful, and the outbreak ended in July. In August he exchanged stations with Mr. A. M. Fernando, and has since been stationed at Kurunegala, and the Province was free from cattle diseases during the second half of the year, except two cases of foot-and-mouth disease which occurred in Kurunegala.

In the first half of the year 144 cases of rinderpest occurred in Sabaragamuwa; 20 recoveries; inoculation was only allowed in 6 cases. The outbreak lasted from January to July.

He treated 98 cases of hoof-and-mouth disease, 97 recovered and 1 died. In June and July there was a small outbreak of a disease resembling anthrax; 16 cases, 12 deaths, and 4 recoveries. The outbreak was checked.

During the first half of the year, in Sabaragamuwa, he inspected 129 villages, and travelled 1,051 miles. The second half of the year the North-Western Province was free from cattle disease, and he was engaged in inspecting "galas," &c., in and around the town of Kurunegala.

Mr. E. W. Jayatileka, Galle.

He assumed duties as Stock Inspector, Southern Province, on 1st February. During the year rinderpest was not prevalent. Only 8 suspected cases occurred at Kotagoda in the Talpe pattu; 6 died and 2 recovered. All precautions were adopted, and no further cases occurred.

Hoof-and-mouth disease occurred during the early part of the year in the Wellaboda pattu. 174 cases were reported, 152 recovered under his treatment, 3 died; the remainder were treated by the owners.

About 20 cases of rabies came under his notice during the year. The dogs were destroyed, and any bitten were either destroyed or kept under observation for some weeks. In this connection a proper cage is recommended for the confinement and observation of suspected dogs at the Galle police station, as is adopted at the Colombo stations.

Under instructions from the Government Agent he consulted with the Mudaliyars of the Province as to the best means of improving the cattle in the Province. As an experimental effort the Mudaliyar of Weligam korale obtained from Government a tract of land near a tank at Anuregoda and a stud bull from the Government Dairy was given free of charge by Government. It was decided to start with a small stock farm, and gradually develop it into a pasture land and cattle kraal, which obviates the necessity for any large expenditure by the Village Committee, and if a failure little interests are involved.

It is intended to open and fence the land with communal labour, or by cattle owners with some help from the Village Committee funds—questions which will be decided by the Village Committee.

The question of establishing a dairy either at Hikkaduwa or Galle is also under consideration. During the year he visited 59 villages and travelled 1,085 miles.

Mr. P. C. J. Fernando, Colombo; Mr. A. M. Ahamat.

They have been in the office in Colombo during the year, doing principally office work.

Mr. Fernando has been engaged in visiting outbreaks of hoof-and-mouth disease in the Province. He treated 45 cases of hoof-and-mouth disease, visiting 10 villages, and travelled 337 miles. He also castrated 11 animals at Wadduwa during the year.

Mr. Ahamat, who was appointed in February, visited some outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in December.

The Province has been free from rinderpest during the year.

All the Stock Inspectors have worked well and successfully during the year, and, as is usual, difficulties are experienced in doing the work, requiring both patience and tact.

In remote villages cattle are semi-wild and often dangerous to approach. Owners are indifferent, and some almost hostile, a popular belief being that the diseases are due to the anger of the god "Gopolla," and that if efforts are made to check the disease misfortunes will fall upon themselves and their children.

At certain times of the year it is difficult to travel and get on the scene of a very remote outbreak.

To all the staff I wish to tender my hearty thanks for their work throughout the year.

III.—RETURN OF HORSES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP IMPORTED DURING 1902.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.
Colombo	469	29,232	103,806
Jaffna	19	3,202	7,306
Trincomalee	1	5	130
Galle	—	—	—

The number of cattle imported increases year by year. In 1901 24,546 cattle were imported at Colombo; in 1902 29,232 cattle, an increase of 4,686. Some of these cattle occasionally come over affected with disease, especially foot-and-mouth disease, and there is no doubt, I think, some outbreaks of rinderpest are imported in the same way. These imported cattle should be subjected to some observation, and the necessity for a quarantine station is sufficiently indicated.

IV.—IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE CATTLE.

There is not much advance to be recorded in this direction. The two stud bulls put on the island of Delft have died from starvation, owing to drought and floods; the two on Iranativu are in good condition, and there are a number of cross-bred calves growing up, of which the owners are very proud.

The Government Agent, North-Central Province, proposed to establish regulations for the castration of cattle, and I visited Anuradhapura in November to give a demonstration of the method recommended to the owners. Thirty bulls were operated upon—the property of different owners—all successfully, and the work can be carried out by the Stock Inspector when regulations are framed and instruments provided.

The Government Agent, North-Western Province, and the Ratemahatmaya of the Wanni hatpattu, the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle, are also taking up the question of systematic castration.

V.—HORSE-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT, DELFT AND IRANATIVU.

Full particulars of the establishment will doubtless appear in the Government Agent's report.

I visited the islands in January, and again in October, and carried out the necessary work with reference to branding, castration, shipping, &c. Ten colts were operated upon, all successfully.

Owing to the scanty pasture heavy loss occurred amongst the foals during the year, the mothers not having sufficient milk for them. This was due first to drought, and then to floods which covered up a great deal of the pasture and only subsided at the close of the year.

Another reason for the scanty pasture is the enormous number of cattle, goats, and sheep on the island. Several thousands died of starvation during the year. There are too many for the pasture; their extremely small size (some of them not much larger than sheep dogs) indicates the difficulty there is in getting enough to eat. Butchers taken up from Colombo to buy cattle and establish a trade laughed at the cattle and declined to buy any.

Any one who knows anything at all of stock raising must have been very amused in reading the various accounts published of the hardships encountered on Delft by the presence of the handful of ponies in comparison to the number of cattle.

The figures given speak for themselves. It was stated that there were 14,000 cattle, 8,000 sheep and goats, and 250 buffaloes on 10,000 acres of grazing land, if my memory is correct.

The grazing land is in parts coral rock, swampy areas in which the principal pasture is a kind of moss, areas of recently cultivated land, and areas of good (or what is called good) pasture. The grass is the fine grass common in Ceylon, but is very thin, and I have never seen it in sufficient abundance to cover one's boot sole.

It is said 14,000 cattle, 8,000 sheep and goats, 250 buffaloes, and 78 horses are kept on this available 10,000 acres of grazing land. The best pasture in the world would not carry them, much less a pasture subject to drought for half the year.

The horse establishment on Delft numbers in all 78, including mares, stallions, and foals; the presence of these is said to be a great hardship to the people, eating all the best pasture from their stock.

There is no restriction as to pasture or water, and horses, cattle, &c., roam over the same land. While I was at work in the horse kraal on the horse plains hundreds of cattle were grazing outside the walls and around my camp all day.

A parallel case would be for a man to have one horse grazing on Galle Face and another man a hundred cattle, the latter accusing the owner of the horse of inflicting hardship upon him by taking all the best pasture.

On Iranativu the case is different; the owners reduced their cattle and goats as advised, with the result that there is a plenty of pasture for all—ankle deep—and all the animals are in excellent condition.

Showing how much interest is taken in the cattle on Delft, it is nearly impossible to get a pair of bulls to pull a cart, and having obtained them very few can be driven, being absolutely untrained. I do not think there is a single pair of trained cart bulls on the island.

In travelling about the island a cart is pulled by coolies, and one generally walks.

Parasites.—The ponies and cattle are pestered by ticks and flies; the ticks are successfully combated on the young foals by periodical dressing with a mixture of Stockholm tar, sulphur, and oil; on the older horses it is difficult to do anything to prevent the worry of flies.

I collected specimens of the two common flies and forwarded them to Mr. Green, Government Entomologist, who reported as follows:—

> The large fly is *Hippobosca maculata* (Leach), a blood-sucker, and has strong, sharp, irritant claws, does not lay eggs, the carval stage being passed in the ovaries of the parent, and finally extruded as pupa, which hatches out as a fly.
>
> There is no external larval existence.
>
> The small fly was new, and was sent by Mr. Green to Mr. E. E. Austin of the British Museum, who reported that it is a species of *Lyperosia* (Fam. Muscidæ), and in all probability new, since, as far as he was aware, no species of *Lyperosia* has yet been described from the Oriental region. The specimen forwarded being very near to *Lyperosia minuta* (Beggi) from Somaliland, but appears to be distinct. In England *Lyperosia irritans*, with its allies *Hæmatobia stimulans* (Mg.) and *Stomoxys calycritans* (L.), is a common plague of cattle and horses in the fields in summer.

At the Horse Show held in Colombo in August the first prize for country-bred ponies was awarded to a Delft pony, "Rajah," the property of Sir F. Burdett, Bart., A.D.C.

VI.—OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Attendance, &c., has been given throughout the year to the horses of His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard and draught bulls of the Public Works Department and Convict Establishment, as well as the animals at the Government Dairy and Model Farm.

VII.—GOVERNMENT DAIRY.

Disease amongst Stock.—Beyond minor ailments, there has been no disease amongst the stock during the year. Seven old cows and seven calves died during the year from all causes, out of 219 head of cattle.

Purchase of Stock.—Two batches have been imported from India: a batch of 15 in March and 10 in October; 3 cows were purchased locally, making a total of 28 purchased.

Sales of Stock.—Two sales were held during the year. In March 21 calves and 20 cows were sold, realizing Rs. 1,381·03; in October 20 calves, 6 cows, and 2 bulls were sold, realizing Rs. 1,513·63; making a total of Rs. 2,894·66.

Working of the Dairy.—The Dairy accounts show successful working during the year. The total expenses of the year were Rs. 24,377·83, and the receipts by the sale of stock and milk Rs. 27,653·59, giving a profit of Rs. 3,275·76.

The figures will be seen in the statements annexed. The amount realized as profit by the sale of milk has exceeded any previous year.

The balance due to Government on the original votes of Rs. 31,039·12 in 1893 and 1894 was paid off last year, leaving stock and buildings valued at about Rs. 23,000 clear of debt. This year, in addition, there is a credit balance in the Treasury of Rs. 9,652·61 in addition to the amounts recoverable for November and December, amounting to Rs. 5,791·30, which must be added, giving a total credit balance of Rs. 15,443·91 to the Dairy and Model Farm at the close of the year. The total assets of the Dairy and Model Farm are estimated at Rs. 43,843·91. Liabilities nil.

The Dairy continues to be managed by Mr. J. A. G. Rodrigo, and I am pleased to be able to record that in appreciation of his services as manager the rank of Honorary Muhandiram was conferred upon him by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of His Majesty the King's Coronation.

The following statements are annexed:—

A.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Dairy for 1902.
B.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Model Farm, 1902.
C.—Financial Statement of the Government Dairy and Model Farm for the Year 1902.
D.—Capital Account of the Government Dairy for 1902.
E.—Balance Sheet showing the position of the Government Dairy and the Model Farm at the end of 1902.
F.—Live Stock Return of the Government Dairy for the Year 1902.
G.—Live Stock Return of the Model Farm for the Year 1902.

VIII.—MODEL FARM.

The farm started in January, and has been successfully worked during the year by Mr. P. Samaranayaka, the manager resident on the farm, who has worked throughout the year to make the farm a success.

Stock: Cattle.—At first some Scind cattle were sent to the farm from the Government Dairy. They suffered from the drought considerably and did not thrive, and were all returned, except six calves. It was then decided to purchase native cows and cross them with a Scind bull. Nineteen native cows were purchased and put on the farm. These so far have done well, and should come into profit in 1903.

Sheep and Goats.—Eleven native ewes and eleven lambs and three New Zealand ewes were purchased. Some were put to a half-bred Australian ram and others to a good native ram. During the year nine lambs were born, three males and six females. The former will be sold, and the latter remain in the herd for breeding purposes.

So far the sheep have been successful, and would have been more so had there not been such prolonged droughts during the year.

Five goats were purchased in Scind, but have not turned out successful, as they could not stand the climate. They became affected with a form of giddiness and rheumatism and three died. Four kids were born, of which two died.

Garden Produce.—As an adjunct to the farm a vegetable garden was started, and the following were cultivated experimentally on a small scale, with success. Lettuce, radishes, horse radish, vegetable marrow, spinnach, yams of different kinds, luffa (of two kinds), snake gourd, water gourd, beans, melon, brinjal, and pumpkins. They were sold locally; the amount realized will be seen in the statement annexed.

The following have been planted on a more extensive scale:—Chillies, pineapples (both Mauritius and Kew), plantains (of different varities), and manioca. The area planted with these is about 1½ acre. They are of a more permanent nature, and should begin to give a profitable yield in 1903.

Grass.—About 4 acres of land is under Mauritius grass for the cattle on the farm, and any in excess of requirements is sold. The grazing land of the farm is provided by the golf links.

Income and Expenditure.—The amount derived by sale of vegetable, grass, and sheep is Rs. 322·43. Revenue from lands leased to Golf Club, Messrs. W. H. Davies & Co., Colombo Commercial Company, Limited, Municipal Council, and small cultivators of grass is Rs. 4,756·50; total Rs. 5,078·93.

The expenditure, including rent paid to the Hon. the Government Agent, Manager's commission, purchase of stock, implements, and cost of a sheep shed, amounts to Rs. 3,490·08, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,588·87. Of the expenditure, Rs. 1,350 has been paid to the Hon. the Government Agent as rent, Rs. 766·02 has been spent on stock, implements, and shed. Credit may therefore be taken for Rs. 3,704·87 as profit, and actual expenses of the farm to Rs. 1,374·56. Statements of receipts and expenditure and stock on hand are annexed.

April 7, 1903.

G. W. STURGESS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Annexure.

A.—Receipts and Expenditure or Profit and Loss Statement of the Dairy for the Year 1902.

Receipts.		Rs.	c.	Expenditure.		Rs.	c.
Amount realized by sale of milk, in January ...		1,932	93	Expended in the purchase of milk ..		1,873	57
Do.	February ...	1,729	37	Paid as rent of Havelock Racecourse ...		720	0
Do.	March ...	1,990	67	Paid as salary for coolies		3,887	50
Do.	April ...	1,808	13	Paid for transporting milk		146	56
Do.	May ...	1,746	90	Paid for purchase of cattle food ...		12,044	28
Do.	June ...	2,147	71	Paid for purchase of oil		53	48
Do.	July ...	2,407	31	Paid for purchase of coir rope ...		37	50
Do.	August ...	2,573	36	Paid for repairing Dairy utensils, purchase of medicines, &c.		251	61
Do.	September ...	2,233	9	Paid for purchase of manure for grass lands ...		28	50
Do.	October ...	2,087	9	Nett profit		5,660	75
Do.	November ...	1,964	24				
Do.	December ...	2,082	95				
	Total ...	24,703	75		Total ...	24,703	75

B.—Receipts and Expenditure of Model Farm for 1902.

Receipts.		Rs.	c.	Expenditure.		Rs.	c.
Receipts of the Model Farm for 1902 ...		3,673	11	Rent paid to the Hon. the Government Agent		1,350	0
Rent of the old links		3	0	Salary of two watchers		240	0
Rent of the new links		300	0	Salary of seven coolies		843	35
Rent of the land leased out to Colombo Municipal Council		36	0	Cost of eleven ewes and lambs ...		112	7
Rent of the land leased out to Messrs. W. H. Davies & Co.		1,000	0	Cost of one bull		50	0
Rent of the land leased out to Colombo Commercial Co. Limited		31	25	Cost of erecting one sheep shed ...		200	0
Compensation, paid by Colombo Commercial Co., Limited, for the land leased ...		35	57	Refund to Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd. ...		0	25
				Cost of nineteen native cows and three New Zealand sheep		300	0
				Cost of vegetable seeds and yams ...		3	85
				Cost of food, manure, and sundries ...		121	89
				Cost of two manure carts		85	0
				Commission to Manager at 5 per cent. on collection (Rs. 3,673·11) for 1902 ...		183	65
				Balance		1,588	87
	Total ...	5,078	93		Total ...	5,078	93

C.—Financial Statement of the Government Dairy and Model Farm for the Year 1902.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Balance in bank on January 1, 1902 ...	7,468	61	Cost of advertising sales of stock ...	63	75
Recoveries on account of 1901 credited in 1902	3,110	67	Cost of extending and improving the Dairy ...	87	69
Profits on the working of the Dairy Farm during 1902	5,660	75	Cost of purchase of two grass carts ...	100	0
Profits on the working of the Model Farm during 1902	1,772	52	Cost of purchase of stock for the Dairy ...	4,710	1
Sale of live stock belonging to the Dairy ...	2,894	66	Cost of commission charged by bank on Kachcheri draft	0	37
Interest allowed by bank	55	18	Amount paid to Government Printer for printing forms	23	37
			Amount paid to Dairy Manager at 6 per cent. on Rs. 5,660·75, nett profit during 1902 ...	349	64
			Amount paid to Model Farm Manager at 5 per cent. on Rs. 3,673·11, collection on Model Farm during the year 1902 ...	183	65
			Balance in bank to the credit of the Hon. the Treasurer	9,652	61
			Amount recoverable on account of 1902 in 1903	5,791	30
Total ...	20,962	39	Total ...	20,962	39

D.—Capital Account of the Government Dairy.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount expended from the sum of Rs. 22,980 voted for the establishment of the Dairy Farm in 1893	19,539 12	Amount paid into revenue as proceeds of sale of milk in 1893 ...	7,627 86	
Amount of special advance for the working of the Dairy Farm received in 1894 ...	11,500 0	Do. in January, 1894 ...	1,262 65	
		Amount paid on June 13, 1900, in part payment of the original vote	4,000 0	
		Amount paid in 1901 in full payment of the original vote. ...	6,648 61	19,539 12
		Amount paid to Treasurer in part payment of the advance on December 31, 1895 ...	5,237 35	
		Do. December 31, 1896	2,087 55	
		Do. December 31, 1897	4,175 10	11,500 0
Total ...	31,039 12	Total ...		31,039 12

E.—Balance Sheet showing the Position of the Dairy and Model Farm at the end of 1902.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Assets over liabilities, Government Dairy...	42,843 91	Amount paid as compensation to the late lessees of the Model Farm from the sum voted	4,400 0
Do. Model Farm ...	1,000 0	Estimated value of Dairy stock, buildings, and utensils	23,000 0
		Estimated value of Model Farm stock and buildings, &c.	1,000 0
		Balance at credit on December 31, 1902: the Hon. the Treasurer ...	9,652 61
		Amount recoverable during 1903 ...	5,791 30
Total ...	43,843 91	Total ...	43,843 91

F.—Live Stock Return of the Government Dairy for the Year 1902.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on Dec. 31, 1901.	Purchased during the Year.	Born during the Year.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	No. to be struck off the List.	Total on Dec. 31, 1902.
Cows	113	28	—	141	7	26	33	108
Calves ...	95	9	55	159	7	47	54	105
Stud bulls ...	4	2	—	6	—	2	2	4
Draught bulls ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total ...	214	39	55	308	14	75	89	219

G.—Live Stock Return of the Model Farm for the Year 1902.

Particulars.	Purchased during the Year.	Born during the Year.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	No. to be struck off the List.	Total.
Cows	19	—	19	—	—	—	19
Calves	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Stud bulls	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ewes	14	—	14	1	—	1	13
Lambs	11	9	20	1	1	2	18
She-goats	4	—	4	3	—	3	1
He-goats	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kids	1	4	5	2	—	2	3
Total ...	51	14	65	7	1	8	57

WASTE LANDS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER FOR 1902.

General.—The year 1902 was marked by a further expansion of the Waste Lands Department, the Galle District and the Province of Uva being added to the Settlement Officer's charge. The system adopted last year was continued of working chiefly on the block plans and of completing the settlement of claims village by village. As each village was completed a village report was drawn up and forwarded to the Revenue Officer for his guidance.

2. There was a great improvement, especially towards the end of the year, in the supply of plans, and this difficulty now appears to be in a fair way to being overcome.

3. Much more work was cast upon the Government Printer by the increase in the number of notices and final orders, but, notwithstanding this, all the printing was done expeditiously and in a most satisfactory manner.

4. The addition of a draughtsman to the staff enabled sketches to be prepared with rapidity, and greatly diminished correspondence with the Survey Department.

5. The official title of the Special Officer was altered to that of Settlement Officer on the orders of His Excellency the Governor.

6. *Notices.*—The number of notices prepared during the year and their disposal was as follows:—

District.	No. of Notices prepared.	No. of Notices published.	Balance in the hands of the Waste Lands Committee and of the Government Printer.
Galle	19	19	—
Matara	360	285	75
Hambantota... ...	34	9	25
Uva	128	74	54
Total ..	541	387	154

7. *Details of Work.*—A few particulars regarding the work done in the various districts and a return giving the result of the year's working for the four districts are subjoined.

8. *Sales.*—A sum of Rs. 2,307·50 was realized in the Matara District by the sale of lands in terms of settlements arrived at, the area thus disposed of being 196 acres 2 roods and 25 perches.

9. *Claims and Inquiries.*—The number of claims preferred during the year was 125, and the number of inquiries held was 96.

10. *Sketches.*—The number of sketches prepared by the Department was 862.

11. *Quarters.*—In April the room till then occupied as an office was handed over to the Biologist in charge of the Marine Laboratory, and the Special Officer transferred his staff to the two rooms previously utilized by the Master Attendant.

12. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure during 1902 was as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	17,853 66
Other Charges	9,365 12
Total ...	27,218 78

Statement showing the Result of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Southern and Uva Provinces during the Year 1902.

District.	No. of Notices published.	Acreage noticed.			No. of Final Orders and Decrees published.	Acreage disposed of.								
						Declared Crown.			Sold.			Declared Private.		
									Acreage.		Amount.			
		A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.	A.	R. P.	Rs. c.	A.	R. P.	A. R. P.
Matara ...	312	27,268	1	18	306	26,697	3	4	196	2 25	2.307 50	1,559	0 37	28,453 2 26
Hambantota ...	9	2,832	3	16	25	9,378	2	27	—		—	46	0 20	9,424 3 7
Galle ...	19	1,762	3	6	8	1,609	3	2	—		—	14	1 31	1,624 0 33
Uva ...	74	3,808	3	25	5	1,399	1	38	—		—	—		1,399 1 38
Total ...	414	35,672	3	25	344	39,085	2	31	196	2 25	2,307 50	1,619	3 8	40,902 0 24

MATARA DISTRICT.

13. *Area completed.*—Prior to 1902 the total area settled in the Matara District under the Waste Lands Ordinances was 46,131 acres 1 rood and 30 perches; during the present year a further extent of 28,453 acres 2 roods and 26 perches was completed, making 74,585 acres and 16 perches in all.

14. *Particulars of Progress.*—The most rapid progress was made in the Morawak korale. The plans of the forty-six villages surveyed up to the end of 1901 having been received, notices for all of them were completed during the year. Thirty-three villages have now been settled, and it is expected that the remaining thirteen will be finished by July, 1903. The villages of Mederipitiya, Patawala, Pallegama, Matugobe *alias* Deniyaya, and Kiriwaldola were surveyed during the year, and the settlement will be taken up as soon as the plans are received. Progress in the other divisions of the Matara District was confined to dealing with lots shown on preliminary plans or Waste Lands Ordinance surveys. The block survey plans of the villages in Gangaboda and Kandaboda pattus are now, however, being received, and the preliminary steps are being taken with regard to the waste lands situated in them.

15. *Notice Register for Matara Kachcheri.*—A complete indexed register of all the Matara notices and their results was supplied to the Assistant Government Agent with a view to its being kept up to date, thus rendering reference easy and obviating a great deal of correspondence.

16. *Litigation.*—The litigation during the year consisted of two reference cases brought forward from 1901 and ten new institutions.

17. In the two cases of 1901 judgment was entered for the Crown.

18. In two of the cases instituted in 1902 judgment was entered for the Crown by default. The remaining cases were pending at the end of the year.

19. *Increase of Work.*—The rate of progress in the Matara District as regards the area settled was well maintained, but, as the blocks dealt with were in most cases small, there was a great increase in the number of notices and final orders issued, and naturally in the clerical work connected with them. By the introduction of improved methods, however, no difficulty was felt in coping with the work.

20. *Returns.* — The annexed return shows the results attained in this district since the introduction of the Ordinance up to 1901 :—

Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Matara District since the introduction of the Ordinances up to 31st December, 1901.

Year.	No. of Notices published.	Acreage noticed.	No. of Final Orders published.	Acreage disposed of.				
				Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.
					Acreage.	Amount.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ...	35	4,006 3 20	1	—	80 2 14	750 0	—	80 2 14
1898 ...	54	21,735 2 14	19	2,843 0 0	7 1 36	80 0	32 0 10	2,882 2 6
1899 ...	51	10,376 3 29	49	3,833 0 20	575 3 22	7,607 15	334 1 25	4,743 1 27
1900 ...	81	10,929 1 12	72	5,896 0 28	433 2 8	4,502 0	1,470 0 14½	7,799 3 10½
1901 ...	96	26,894 2 30	205	26,397 1 12	452 3 24	5,144 17	3,774 3 16½	30,625 0 12½
Total ...	317	73,943 1 25	346	38,969 2 20	1,550 1 24	18,083 32	5,611 1 26	46,131 1 30

21. The balance of work brought forward on the 1st January, 1902, consisted of 108 notices relating to an area of 21,494 acres 3 roods and 4 perches; during the year 312 notices, involving an area of 27,268 acres 1 rood and 18 perches, were issued; making with the balance brought forward a total of 420 notices and an extent of 48,763 acres and 22 perches. The following return shows that of this total 28,453 acres 2 roods and 26 perches were finally settled. Notices were abandoned regarding an extent of 74 acres and 17 perches. Considerable progress has been made with the settlement of the balance 20,235 acres 1 rood and 19 perches, as will be seen from the return given on page 5 :—

Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Matara District during the Year 1902.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Manner of Disposal.					Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.	Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total disposed of.	Abandoned.	Number.	Extent.	
				Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Brought forward from 1897	1	18 0 6	—	18 0 6	380 0	—	18 0 6	—	—	—	18 0 6
Do. 1898	1	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5 0 0	5 0 0
Do. 1899	11	611 3 21	366 2 22	52 0 22	505 0	190 1 31	609 0 35	—	1	2 2 26	611 3 21
Do. 1900	22	1,981 2 4	1,067 0 36	102 0 6	972 50	706 1 24	1,875 2 26	1 3 33	2	103 3 25	1,981 2 4
Do. 1901	73	18,878 1 13	15,907 2 5	24 1 31	450 0	610 0 5	16,542 0 1	66 3 24	11	2,269 1 28	18,878 1 13
Published in 1902	312	27,268 1 18	9,356 1 21	—	—	52 1 17	9,408 2 38	5 1 0	216	17,854 1 20	27,268 1 18
Total ...	420	48,763 0 22	26,697 3 4	196 2 25	2,307 50	1,559 0 37	28,453 2 26	74 0 17	231	20,235 1 19	48,763 0 22

HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.

22. *General.*—During the earlier part of the year the Special Officer's work consisted in concluding the inquiries in the notices taken over from the Assistant Government Agent in 1901, and in preparing fresh notices for some preliminary plan blocks. Towards the end of the year the block plans of Saputantirikanda, Warapitiya, Handugala, and Kebellaketiya in Giruwa pattu west and of nine villages in Magam pattu were received. The two first-named villages were inspected in November, and notices drawn up for the waste lands situated in them. The preliminary steps have been taken regarding the others.

23. *Progress of Block Survey.*—The block survey party surveyed a large number of villages in Giruwa pattu west during the year, and settlement work on a larger scale will be started in 1903.

24. *Indexing Staff.*—Meanwhile a small extra staff has been engaged, under the supervision of the Special Officer, in arranging and indexing the records relating to waste lands in the Hambantota District. It is expected that this new procedure will greatly facilitate the work of settlement.

25. *Returns.*—Tables similar to those relating to the Matara District are annexed :—

Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Hambantota District since the introduction of the Ordinances up to 31st December, 1901.

Year.	No. of Notices published.	Acreage noticed.	No. of Final Orders published.	Acreage disposed of.				
				Sold.			Declared Private.	Total.
				Declared Crown.	Acreage.	Amount.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ...	2	98,600 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ...	—	—	1	96,000 0 0	—	—	—	96,000 0 0
1899 ...	1	763 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900 ...	3	1,133 2 32	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901	30	11,828 1 27	3	—	—	—	2,781 2 0	2,781 2 0
Total ...	36	112,325 0 19	4	96,000 0 0	—	—	2,781 2 0	98,781 2 0

Statement showing the Working of "The Waste Lands Ordinances, 1897, 1899, and 1900," in the Hambantota District during the Year 1902.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.	Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total disposed of.		Number.	Extent.	
				Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Brought forward from 1899	1	763 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	763 0 0	763 0 0
Do. 1900	2	21 1 32	8 1 17	—	—	—	8 1 17	—	1	13 0 15	21 1 32
Do. 1901	30	11,828 1 27	9,370 1 10	—	—	46 0 20	9,416 1 30	2,033 0 0	6	378 3 37	11,828 1 27
Published in 1902	9	2,832 3 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2,832 3 16	2,832 3 16
Total ...	42	15,445 2 35	9,378 2 27	—	—	46 0 20	9,424 3 7	2,033 0 0	17	3,987 3 28	15,445 2 35

GALLE DISTRICT.

26. *General.*—The Settlement Officer's work in this district was confined to taking over from the Government Agent of the Southern Province the pending notices, to entering up the results of previous years in the new form recently adopted, and to issuing a small number of notices regarding two villages in the Hinidum pattu and a few other scattered lots. A considerable number of villages in the Hinidum pattu were surveyed during the year, and Waste Lands Ordinance operations on a larger scale will be initiated as soon as the plans are received.

27. *Returns.*—The returns annexed give the same particulars as in the case of Matara District :—

Statement showing the Result of the Working of "The Waste Lands Ordinances, 1897, 1899, and 1900," in the Galle District since the introduction of the Waste Lands Ordinances up to 31st December, 1902.

Year.	No. of Notices published.	Acreage noticed.	No. of Final Orders published.	Acreage disposed of.				
				Sold.			Declared Private.	Total.
				Declared Crown.	Acreage.	Amount.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ...	11	1,824 2 37	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ...	14	1,214 1 31	17	1,549 1 35	—	—	—	1,549 1 35
1899 ...	12	3,980 3 0	1	658 0 37	—	—	—	658 0 37
1900 ...	6	2,249 2 33	10	3,916 0 12	15 1 16	140 0	—	3,931 1 28
1901 ...	—	—	4	813 2 32	—	—	0 3 16	814 2 8
Total ...	43	9,269 2 21	32	6,937 1 36	15 1 16	140 0	0 3 16	6,953 2 28

Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Galle District during the Year 1902.

Particulars.	Notices published. Number.	Notices published. Extent.	Manner of Disposal. Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total disposed of.	Abandoned.	Notices pending. Number.	Notices pending. Extent.	Total.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Brought forward from 1897	2	147 0 0	139 0 24	—	—	—	139 0 24	7 3 16	—	—	147 0 0
Do. 1898	2	419 1 31	405 0 0	—	—	14 1 31	419 1 31	—	—	—	419 1 31
Do. 1899	1	134 1 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	134 1 5	134 1 5
Do. 1900	3	1,614 2 24	590 2 24	—	—	—	590 2 24	—	2	1,024 0 0	1,614 2 24
Published in 1902	19	1,762 3 6	474 3 34	—	—	—	474 3 34	—	18	1,287 3 12	1,762 3 6
Total ...	27	4,078 0 26	1,609 3 2	—	—	14 1 31	1,624 0 33	7 3 16	21	2,446 0 17	4,078 0 26

PROVINCE OF UVA.

28. *General.*—About the middle of the year the Special Officer took over all the pending notices from the Government Agent, and commenced working off the twenty-two block survey plans that had been supplied. By the end of the year the notices relating to the waste lands shown on all these plans had been prepared and a good start made with their publication. The settlement of the village of Katugaha was also completed.

29. *Supply of Plans.*—A large supply of plans was received from the Surveyor-General towards the close of the year, and rapid progress is anticipated in 1903.

30. *Extra Staff.*—The services of two extra clerks were allowed to deal with this division.

31. *Returns.*—The returns annexed show the progress so far made :—

Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Land Ordinances in the Province of Uva since the introduction of the Ordinances up to 31st December, 1901.

Year.	No. of Notices published.	Acreage noticed.	No. of Final Orders published.	Acreage disposed of. Declared Crown.	Sold. Acreage.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897	5	972 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899 ...	—	—	1	359 2 16	—	—	301 2 10	661 0 26
1900 ...	3	316 3 29	2	63 3 18	—	—	—	63 3 18
1901 ...	9	1,842 0 10	1	53 0 10	—	—	—	53 0 10
Total ...	17	3,131 0 16	4	476 2 4	—	—	301 2 10	778 0 14

Statement showing the Working of "The Waste Lands Ordinances, 1897, 1899, and 1900," in the Province of Uva during the Year 1902.

Particulars.	Notices published. Number.	Notices published. Extent.	Manner of Disposal. Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount	Declared Private.	Total disposed of.	Abandoned.	Notices pending. Number.	Notices pending. Extent.	Total.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P	A. R. P.		A. R. P	A. R. P.
Brought forward from 1897	3	247 0 13	—	—	—	—	—	227 2 13	1	19 2 0	247 0 13
Do. 1900	1	194 1 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	194 1 19	194 1 19
Do. 1901	8	1,789 0 0	1,399 1 38	—	—	—	1,399 1 38	320 0 2	1	69 2 0	1,789 0 0
Published in 1902	74	3,808 3 25	—	—	—	—		—	74	3,808 3 25	3,808 3 25
Total ...	86	6,039 1 17	1,399 1 38	—	—	—	1,399 1 38	547 2 15	77	4,092 1 4	6,039 1 17

January 14, 1903.

J. G. FRASER,
Settlement Officer.

Annexure.

Statement showing the Progress of the Pending Notices of the Southern and Uva Provinces on the 31st December, 1902.

District.	Pending Publication of Final Orders.		To write Final Orders.		Awaiting Sketches for Final Orders.		Awaiting Completion of Settlement.		Pending Instructions		Pending in Court.		To be referred to Court.		Pending Inquiry.		Pending Expiry.		Pending Publication of the rest of the Claims.		Total.	
	Number of Notices.	Extent.	Number of Notices.	Extent.	Number of Notices.	Extent.	Number of Notices.	Extent.	Number of Notices.	Extent.	Number of Notices.	Extent.	Number of Notices.	Extent.	Number of Notices.	Extent.	Number of Notices.	Extent.	Number of Notices.	Extent.	Number of Notices.	Extent.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.
Matara ...	83	8,222 0 19	8	315 2 20	19	1,527 3 33	1	176 0 8	6	725 2 28	6	482 1 26	1	17 2 0	52	4,542 3 12	54	4,180 1 18	1	44 3 15	231	20,235 1 19
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	1	13 0 15	—	—	6	378 3 37	1	763 0 0	—	—	3	1,268 3 19	6	1,563 3 37	—	—	16	3,987 3 28
Galle ...	6	33 0 7	—	—	2	1,024 0 0	—	—	—	—	1	134 1 5	—	—	9	1,197 1 0	3	57 2 5	—	—	21	2,446 0 17
Uva ...	8	157 3 18	3	205 1 6	3	17 2 20	—	—	4	70 0 5	—	—	—	—	3	88 0 38	56	3,553 0 37	—	—	77	4,092 1 4
Total ...	97	8,413 0 4	11	520 3 26	25	2,582 2 28	1	176 0 8	16	1,174 2 30	8	1,379 2 31	1	17 2 0	67	7,097 0 29	119	9,355 0 17	1	44 3 15	345	30,761 2 28

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR THE YEAR 1902.

THE expenditure for which the Government Printer was responsible in 1902 was Rs. 238,158·07, an increase of Rs. 22,661·12 over that of 1901 :—

1901. Rs. c.		Heads of Service.		1902. Rs. c.
44,953 89	...	Personal Emoluments ...	...	43,184 43
684 94	...	Exchange Compensation ...	...	428 39
28,083 81	...	Other Charges ... Contingencies ...	...	30,137 23
63,006 74	...	Other Charges ... Miscellaneous Services	...	76,257 1
57,994 71	...	Advances ... Printing ...	...	69,178 44
15,613 48	...	Advances ... Binding ...	...	14,537 71
5,159 38	...	Miscellaneous Services (Commissioner of Stamps)	...	4,434 86
215,496 95				238,158 7

Increased demands were responsible for increased expenditure, to meet which the Supplementary Supply Bill of the year included votes for Rs. 27,000, of which Rs. 12,000 was for paper, Rs. 8,000 for wages, and Rs. 7,000 for plant and material.

In addition to the above, there was an expenditure by the Public Works Department of Rs. 1,791·99 on alterations and repairs to buildings.

Deducting recoveries on Revenue Account (Rs. 22,322·74) and repayments on Advance Account by independent public bodies and private parties (Rs. 17,635·44), the nett cost of the Establishment in 1902 was Rs. 198,199·89, as compared with Rs. 190,679·28 in 1901.

A Departmental classification gives the following results for the two years :—

Expenditure of 1901. Rs. c.				Expenditure of 1902. Rs. c.
181,623 6	...	I.—Book and Job Printing ...	...	198,370 98
1,083 28	...	II.—Railway Ticket Printing ...	...	1,187 24
8,675 9	...	III.—Stamp Printing ...	...	7,012 17
17,320 66	...	IV.—Binding	...	15,181 65
9,539 96	...	V.—Plant and Material ...	...	16,191 88
218,242 5				237,943 92

The difference between the total given under Heads of Service and that under this Departmental classification (which may be called the corrected expenditure) is due to the fact that the former includes what was paid for during the year, while the latter takes into account the value of paper and materials actually used.

The nett increase on all branches in 1902 was Rs. 19,701·87.

I.—BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book Printing shows an increased expenditure of Rs. 27,172·58, and Job Printing a decrease of Rs. 10,424·66.

Taking the figures for both branches, there was an increase in 1902 in the cost of composition, machine and warehouse work, ruling, and foundry of Rs. 12,178·08, in proof-reading of Rs. 1,561·89, in paper of Rs. 2,141·70, and in general charges of Rs. 866·25 over 1901.

The percentage which General Charges (Rs. 27,249·57) bear to Work Charges (Rs. 111,979·09) is 24·33 (Superintendence 15·72, Clerical Staff 3·96, Casual Expenses 3·08, and Leave 1·57), as compared with 29·08, 27·76, and 27·10 in the three previous years. Superintendence exhibits a decrease on 1901 of 3·54 per cent. and Clerical Staff of 0·24 per cent., while Casual Expenses and Leave show slight increases.

The proportion of Reading to Composition is 25·86 per cent., compared with 31·78 in 1900 and 33·29 in 1901. This includes a share of the salaries of the superintending staff, by whom most of the proof-reading in its later stages is done.

Of the amount paid for Composition, Rs. 28,901·74, or 65·36 per cent. of the whole and 72·36 per cent. of the Bookwork composition (as compared with 56·07 and 65·94 per cent. respectively in 1901), represents the earnings of the piecework hands.

The percentage which Superintendence (Rs. 17,607·91) bears to the total corrected expenditure of the year (Rs. 237,943·92) is 7·40, as compared with 9·65 in 1900 and 8·59 in 1901.

In the following statement the cost of Bookwork and Jobwork, classified under Departmental sub-heads, is shown in comparison with 1901 :—

1901.					1902.		
Bookwork.	Jobwork.	Total.			Bookwork.	Jobwork.	Total.
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Work Charges.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
27,953 9	4,920 91	32,874 0	...	Composition	39,940 39	4,277 96	44,218 35
7,672 35	9,620 87	17,293 22	...	Machine and Press work ...	10,372 82	7,268 72	17,641 54
1,664 10	5,451 98	7,116 8	...	Warehouse work	2,311 3	4,923 23	7,234 26
576 30	925 24	1,501 54	...	Stereotyping and Engraving ...	769 54	990 27	1,759 81
—	2,330 63	2,330 63	...	Ruling...	—	2,439 59	2,439 59
37,865 84	23,249 63	61,115 47			53,393 78	19,899 77	73,293 55
9,204 97	669 11	9,874 8	...	Proof Reading and Revision ...	10,728 68	707 29	11,435 97
				General Charges.			
11,590 73	7,156 10	18,746 83	...	Superintendence	12,814 51	4,793 40	17,607 91
2,514 29	1,572 75	4,087 4	...	Clerical Staff	3,203 63	1,231 62	4,435 25
1,571 44	983 39	2,554 83	...	Casual Expenses	2,669 69	777 74	3,447 43
605 85	388 77	994 62	...	Leave	1,334 84	424 14	1,758 98
16,282 31	10,101 1	26,383 32			20,022 67	7,226 90	27,249 57
63,353 12	34,019 75	97,372 87	.....	Total of Work Charges ...	84,145 13	27,833 96	111,979 9
18,416 91	65,833 28	84,250 19	...	Paper	24,797 48	61,594 41	86,391 89
81,770 3	99,853 3	181,623 6	...	Total, including Paper ...	108,942 61	89,428 37	198,370 98

Bookwork.

As detailed in Appendix I., 38,626 pages of Bookwork of different sizes were printed in 1902, an increase of 13,409 pages over 1901. The cost was Rs. 108,942·61, an increase of Rs. 27,172·58, of which Rs. 20,792·01 was in work charges (Rs. 11,987·30 for composition alone) and Rs. 6,380·57 for paper.

1901. Pages printed.	Cost. Rs. c.	Size of Page.	1902. Pages printed.	Cost. Rs. c.
17,058 ...	61,855 37 ...	Foolscap folio and above...	24,407 ...	83,756 92
34 ...	118 46 ...	Demy 4to. ...	76 ...	252 99
156 ...	87 16 ...	Crown 4to. ...	— ...	—
4,496 ...	11,016 86 ...	Royal 8vo. ...	9,809 ...	14,653 66
1,759 ...	4,119 37 ...	Demy 8vo. ...	2,264 ...	4,706 47
1,714 ...	4,572 81 ...	Crown 8vo. ...	1,866 ...	5,081 28
— ...	— ...	Foolscap 8vo. ...	204 ...	491 29
25,217	81,770 3 ...	Total ...	38,626	108,942 61

Reducing the different sizes of pages to a common standard of foolscap folio, the increase over the previous year's work is 10,069, the total (30,773, or 106 foolscap pages per working day) forming a record which will be hard to beat.

To the increase of 7,349 pages in foolscap folio the *Gazette* contributed 5,250, chiefly due to announcements under the Waste Lands Ordinances ; of these, there were 486 preliminary notifications (each forming as a rule a four-page supplement and receiving six publications) and 425 final orders—together 911—illustrated by 1,244 maps engraved on metal and perforated for the insertion of type. In seven years the *Gazette* has increased in size from 4,804 to 17,290 pages, its cost in the same period having risen from Rs. 17,478 to Rs. 48,370. An issue of 100 pages was at one time considered exceptional, but during last year the ordinary weekly publications (including the connected *Hue and Cry*) averaged 332, the record number, that dated August 29th, extending to 466 pages. It will be readily understood that the work of putting into type, printing, binding, and posting such a bulky volume each week taxes the Staff and machinery to their utmost, and if the growth of this publication continues at its present rate an extension of the Office, and the erection of more machinery, will soon be necessary. During the year 27 new hands were added to the Staff, and through inability to employ more (owing to lack of room, machinery, and appliances) no fewer than 82,000 hours of overtime had to be worked to keep pace with the demands made.

Our *magnum opus* was the publication of Mr. Arunachalam's Report on the Census of 1901, issued in four volumes between July and December of 1902—without doubt the largest and most intricate typographical undertaking ever accomplished in Ceylon. The Superintendent of Census, in reviewing the work of this Department, congratulates the Office on the admirable manner in which the Report and voluminous tables which accompanied it were printed, and for the promptitude and care with which his demands for innumerable Printed Forms were met—over 6 million of the latter having been struck off, and despatched direct from this Office to all parts of the Island without one mistake being brought to notice. The following figures are of interest as showing the magnitude and cost of the work, in comparison with the similar operations for the Census of 1891 :—

For the Census of	Total Number of Printed Forms Issued.	No. of Pages in the Superintendent's Report.	Total Weight of the Superintendent's Report.	Total Outlay on Printing, Forms and Report.
1891 ...	1,049,350 ...	762 ...	16 cwt. ...	Rs. 13,500
1901 ...	6,026,260 ...	2,444 ...	4 tons 2½ cwt. ...	Rs. 27,300

The Civil List for 1902 was published on March 7, the Blue Book for 1901 on August 12, and the Administration Reports for 1901 (a volume of 1,054 pages) on October 11.

Nos. 6 to 17 of the Ceylon Customs Returns were promptly put in hand as each batch of "copy" was received, each Part being on sale at the Government Record Office well within the month following that for which the returns were prepared. The cost of printing was Rs. 2,119, an average of Rs. 176·60 per monthly Part.

Of the Law Reports edited by the Solicitor-General, 404 pages were dealt with as against 280 in the previous year, ten Parts in addition to the Digest of Volume V. having been issued, compared with seven Parts and a Digest in 1901.

The Public Instruction Department was supplied with 139,978 reading books and primers for use in schools, a considerable increase on the 115,500 of the previous year.

Examination Papers.—During 1902 226 examination papers were dealt with, the number of copies printed of each ranging from 25 to 200.

In addition to periodical publications, such as the Blue Book, Administration Reports, Sessional Papers, Ordinances, Civil List, *Gazette*, *Hue and Cry*, *Post Office Daily List*, *New Law Reports*, *Monthly Customs Returns*, &c., the following were the principal items completed during the year:—

Alphabetical Lists of Villages in the Western and Central Provinces of Ceylon.
Report on the Census of Ceylon, 1901, in 4 Vols.
A Register of the Estates in Ceylon.
Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.
Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Parts III. and IV.
Price List, Government Stores Department.
Calendar of the Ceylon Medical College for 1902-1903.
Indexes of Registers of Deeds for the Colombo, Kandy, Jaffna, and Badulla Districts, 10 Vols.
Ceylon Post Office Guide for 1902.
Journals of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society: No. 51, Vol. XVI., 1900; No. 52, Vol. XVII., 1901.
The Art of Teaching: a Handbook for Teachers in Ceylon.
A reprint of the Sinhalese Translation of Part II. of the Mahawansa.
A History of England (in Sinhalese).
A History of Ceylon (in Sinhalese).
A Sinhalese-English Grammar and Exercise Book.
Lessons on Domestic Economy (in Sinhalese).
A Sinhalese Hymnal.
A Railway Pocket Time and Fare Table.

The following works were in hand at the close of the year:—

A third edition of the Itinerary of Principal Roads in Ceylon.
Mahasadda Niti, a Pali Grammar.
Book Catalogue, and a Catalogue of Moths, for the Colombo Museum.
Journals of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society: a reprint of No. 1, Vol. I., 1845; No. 53, Vol. XVII., 1902.
A reprint of Vol. V. of the Supreme Court Circular.
Addresses of the Governors of Ceylon to the Legislative Council, Vol. IV.
Ceylon Post Office Guide for 1903.
Indexes of Registers of Deeds: Colombo, Divisions C and M.
Working Book and Rules and Regulations for the Railway.
Alphabetical and Numerical Lists of Villages in the Province of Uva.
Papers for a Conference of Government Agents.
Register of Books printed and published in Ceylon.
A Manual for the use of the Irrigation Department.
A Manual for the use of the Prisons Department.
Salary Computer, for the use of Government Departments.
The Ceylon Manual for 1903.
A revised edition of the Old Testament (in Sinhalese).
Code Book for the Railway Telegraph Department.
A Glossary of Native, Foreign, and Anglicized Words in use in Ceylon.

The table given below is interesting as showing the growth of work in the Bookwork Branch during the past seven years. It will be noted that though the outturn has practically trebled during the period, yet the cost in 1902 was little more than double that of 1896:—

Year.	Pages of various Sizes.	Equivalent in Foolscap Folio.	Cost. Rs. c.
1896	13,007	10,683	49,630 2
1897	15,030	12,416	53,887 6
1898	16,508	13,018	60,167 65
1899	17,603	13,866	63,630 34
1900	22,378	18,319	76,301 62
1901	25,217	20,704	81,770 3
1902	38,626	30,773	108,942 61

JOBWORK.

The output of printed forms in 1902 amounted to 32 million in number, their cost being Rs. 89,428·37. This is nearly 4 million short of the total of the previous year; but the decrease is more than accounted for by the completion of the Census-taking, for which purpose 5 million special forms were issued in 1901. Excluding the special work for the Census, the demands made by other Departments in 1902 exhibit the usual steady rate of increase.

The issues to the various Public Offices are given in detail in Appendix II., from which it will be seen that the Post and Telegraph Department holds the leading position as a consumer, drawing close on 9¼ million forms valued at Rs. 27,705, as against 8¾ million valued at Rs. 27,250 in 1901. The Railway comes next with 8½ million valued at Rs. 26,080. Of the two others whose demands ran into millions, the Medical Department comes first, with close on 2 million costing Rs. 7,982, then the Registration Department with 1,920,000 valued at Rs. 19,936. The only other Department whose annual bill usually exceeds Rs. 5,000 is the Public Works, which last year was supplied with nearly three-quarters of a million forms costing Rs. 5,940.

The Judicial Departments (including Police, Prisons, and Fiscals) took 3⅓ million forms valued at Rs. 18,121, compared with 3¼ million costing Rs. 17,359 in 1901.

For the Coronation celebration, forms to the number of 120,000 were issued, in the shape of programmes, "Order of Service," invitation cards, time tables, &c., many of them printed in gold and colours, and some of elaborate workmanship.

In line-ruling nearly 3¾ million forms, involving 9¼ million rulings, were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,439·59, or 26·23 cents per 1,000 rulings, compared with 30·65 cents per 1,000 in 1901.

The number of forms perforated was 2,706,243, a slight increase over the outturn of the previous year.

Cards, envelopes, and sheets of notepaper to the number of 23,282 were embossed in gold or colours with the royal arms, &c.

The following is a summary of most of the preceding figures :—

1901.		1902.
35,959,384	Number of Printed Forms issued	32,047,716
Rs. c.		Rs. c.
34,019 75	Printing charges	27,833 96
65,833 28	Value of paper	61,594 41
99,853 3	Total cost of Printed Forms	89,428 37
135,351 4	Value at Office Price List rates	148,135 85
35,498 1	Nominal profit	58,707 48
	The cost of the following is included in the value of the Printed Forms :	
3,388,376	Number of forms ruled	3,691,970
7,605,224	Number of rulings involved	9,299,111
Rs. 2,330·63	Cost	Rs. 2,439·59
30·65 cents	Average cost per 1,000 rulings	26·23 cents
2,625,625	Number of forms perforated	2,706,243
10,307	Cards, envelopes, and notepaper embossed	23,282

The quantity, cost, and nominal value of the Jobwork of the last seven years are as follows:—

Year.	Printed Forms issued.	Cost of Paper alone. Rs. c.	Total Cost. Rs. c.	Value at Office Rates. Rs. c.	Nominal Profit. Rs. c.
1896	20,050,784	45,081 49	79,091 1	110,789 57	31,698 56
1897	22,154,749	56,829 94	90,059 83	105,216 67*	15,256 84
1898	22,808,117	50,927 74	84,523 20	109,273 71	24,750 51
1899	27,165,662	53,649 71	89,829 91	128,197 93	38,368 2
1900	28,857,510	58,767 77	91,212 82	133,046 93	41,834 11
1901	35,959,384	65,833 28	99,853 3	135,351 4	35,498 1
1902	32,047,716	61,594 41	89,428 37	148,135 85	58,707 48

* The rates for the most widely used forms were considerably reduced in December, 1896.

During the year 51 forms were added to the standard files and 20 were amended. The number of authorized forms in use is about 3,900, the majority being stereotyped, some electrotyped, while a few are kept "standing" in type.

In the Printing Department record given below a satisfactory improvement is noticeable in the output of work at the Presses during 1902. By a re-arrangement and closing-in of the Warehouse and Ruling Branches early in the year, space was made available on the ground floor of the Old Office for seven of the hand-printing presses, which till then had been scattered here and there, some in the Old Building, others in the New. To the saving of time and closer supervision which this concentration made possible, much of the increased output (which was 136 per cent. higher than in 1901) is due.

Year.	Number of "Formes" made ready.	Average Impressions taken of each.	Average Impressions taken Daily.			Aggregate Number of Impressions taken during the Year.		
			At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.	At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.
1896	9,045	893	26,447	649	27,096	7,881,329	193,450	8,074,788
1897	10,480	960	33,678	648	34,326	9,867,166	189,893	10,057,059
1898	11,219	883	33,393	796	34,189	9,681,903	236,283	9,918,186
1899	12,560	894	37,611	720	38,331	11,020,164	210,844	11,231,008
1900	15,359	1,120	46,421	626	47,047	13,637,660	183,988	13,821,648
1901	15,898	1,024	54,793	936	55,729	15,999,402	273,354	16,272,756
1902	18,707	925	57,451	2,226	59,677	16,660,937	645,543	17,306,480

II.—RAILWAY TICKET BRANCH.

Passenger tickets to the number of 4,362,841 were furnished to the Railway Department in 1902, while 214,638 previously-printed tickets were overprinted with fare or destination in the vernacular. The cost of a thousand impressions was 13¼ cents, equal to 26½ cents per 1,000 tickets (each being printed front and back).

With the opening of the Northern Railway and the extension to the Kelani Valley the larger demands made necessitated the laying down of a fourth ticket-printing machine, at a cost (borne by the Railway Department) of Rs. 2,215. We now possess four of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons' useful appliances, which perform the dual operation of printing and numbering the tickets simultaneously. Blank pieces of cardboard are placed in a tube on the right-hand side of the machine, and being taken automatically one by one, are printed and progressively numbered for each station as required, and collected in another tube at the left, at the rate of 6,500 per hour. Steps have been taken to procure a fifth machine, of similar construction to those now in use, but of somewhat less

complicated workmanship, for printing notices on the backs only, at a speed of 12,000 per hour. With this fast-running addition to our plant a large number of stock tickets may be partly printed during the slack period, and put away until the busy season arrives, when the time saved will be greatly appreciated. In this connection it is interesting to note that at the close of last year there were 103 stations open for passenger traffic in the Railway System of Ceylon. As each station issues first, second, and third class single, and first, second, and third class return tickets, from itself to each of the other 102 stations, it follows that no less than 63,654 different and entirely distinct forms of ordinary passenger tickets have to be dealt with, besides many thousands of special issues, such as excursion, sleeping car, workmen's, and cooly tickets.

The following figures show the output and cost of tickets during the last five years :—

Year.	Tickets supplied.	Tickets overprinted.	Impressions involved.	Cost of Printing.* Rs. c.	Cost per 1,000 Tickets.
1898	2,907,732	163,800	6,232,175	768 69	24½ cents
1899	3,175,754	450,900	6,988,056	934 79	26¾ ,,
1900	3,549,149	502,133	7,618,506	912 32	24 ,,
1901	3,607,797	872,809	8,102,703	1,083 28	26¾ ,,
1902	4,362,841	214,638	8,961,370	1,187 24	26½ ,,

* The cardboard tickets are supplied by the Railway.

III.—STAMP-PRINTING BRANCH.

Details of the 3½ million items of stamped stationery manufactured in the Office during the year are given below :—

	Number supplied in 1902.	Bearing a Face Value of Rs. c.	Produced at a Cost of Rs. c.	Rate per 1,000. Rs. c.
2-cent Post Cards	1,453,775	29,075 50	3,118 96	2 14
4-cent Reply Post Cards	14,500	580 0	74 86	5 16
6-cent Post Cards	12,500	750 0	39 58	3 16
5-cent Letter Cards	777,90	3,889 50	320 25	4 11
2½-cent District Envelopes	30,000	750 0	133 19	4 43
5-cent Envelopes	223,495	12,292 22½	1,323 25	5 92
2-cent Printed Matter Wrappers	1,725,150	34,503 0	1,847 6	1 7
5-cent Printed Matter Wrappers	47,700	2,385 0	82 50	1 72
5, 60, and 80-cent Telegraph Stamps	48,000	14,850 0	56 41	1 17
Total	3,632,910	99,075 22	6,996 6	
Add cost of overprinting Postage and Revenue stamps			16 11	
			7,012 17	

In addition to the above, 25,000 Service Post Cards, 168,000 Savings Bank Labels, and 1,600 Prisoners of War Currency Notes were manufactured during 1902, while 434,400 Postage Stamps were overprinted "On Service" and 1,200 Revenue Stamps were converted into "Warehouse Warrants."

The supplies to the Stamp Office during the last five years have been as follows :—

Year.	No. of Items.	Face Value. Rs. c.	Cost. Rs. c
1898	3,405,099	131,912 68	6,596 94
1899	3,067,463	141,842 24	6,111 18
1900	3,309,621	109,445 2	6,340 19
1901	3,954,595	142,865 42	8,580 69
1902	3,632,910	99,075 22	6,996 6

IV.—THE BINDERY.

As a result of the employment of skilled supervision in the Bindery the record for the year is most satisfactory. With the improved and labour-saving methods adopted, work was not only better done, and in a more expeditious manner, but with fewer men and at considerably lower cost. On an expenditure less by Rs. 2,139 the outturn was 37 per cent. greater, the profit rising from Rs. 3,081·50 in 1901 to Rs. 7,868·98 in the year under review. In 1886 thirteen men and boys were employed—there are now between 40 and 50. In the same year (when a Foreman was first appointed) the number of books bound was 25,000—last year the total had risen to 284,284, though the expenditure had increased but five-fold (from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 15,181).

The following table gives in detail the cost and output of work for the last two years :—

1901. Rs. c.	*Expended.*	1902. Rs. c.
10,592 86*	In labour	9,557 46*
6,727 80	In materials	5,624 19
17,320 66		15,181 65
16,772 47	Recoveries	20,646 16
3,629 69	Work executed free of charge	2,404 47
20,402 16		23,050 63
3,081 50	Profit	7,868 98

* Includes salaries paid under Personal Emoluments and Permanent Staff for 1901, Rs. 1,374; under Permanent Staff for 1902, Rs. 487·50.

1901.	*Outturn of Work.*	1902.
3,216	Full Bound — Leather	5,423
67	Full Bound — Cloth	37
498	Half Bound — Cloth	508
6,827	Half Bound — Paper	7,153
7,932	Stiff Covers — Paper on boards	11,046
2,383	Limp — Cloth	3,408
8,193	Limp — Paper(cloth-lined)	8,771
146,834	Wire-stitched in Paper Wrappers	178,941
31,025	*Gazettes* wire-stitched	68,997
206,975		284,284
	Miscellaneous.	
9,958	Blocks of forms mounted	15,345
59,750	Envelopes made	27,750
9,568	Printed forms cloth-lined	7,438
221,154	Other miscellaneous work	119,231
1,296,721	Impressions at hand paging and numbering machines	1,466,805

There is a steadily-growing demand for a superior class of work, though we are still chiefly employed in binding printed forms, school books, &c., in an inexpensive manner. The number of books bound (full, half, stiff covers, and limp) was 36,346, against 29,116 in the preceding year, the wire-stitched items showing an increase of 70,079. Envelopes are made by hand, obsolete printed forms being utilized where possible.

Full details for Departments are given in Appendix III., the following statement showing the progressive increase of work during the last seven years :—

Year.	No. of Books Bound.	Books Thread- or Wire-stitched.	Miscellaneous Work.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Profit. Rs. c.
1896	18,274	100,758	43,956	7,837 2	2,152 82
1897	19,195	140,888	21,322	9,828 37	2,338 1
1898	22,863	144,510	118,508	11,887 92	2,514 79
1899	31,898	138,555	111,369	13,165 44	4,714 95
1900	28,348	158,237	197,449	12,589 70	3,464 33
1901	29,116	177,859	300,430	17,320 66	3,081 50
1902	36,346	247,938	169,764	15,181 65	7,868 98

V.—THE FOUNDRY.

The Foundry expenditure was Rs. 3,204·01, an increase of Rs. 200·04 over 1901 :—

1901.		1902.	1901.		1902
Rs. 1,073·96	Stereotyping	Rs. 1,168·16	Rs. 1,862·40	Labour	Rs. 1,859·63
Rs. 1,041·40	Type-casting, &c.	Rs. 792·04			
Rs. 461·03	Leads and Furniture	Rs. 652·16	Rs. 1,141·57	Materials	Rs. 1,344·38
Rs. 427·58	Engraving	Rs. 591·65			
Rs. 3,003·97		Rs. 3,204·01	Rs. 3,003·97		Rs. 3,204·01

Stereotyping.—The stereotype plates cast show an increase in number of 893 and in weight of 456 lb., the cost working out at 28·87 cents as compared with 29·92 cents per pound in 1901.

1901. No. of Plates cast.	1901. Weight. lb.	1901. Cost. Rs. c.		1902. No. of Plates cast.	1902. Weight. lb.	1902. Cost. Rs. c.
1,015	799	241 20	Bookwork	781	1,046	301 98
1,624	2,791	832 76	Jobwork	2,751	3,000	866 18
2,639	3,590	1,073 96		3,532	4,046	1,168 16

Type-casting.—Work in the Type Foundry was practically at a standstill for six months of the year, nearly the whole of our moulds and matrices having to be returned to the makers for alteration. The 1,714 lb. of work done was in supplying figures, &c., to founts of bookwork type obtained from England, in which these characters had been purposely omitted, it being possible to manufacture them locally at a much cheaper rate than they can be bought in the home market. The price in England is equivalent to Re. 1 per lb.—we produce each pound in our Foundry for about 50 cents.

Year.	Type cast. lb.	Cost. Rs. c. Cents.	Value, allowing for old Metal utilized. Rs. c. Cents.
1898	671	416 69 = 62·11 per lb.	431 24 = 64·27 per lb.
1900 *a*	1,256	593 55 = 47·25 per lb.	703 72 = 56·02 per lb.
1901	3,297	1,041 40 = 31·59 per lb.	1,651 4 = 50·08 per lb.
1902	1,714	792 4 = 46·21 per lb.	880 78 = 51·39 per lb.

Leads and Metal Furniture.—The outturn in 1902 shows an increase over that of 1901 : 4,800 lb., costing 13·59 cents per pound, against 3,407 lb., costing 13·53 cents per pound :—

1901.	Cost.*	lb.		lb.	1902.	Cost.*
Labour	Rs. 327·64	24	Thin (8 to pica) leads	303	Labour	Rs. 330·11
Materials	Rs. 133·39	1,799	Thick (4 to pica) leads	2,670	Materials	Rs. 322·05
		718	Long primer clumps	816		
	Rs. 461·03	866	2, 3, and 4-m metal furniture	1,011		Rs. 652·16
= 13·53 cents per pound.		3,407		4,800		= 13·59 cents per pound.

* Value of old metal not included.

Engraving.—Of the Rs. 591·65 expended, Rs. 467·56 (equal to 60 cents each) was for engraving on metal 774 maps attached to the notifications published in the *Gazette* under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

The following table shows the work of the Foundry for the past seven years :—

Year.	Total Foundry Expenditure.	Stereotyping.		Type-casting.		Leads and Metal Furniture.		Cost of Engraving.
		Weight of Plates cast.	Cost per lb.	Quantity cast.	Cost per lb.	Weight cast.	Cost per lb.	
	Rs. c.	lb.	Cents.	lb.	Cents.	lb.	Cents.	Rs. c.
1896	2,572 1	3,244	21·20	1,702	47·40	2,696	12·22	55 20
1897	2,813 25	2,897	25·77	1,850	47·47	4,396	11·53	102 84
1898	2,434 41	2,486	33·53	671	64·27	2,768	16·53	75 66
1899	2,039 54	2,759	32·36	— *a*	— *a*	2,701	16·47	246 20
1900	2,562 44	3,401	31·09	1,256	56·02	2,807	15 67	356 42
1901	3,003 97	3,590	29·92	3,297	50·08	3,407	13·53	427 58
1902	3,204 1	4,046	28·87	1,714	51·38	4,800	13·58	591 65

a In 1899 the Type-casting Plant was sent to England to be over-hauled.

VI.—PLANT AND MATERIAL.

The outlay on Plant and Material (including the cost of repairs to machinery, which under the head of Casual Expenses has in Section I. been treated as a working expense) and the expenditure in the Foundry was Rs. 17,006·90, or Rs. 7,183·75 more than that of 1901.

1901. Rs.	c.			1902. Rs.	c.
2,707	30	...	Standing Plant and Machinery	9,070	21
5,231	77	...	Type	5,166	93
1,600	89	...	Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture	1,954	74
9,539	96			16,191	88
283	19	...	*Add*—Repairs to Machinery under "Casual Expenses"	815	2
9,823	15			17,006	90

Standing Plant and Machinery.—In March a much-needed addition was made to the Printing Department by the receipt from Messrs. Harrild & Sons, of London, of one of their latest-model double-royal "Bremner" letterpress printing machines, costing Rs. 3,360. Our printing plant was further increased by the erection of a double-crown "Albion" press from the same firm, at a cost of Rs. 792, a galley proof-press Rs. 148, and moulds for casting printers' rollers Rs. 170, while Rs. 300 was expended in glass tiles and floor slabs for letting in more light to the printing room.

In the Composing Department, Rs. 240 was spent in providing stands for additional men, Rs. 270 on type-cases for them to work at, Rs. 323 for zinc galleys, and Rs. 1,103 for wrought-iron frames (or "chases") in which to secure the set-up type for printing.

A welcome addition (at a cost of Rs. 662) was made to the Bindery in the shape of an up-to-date automatic wire-stitching machine, capable of sewing together anything in the form of paper or cardboard, from a pamphlet of 8 pages to a book 1¼ inch thick. The old system of stabbing books by hand and securing them with thread is slow and unsatisfactory: with a wire stitcher making its own brass staples, books up to an inch in thickness can be sewn at the rate of 20 per minute, and small work at double this speed. A six-wheel treadle numbering machine was also added, which will page or number books and loose forms, consecutively or alternately, in duplicate or quadruplicate, as required: it cost Rs. 542.

Mention may here be made of the "Addressograph" machine, procured at a cost of Rs. 465 in October last, by which time and labour are saved in connection with the posting of the *Gazette*, *Hue and Cry*, *New Law Reports*, &c. Previous to the receipt of this compact and ingenious labour-saving appliance the addressing and checking of a large number of postal wrappers two or three times a week was a tedious and costly operation, much liable to error. What formerly occupied a whole day is now done in less than an hour, in a neater and more readable style, and with fewer opportunities of mistakes or omissions occurring.

Other items worthy of notice are: matrices, &c., for type-casting, Rs. 330; copper stencil-plates for addressing cases and parcels in the Warehouse, Rs. 52; cabinets for locking up type, Rs. 118; a drying rack for the Stamp Printing Department, Rs. 65; and router cutters for the Foundry, Rs. 73.

Type.—Additions to the English bookwork founts are responsible for Rs. 3,406, jobbing type for Rs. 95, Sinhalese type for Rs. 849, and English type cast in our Foundry for Rs. 792.

Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture.—Ordinary brass rule (imported) cost Rs. 404, head rules for the *Gazette* Rs. 23, leads and furniture cast in the Foundry Rs. 652·16, Hempel's patent steel quoins for securing type Rs. 735, and wooden reglet, &c. (imported) Rs. 143.

The expenditure on *Repairs to Machinery* (Rs. 815·02) was higher than usual. The loss to which we are periodically put when repairs to the steam engine are being carried out, or when the boiler is undergoing its half-yearly cleaning and over-hauling,—at which times nearly the whole of the machinery lies idle,—points to the necessity for having duplicate motive power to fall back upon, and the question of how this is to be provided, and whether by gas or electricity, should be settled at an early date.

In Appendix IV. will be found a schedule of the principal plant and material in the Office on 31st December, 1902.

VII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

The contributions to Revenue in 1902, including the sales at the Government Record Office of publications supplied by this Office, were as follows:—

1901. Rs.	c.			1902. Rs.	c.
1,779	50	...	Subscriptions to and sales of *Gazette* ...	1,612	25
4,081	59	...	Unofficial advertisements in *Gazette* ...	5,929	49
2,405	50	...	Advertisements of Fiscals' sales	3,264	50
1,701	0	...	Subscriptions to *New Law Reports* ...	1,675	0
20	0	...	Sales of "Royal Visit Souvenir"	1,835	0
386	75	...	Sales of *Supreme Court Circular*	243	75
700	65	...	Sales of Sheet Almanacs, Stamp Vendors' Forms, &c.	628	75
98	31	...	Sales of Unserviceable Articles	26	55
122	29	...	Mulcts for absence without leave	282	78
321	97	...	Profit on Printing executed for payment ...	868	66
2,071	47	...	Profit on Binding—amount recovered during the year*	1,156	89
0	68	...	Refunds	0	12
13,689	71		Sales at Record Office of books, ordinances, regula-	17,523	74
3,344	85	...	tions, &c., supplied by the Government Printer...	4,799	0
17,034	56			22,322	74

* For the actual profit of each year see Section IV.

The *Government Gazette* (of which 72 numbers were issued during the year) had on December 31 a circulation of 590 copies, 154 going to subscribers, the balance to Government officials, reading rooms, &c. The recoveries on account of subscriptions, sales, and advertisements amounted to Rs. 10,806·24, which being deducted from the expenditure (shown as Rs. 48,370·50 in Appendix I.) reduces the nett cost to Rs. 37,564·26, as compared with Rs. 29,036·74 in 1901. Copies of the *Gazette* are sold to the public at the rate of 25 cents each, the yearly subscription, including postage, being Rs. 12; from the above figures the cost of production in 1902 works out to Re. 1·13 per copy, and the annual subscription to Rs. 82; if postage be added (Rs. 12 for the year) the rate is increased to Rs. 94.

The circulation of the New Law Reports at the close of the year stood at 192, the subscribers numbering 71.

Recoveries on account of printing and binding supplied to paying Departments, and for work executed for Road Committees, Local Boards, private individuals, &c., the cost of which is charged to "Advance" instead of to "Vote," amounted to Rs. 90,624·05, against Rs. 68,402·77 in 1901, the Railway and Registration Departments, the Imperial Government (on account of the Prisoners of War), and the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, being mainly responsible for the increase :—

1901. Rs.	c.			1902. Rs.	c.
			On Printing Account.		
20,393	11	...	Railway Department	25,748	18
2,972	3	...	Commissioner of Stamps	2,764	8
2,886	7	...	Medical Department (Estates Branch) ...	2,550	14
1,989	36	...	Post Office	2,242	53
3,905	71	...	Public Instruction Department	4,354	21
11,378	52	...	Census Department	11,836	44
2,821	19	...	Other Government Departments	4,092	47
1,326	56	...	Registration Department (Record-room Funds) ...	4,415	50
4,133	1	...	Road Committees	4,394	16
864	15	...	Municipal Councils and Local Boards ...	1,068	74
744	86	...	Imperial Government (Prisoners of War) ...	2,348	74
1,340	90	...	Private parties	4,379	51
54,755	47			70,194	70
			On Binding Account.		
12,947	11	...	Government Departments	19,400	56
145	94	...	Other public bodies	379	44
184	54	...	Imperial Government (Prisoners of War) ...	207	67
369	71	...	Private parties	441	68
68,402	77			90,624	5

In Appendix V. will be found a statement of the expenditure, cash transactions, &c., and the outturn of work in each Branch of the Office, during the years 1869 to 1902.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Establishment.

The number of names on the roll on December 31 last was 302, an increase in the Staff of the Office of 61 when compared with 1900, and 27 more than were employed on the last day of 1901. They were classified as follows :—

1902.		1901.	1902.		1901.
4	Government Printer and Assistants ...	4	12	Line-rulers	12
8	Readers and revisers	7	43	Binders and binding boys ...	48
3	Foremen	3	5	Stereotypers, typecasters, &c. ...	5
9	Clerks	9	2	Engravers	2
1	Storekeeper	1	2	Rollermakers and liftmen ...	2
1	Machine-room clerk	1	3	Engine attendant and firemen ...	3
102	Compositors	79	2	Peons	1
23	Do. apprentices ...	22	1	Cooly	1
23	Machine-minders and pressmen ...	18	7	Office boys	6
34	Machine and press apprentices and boys...	35	302		275
4	Ticket printers and counters ...	4			
13	Warehouse men and boys ...	12			

The Government Printer proceeded to England on privilege leave in July, 1901, and was absent during the whole of 1902.*

It is pleasing to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. H. M. Richards, Assistant Government Printer, not only for unfailing loyal co-operation, but for the able manner in which the Composing Department was worked during the year, more especially in connection with the printing of the Census Report, the supervision of which was in his hands.

Mudaliyar James Fonseka, Third Assistant, is also to be congratulated on the excellent working of the Printing and Warehouse Departments, as evidenced by the state of the "Arrears Lists." These monthly records of work not completed by the dates due afford satisfactory evidence of the quality of the supervision exercised. During 1901 the number of items on the lists was 3,697—last year, with an increase of work and fewer hours of overtime in the Machine Room, the total was but 473.

During the first ten months of the year the Bindery was in charge of Mr. F. E. O. Mörs, whose permanent appointment as its Foreman from January 1, 1903 (or as soon as he returns from short leave), on a salary of Rs. 2,000 rising to Rs. 3,000, was sanctioned in July last.† Mr. Mörs, a

* Mr. Skeen resumed duties on February 6, 1903.

† Intimation was received on March 14 that, owing to ill-health, Mr. Mörs is not able to return to Ceylon to take up the appointment.

German by birth, held a responsible post in the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin, and more recently was Instructor in the State Bindery of Pretoria. Our Binding Branch has so increased in size and importance of recent years that the selection of a Foreman with higher qualifications than those previously available was most desirable. As last year's working of the Department proves, the higher salary to be paid will be more than saved by the technical knowledge and expert methods brought to bear in management; and while efficient training will be secured for the men, work of the highest class can be undertaken.

To the chief subordinate officers, Mr. G. F. Lockhart in the Reading Room, Messrs. M. T. Soertsz and C. Fernando in the Composing Branch, and Mr. D. W. Pulle, the head of the Clerical Department, acknowledgments are due for the zeal and ability with which their duties were performed, and for the success which attended their efforts to prevent arrears of work during a year of extreme pressure.

Two retirements on pension have to be recorded for 1902: Mr. Simon Silva, Compositor, after 24 years' service, and Mr. David Perera, Machine-minder, after 27 years' service. Mr. Simon S. Perera, Electrotyper and Typecaster, retired on a gratuity after 6 years' service.

Three additions were made to the Permanent Staff, Compositors Don Pedro and Don Michael being appointed to Division A and Machine-minder Charles Dias to Division B.

Excluding 2,600 extra hours worked by the Assistants, who receive commuted allowances, there were 79,589 hours of overtime (as compared with 57,715 in 1901) registered during the year, viz., 49,630 in the Composing Department, 18,409 in the Printing Department, 4,675 in the Warehouse, 5,377 in the Bindery, 455 among the Line-rulers, 492 in the Foundry, and 551 in the Counting House. Each hour's overtime is paid for at the rate of one-seventh of a day's pay.

The fines levied in 1902 amounted to Rs. 322·58, against Rs. 244·40 in 1901; of this amount Rs. 259·91, inflicted on account of absence without leave, was credited to revenue, while Rs. 62·67 imposed for various other offences was handed over to the Colombo Friend-in-Need Society.

The cash transactions of 1902 amounted to Rs. 400,255·88, against Rs. 341,955·34 in 1901. The number of queries raised by the Auditor-General on the accounts of the Office was thirty-nine, of which four only involved actual errors, and those of a clerical nature.

The letters and memoranda addressed direct to the Government Printer in the course of the year numbered 8,198, while 3,735 were despatched by him, in addition to 8,033 advice notes. As the latter are returned receipted, the total number of documents dealt with outwards and inwards, exclusive of receipts for payments (2,629) and papers constantly passing to and from the Secretariat, amounted to 27,999.

The weight of printing paper, cardboard, &c., used during the twelve months was 194½ tons, against 181½ tons in 1901. Of this, 1,241 packages, weighing 2¼ tons, were sent to their destination through the agency of the Government Stores, and 4,241 parcels, weighing 9½ tons, were distributed by the Post Office, the balance 160¼ tons having been delivered by carts and coolies to Departments in Colombo.

Of the paper used in all branches of work in 1902, costing Rs. 88,549, local contractors supplied to the extent of Rs. 56,224·86, the value of Indian makes of this being Rs. 24,764·82.

966 orders for advertisements (against 886 in 1901) were transmitted to the local newspapers through the medium of the Government Printer; of these, 580 (against 394 in 1901) were for notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

"Service" postage stamps to the value of Rs. 9,431·52 were used during the year, against Rs. 7,851·41 in 1901.

Provident Fund.

Membership of the Provident Fund (managed by a committee elected by the subscribers) is compulsory on all daily paid and piecework employés. It provides for loans, with and without interest, in cases of sickness and distress, and for gratuities (1) to men retiring on account of ill-health or old age, and (2) to widows and families on the death of members, such gratuities being met by special calls. The contributions recovered from the 289 members on the roll during the Fund's financial year 1901–1902, which closed on June 30, amounted to Rs. 2,626·50. Loans to the extent of Rs. 7,677 were granted during the year, and subscriptions amounting to Rs. 811·04 were refunded to those who left the Office, while two death gratuities (Rs. 100 and Rs. 50) and two retiring allowances (Rs. 100 each) were paid. The working expenses absorbed Rs. 192·50 only. A dividend of 7½ per cent. was declared, disposing of Rs. 1,109·82 out of a profit of Rs. 1,135·31. The amount standing to the credit of members on June 30, 1902, was Rs. 15,907·47; on 31st December last it had risen to Rs. 17,386·22.

The following statement shows the growth of the Office during the past decade :—

	Employés.	Expenditure.	Pages Printed.	Size of *Gazette*.	Forms Printed.	Books Bound.
1892	192	Rs. 131,255	13,645	3,977 pages	16,084,355	84,023
1902	302	Rs. 238,158	38,626	17,290 pages	32,047,716	284,284

	Railway Tickets Printed.	Value of Stampwork Printed.	Type, Stereotypes, &c., cast.	Cash Recoveries.	Cash Transactions.	Letters dealt with.
1892	2,350,320	Rs. 57,679	5,741 lb.	Rs. 42,235	Rs. 171,162	17,656
1902	4,577,479	Rs. 99,075	10,560 lb.	Rs. 112,946	Rs. 400,255	27,999

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, February 5, 1903.

H. C. COTTLE,
Acting Government Printer.

APPENDIX I. — BOOKWORK.

Number of Pages of Bookwork printed during 1902, and the Cost incurred.

NAME OF WORK. [° = *Brought forward.* † = *Unfinished.*]	Pages. Composed.	Pages. Reprinted from Stereos.	Copies printed	Printing Charges, inclusive of Superintendence.	Cost of Paper.	Total Cost.
Above Foolscap Folio in size.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Ceylon Sheet Almanac, 1903	1	—	21,700	176 85	335 32	512 17
Railway Time and Fare Tables, &c.	6	—	—	265 88	117 85	383 73
	7	—	—	442 73	453 17	895 90
Foolscap Folio.						
Government Gazette, with supplements (Fridays) and The Hue and Cry (Tuesdays and Fridays) ...	17,290	—	590	36,665 73*a*	11,704 77	48,370 50
Post Office Daily List	1,166	—	315	1,299 97	551 71	1,851 68
Ceylon Blue Book, 1901	772	—	216	2,264 27	672 5	2,936 32
Ceylon Administration Reports, 1901	1,054	—	270	4,506 22	1,452 9	5,958 31
° Sessional Papers (Session of 1901)	136	—	275	1,579 79	313 34	1,893 13
† Do. (Session of 1902)	460	—	275	1,064 2	192 1	1,256 3
Reprints of Sessional Papers	103	—	100	375 82	16 36	392 18
Supply Estimates, 1903	150	—	100	529 67	35 35	565 2
Supplementary Supply Estimates, 1902	28	—	60	189 48	7 6	196 54
° Alphabetical List of Villages in the Western Province ...	72	—	300	329 38	51 74	381 12
Do. do. Central Province ...	104	—	200	493 64	83 63	577 27
† Do. do. Province of Uva ...	36	—	100	160 46	—	160 46
° Report on the Census of Ceylon, 1901	2,396	—	400	11,495 35	3,260 40	14,755 75
Register of Estates in Ceylon	58	—	500	446 33	76 43	522 76
† Papers for a Conference of Government Agents ...	20	—	50	27 32	6 53	33 85
Departmental Regulations, Lists, &c.	126	—	—	513 73*b*	153 49	667 22
Seniority Lists	55	—	—	230 76	11 13	241 89
Miscellaneous	374	—	—	1,692 77*c*	408 22	2,100 99
	24,400	—	—	63,864 71	18,996 31	82,861 2
Demy 4to.						
† Register of Books printed in Ceylon (reprint from *Gazette*)	[56]	—	50	43 39	14 9	57 48
°† Supreme Court Circular, Vol. V. (reprint) ...	76	—	75	189 76	5 75	195 51
	76	—	—	233 15	19 84	252 99
Royal 8vo.						
Bills in Council	140	—	—	571 60	72 66	644 26
° Legislative Enactments, Vol. IV., Part II. ...	84	—	700	210 40*d*	51 69	262 9
Reprints of Ordinances	244	92	—	390 68*e*	67 41	458 9
Translations of Ordinances	86	—	—	131 46*f*	32 6	163 52
°† Governors' Addresses, Vol. IV.	74	—	100	48 50	5 69	54 19
° New Law Reports, Vol. V.	268	—	500	698 58	108 57	807 15
† Do. Vol. VI.	136	—	500	197 47	32 0	229 47
° Epitome of Proclamations, Notifications, &c., 1901 ...	30	—	100	49 40	5 10	54 50
† Do. do. 1902 ...	128	—	100	153 68	7 47	161 15
Government Circulars of 1901	122	—	400	325 12	37 57	363 69
° Railway Working Time Tables	76	—	1,500	426 18	248 63	674 81
°† Mahasadda Niti, a Pali Grammar	102	—	500	307 44	36 77	344 21
Medical College Calendar, 1902–1903	78	—	500	141 75	27 12	168 87
Government Stores Price List	142	—	750	292 53	81 5	373 58
† Irrigation Department Manual	32	—	—	54 74	—	54 74
Publications of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya:						
° Library Catalogue	32	—	500	136 45	24 11	160 56
Annals	306	—	300	520 29	70 54	590 83
°† Colombo Museum Library: Catalogue of Printed Books...	86	—	500	140 20	15 76	155 96
Indexes of Registers of Deeds:						
° Kandy, Division C	829	—	50			
Jaffna, Division A	1,198	—	50			
Badulla	856	—	50	4,355 78	532 69	4,888 47
† Colombo, Division C	48	—	50			
† Colombo, Division M	1,876	—	50			
Ceylon Customs Returns, Dec., 1901, to Nov., 1902 ...	2,032	—	75	1,985 95*g*	133 40	2,119 35
† Salary Computer	64	—	500	125 54	18 41	143 95
† Itinerary of Principal Roads in Ceylon	100	—	500	569 40	—	569 40
Examination Papers	154	—	—	322 88	20 0	342 88
Other Departmental Manuals, Rules, and Regulations ...	308	—	—	475 75*h*	93 4	568 79
Miscellaneous	86	—	—	247 35*i*	51 80	299 15
	9,717	92	—	12,880 12	1,773 54	14,653 66

APPENDIX I. — BOOKWORK—*contd.*

NAME OF WORK. [* = *Brought forward.* † = *Unfinished.*]	Pages. Composed.	Pages. Reprinted from Stereos.	Copies printed	Printing Charges, inclusive of Superintendence.	Cost of Paper.	Total Cost.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Demy 8vo.						
Ceylon Civil List, 1902	254	—	350	328 47	47 86	376 33
Do. (reprint)	254	—	50	60 64	8 14	68 78
* Ceylon Post Office Guide, 1902	130	—	780	657 59	119 0	776 59
† Do. 1903	264	—	800	194 61	9 77	204 38
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society: *Vol. XVI., No. 51, 1900 (reprint)	18	—	500	22 67	21 61	44 28
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society: *Vol. XVII., No. 52, 1901 ...	6	—	525	52 11*j*	23 82	75 93
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society: †Vol. XVII., No. 53, 1902 ...	472	—	525	1,093 76	218 65	1,312 41
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society: †Vol. I., No. 1, 1845 (reprint) ...	130	—	250	158 74	—	158 74
*†Colombo Museum Lists: Moths	36	—	100	22 90	—	22 90
Royal Botanic Gardens Circulars	48	—	775	119 15	40 95	160 10
* Mahawansa, Part II., Sinhalese (reprint)	134	—	500	178 99	45 68	224 67
†Ceylon Manual, 1903	360	—	—	834 67	27 92	862 59
†Revised edition of the Old Testament (Sinhalese) ...	122	—	2,000	354 91	—	354 91
Miscellaneous	36	—	—	54 22	9 64	63 86
	2,264	—	—	4,133 43	573 4	4,706 47
Crown 8vo.						
* District Classification of Schools for 1902 ...	2	—	400	11 46	7 87	19 33
Do. do. 1903 ...	74	—	550	153 52	15 78	169 30
Primers and Reading Books:						
Sinhalese First Book (42nd edition)	—	42	30,000	328 31*k*	502 92	831 23
Do. First Book (43rd edition)	—	42	30,000	189 14	510 27	699 41
Do. First Standard Reader (30th edition) ...	—	34	10,000	55 37*l*	132 77	188 14
Do. First do. (31st edition) ...	—	34	10,000	52 75	142 68	195 43
Do. Second do. (22nd edition) ...	—	74	10,000	115 23*m*	269 99	385 22
Do. Third do. (37th edition) ...	—	78	7,500	97 42*n*	208 52	305 94
Do. Fourth do. (30th edition) ...	—	106	6,000	104 12*o*	225 36	329 48
Do. Fifth do. (37th edition) ...	—	122	3,000	71 96	131 14	203 10
Do. Sixth do. (9th edition) ...	—	146	2,000	58 57*p*	104 27	162 84
Do. Seventh do. (14th edition) ...	—	86	500	22 12	18 42	40 54
Sanitary Catechism, Sinhalese (4th and 5th editions) ...	—	36	25,000	82 41	222 14	304 55
A History of Ceylon (Sinhalese), 4th edition ...	—	254	1,000	73 56	90 40	163 96
* A History of England (Sinhalese)	72	—	1,000	188 29*q*	46 64	234 93
Sinhalese-English Grammar and Exercise Book ...	—	98	1,000	31 1	36 62	67 63
Lessons on Domestic Economy (Sinhalese) ...	—	58	500	12 38	10 32	22 70
The Art of Teaching: a Handbook for Teachers in Ceylon	178	—	500	265 75	31 90	297 65
Sinhalese Hymnal	—	178	500	43 52*r*	30 47	73 99
Railway Working Train Arrangements	80	—	—	202 96*s*	21 99	224 95
Miscellaneous	72	—	—	108 77	52 19	160 96
	478	1,388	—	2,268 62	2,812 66	5,081 28
Foolscap 8vo.						
Railway Pocket Time Tables	116	—	6,200	191 81	164 42	356 23
†Railway Telegraph Code Book	16	—	—	14 72	—	14 72
Examination Papers for Schools ...	72	—	—	115 84	4 50	120 34
	204	—	—	322 37	168 92	491 29
	37,146	1,480				
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,626 ‡					

Column 5 includes the following for Engraving:—*a* Rs. 467·56.

And the following for Stereotyping:—*a* Rs. 21·89; *b* Rs. 3·20; *c* Rs. 13·60; *d* Rs. 43·20; *e* Rs. 52·40; *f* Rs. 12·60; *g* Rs. 47·20; *h* Rs. 3·20; *i* Rs. 32·40; *j* Rs. 2·60; *k* Rs. 11·40; *l* 80 cents; *m* 80 cents; *n* Re. 1·40; *o* 60 cents; *p* 60 cents; *q* Rs. 52·29; *r* Re. 1; *s* 80 cents.

‡ Reduced to a common standard of foolscap folio = 30,773 pages.

APPENDIX II.—JOBWORK.

Statement showing the Number and Value of Printed Forms, &c., supplied to Public Departments in 1902.

DEPARTMENT.	No. of Forms.	Value. Rs. c.
H. E. the Governor ...	20,054	252 68
Secretariat	137,344	2,352 44
—— Record Office ...	36,221	341 85
Treasury	84,432	642 10
Audit Office	57,097	678 82
Provincial Agencies (exclusive of Village Communities):		
Western	681,076	3,589 74
Central	322,513	2,463 36
Northern	196,299	1,394 35
Southern	282,409	2,904 94
Eastern	161,934	1,405 87
North-Western ...	278,096	2,477 53
North-Central ...	115,085	994 16
Uva	108,815	788 64
Sabaragamuwa ...	134,285	1,308 64
*Road Committees:		
Western Province ...	444,867	1,158 49
Central ,, ...	188,395	653 91
Northern ,, ...	138,698	300 64
Southern ,, ...	322,167	953 83
Eastern ,, ...	76,347	197 89
North-Western Province ...	174,497	510 25
North-Central ,, ...	33,080	139 98
Uva Province ...	82,916	238 37
Sabaragamuwa Province. ...	157,755	479 50
Public Works (incl. Waterworks)	725,330	5,940 52
Irrigation Department ...	168,895	1,361 1
Survey	123,368	977 98
Customs:		
Western Province ...	297,340	1,403 1
Northern ,, ...	37,118	196 73
Southern ,, ...	47,465	83 5
Eastern ,, ...	8,337	49 27
Masters Attendant		
Colombo	52,100	248 84
Galle	3,375	25 69
Post and Telegraphs ...	9,168,844	27,705 19
Public Instruction ...	348,547	3,528 82
Registration	1,919,666	19,936 5
*Census Department ...	27,260	297 48
Conservator of Forests ...	90,441	814 57
*Railway (including Railway Store)	8,261,390	23,642 25
*Railway Extensions ...	274,443	2,438 49
Medical { Civil Department ...	1,309,092	5,306 54
Medical { *Estates Branch ...	669,500	2,676 7
Govt. Stores (excl. Railway Store)	118,764	1,400 94
Botanic Gardens	22,350	74 39
*Archæological Commissioner ...	3,560	28 29
Museum	5,866	41 3
Loan Board	3,770	64 23
*Savings Bank	23,375	141 35
*Colombo Harbour Works ...	121,047	820 12
Ceylon Volunteers ...	64,985	328 27
*Municipalities	2,338	123 98
*Local Boards	173,634	972 98
Settlement Officer, Waste Lands Ordinances	110,695	1,180 4
Ecclesiastical	2,275	17 45
*Widows' Pension Fund ...	9,700	73 69
*Board of Trade (Lighthouses) ...	1,000	2 76
*Camps for Prisoners of War ...	114,611	1,154 64
*Experiment Station ...	12,530	62 34
Government Dairy ...	200	1 10
Government Printer ...	67,710	256 46
Miscellaneous	86,323	410 94
	28,711,626	130,014 54
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.		
Police:		
Inspector-General ...	334,290	1,862 75
Western Province ...	38,174	306 99
Central ,, ...	185,745	1,130 30
Northern ,, ...	28,328	195 21
Southern ,, ...	62,014	466 57
Carried forward ...	29,360,177	133,976 36

DEPARTMENT.	No. of Forms.	Value. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	29,360,177	133,976 36
Police—*contd.*		
Eastern Province ...	19,294	195 97
North-Western Province ...	14,749	105 16
North-Central ,, ...	6,975	63 78
Uva Province ...	19,842	163 11
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	9,370	93 23
Prisons	160,560	1,876 78
Supreme Court	12,263	137 74
Attorney-General... ...	14,668	130 11
Solicitor-General	1,099	12 30
District Courts:		
Colombo	12,360	106 90
Galle	8,615	63 61
Jaffna	7,997	74 77
Kalutara	7,779	68 13
Kandy	9,668	68 46
Matara	9,688	49 49
District and Minor Courts:		
Anuradhapura ...	11,939	79 60
Badulla	29,145	149 33
Batticaloa	35,895	151 80
Chilaw	33,184	196 3
Kegalla	30,670	121 14
Kurunegala	34,757	186 22
Mannar	7,982	49 84
Mullaittivu	10,619	68 12
Negombo	33,073	128 9
Puttalam	15,885	79 19
Ratnapura	38,165	213 11
Tangalla	21,525	104 24
Trincomalee	14,002	90 64
Minor Courts:		
Avisawella and Pasyala ...	20,433	106 20
Balapitimodara ...	38,648	177 30
Colombo Court of Requests	18,753	166 0
Colombo Police Court ...	28,734	117 94
,, (Joint) ...	9,080	47 40
,, (Itinerating) ...	19,034	99 83
Galle	58,431	239 8
Gampola and Galagedara ...	25,675	138 37
Hambantota	11,052	36 28
Jaffna	44,605	167 38
Haldummulla and Balangoda	10,992	78 31
Hatton	20,654	121 6
Kalutara	30,920	124 74
Kandy	31,498	159 94
Kayts	14,727	82 62
Matale	14,480	82 68
Matara	36,264	144 58
Nuwara Eliya and Maturata	18,000	81 70
Panadure	20,930	94 34
Panwila and Urugala ...	9,885	59 60
Pt. Pedro and Chavakachcheri	35,805	145 63
Fiscals:		
Western Province ...	186,284	989 39
Central ,, ...	57,126	481 50
Northern ,, ...	92,481	573 74
Southern ,, ...	117,656	717 25
Eastern ,, ...	47,961	311 20
North-Western Province ...	58,764	377 51
North-Central ,, ...	9,234	51 30
Uva Province ...	12,605	76 76
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	38,136	231 75
Village Communities:		
Western Province ...	209,100	596 12
Central ,, ...	148,476	507 0
Northern ,, ...	14,367	69 15
Southern ,, ...	182,490	324 39
Eastern ,, ...	60,645	229 5
North-Western Province ...	98,646	611 70
North-Central ,, ...	56,635	236 46
Uva Province ...	44,560	167 43
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	102,005	309 92
Total ...	32,047,716	148,135 85

Where * is prefixed forms are issued for payment; to other Departments the issue is free, though nominal allowances are allotted, to the extent of which they draw for authorized forms direct upon the Government Printer. The values are calculated upon a fixed scale of charges: to approximately in each case ascertain the *cost* (which is given on page 4 as Rs. 89,428·37), 39·63 per cent. should be deducted.

APPENDIX III.—BOOKBINDING.

Statement showing the Number of Books bound for, and the Charges made against, Public Departments in 1902.

DEPARTMENT.	NUMBER OF BOOKS.					Other Items.	Charge.	
	Full Bound.	Half Bound.	In Stiff Covers.	In Limp Covers.	In Paper Wrappers.		Rs.	c.
H. E. the Governor ...	1	—	1	—	—	1,400	30	82
Secretariat ...	3	200	13	1	—	7,200	463	61*
—— Record Office ...	2	—	—	—	—	100	5	60*
Treasury ...	34	32	1	150	—	6	370	58
Audit Office ...	5	22	—	—	—	24	44	5
Provincial Agencies (inclusive of Village Communities):								
Western ...	2	37	47	44	800	100	100	64
Central ...	2	48	44	605	200	—	144	27
Northern ...	1	30	19	21	—	—	49	70
Southern ...	10	68	131	147	59	100	174	12
Eastern ...	1	2	4	99	—	—	62	10
North-Western ...	19	107	72	173	—	—	284	95
North-Central ...	1	6	22	12	—	5,400	47	53
Uva ...	94	37	7	24	—	—	508	17
Sabaragamuwa ...	21	22	25	240	—	—	88	10
Road Committees:								
Western Province ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	56
Central „ ...	—	2	140	—	—	—	27	36
Northern „ ...	—	4	2	2	—	—	6	24
Southern „ ...	—	20	2	8	—	—	19	80
Eastern „ ...	—	7	—	260	—	—	21	0
North-Western Province ...	—	3	4	—	—	—	5	12
North-Central „ ...	—	17	5	—	—	3,000	32	13
Uva Province ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	0
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	5	5	2	7	—	—	20	86
Public Works (including Waterworks) ...	—	13	—	—	100	—	11	5†
Irrigation Department ...	—	18	17	30	275	100	29	60
Survey ...	—	11	—	30	325	50	29	95
Customs:								
Western Province ...	—	26	430	—	374	—	69	61
Northern „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern „ ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	80
Masters Attendant:								
Colombo ...	—	—	10	—	—	4,000	21	0
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post and Telegraphs ...	120	46	1,727	689	11,907	2,226	1,859	86
Public Instruction ...	16	2	51	—	145,513	12,255	2,441	22
Registration ...	33	—	407	6,510	172	1,220	1,609	15
Conservator of Forests ...	—	19	39	79	50	252	66	53
Railway (including Railway Store) ...	18	2,026	5,267	—	8,850	71,125	3,838	72
Railway Extensions ...	20	213	186	584	—	—	390	2
Medical { Civil Department ...	12	487	307	—	1,000	3,000	539	40
Medical { Estates Branch ...	—	115	50	—	220	—	102	95
Govt. Stores (excluding Railway Store) ...	9	70	59	14	—	—	102	42
Botanic Gardens ...	—	15	—	6	1,195	30	47	63
Archæological Commissioner ...	10	29	—	—	—	133	99	55
Museum ...	69	35	—	—	650	500	367	75
Loan Board ...	1	14	—	—	—	—	26	0
Savings Bank ...	—	3	2	—	—	2,000	16	94
Colombo Harbour Works ...	63	5	1,064	—	—	12,000	446	30
Ceylon Volunteers ...	1	—	4	—	—	—	3	12
Municipalities ...	—	—	—	—	15	175	4	10
Local Boards ...	—	8	20	87	—	—	37	4
Ecclesiastical ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widows' Pension Fund ...	—	2	—	—	—	110	2	88
Board of Trade (Lighthouses) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camps for Prisoners of War ...	—	1	94	—	6	2,700	112	33
Miscellaneous ...	1,615	516	16	75	1,280	60	847	50
	2,188	4,343	10,300	9,901	172,991	129,266	15,636	73
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.								
Police:								
Inspector-General ...	1,687	297	122	1,536	30	1,000	1,016	93
Western Province ...	—	26	20	268	—	—	52	90
Central „ ...	601	320	56	80	—	—	461	88
Northern „ ...	10	29	8	16	—	—	30	89
Southern „ ...	21	70	20	—	30	—	97	40
Eastern „ ...	—	1	15	142	56	—	17	5
Carried forward ...	4,507	5,086	10,541	11,943	173,107	130,266	17,313	78

* Work to the value of Rs. 751·44 was executed free of charge.

† Allowed to have binding executed by its own Departmental bookbinder.

APPENDIX III. — BOOKBINDING—*contd.*

DEPARTMENT.	NUMBER OF BOOKS.					Other Items.	Charge.	
	Full Bound.	Half Bound.	In Stiff Covers.	In Limp Covers.	In Paper Wrappers.		Rs.	c.
Brought forward ...	4,507	5,086	10,541	11,943	173,107	130,266	17,313	78
Police—*contd.*								
North-Western Province ...	—	6	7	1	—	—	7	86
North-Central „ ...	—	—	7	42	—	1,000	7	86
Uva Province	2	25	36	12	—	—	36	90
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	10	22	38	92	—	—	53	10
Prisons	—	420	218	—	15	2,000	463	86
Supreme Court	25	—	—	—	—	—	50	0
Attorney-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Solicitor-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Superintendent of Census ...	2	1,400	—	—	—	—	2,106	0
District Courts :								
Colombo	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	0
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jaffna	12	—	—	2	—	—	25	40
Kalutara	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	25
Kandy	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	20
Matara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
District and Minor Courts :								
Anuradhapura	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	75
Badulla	—	5	7	—	—	—	11	25
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilaw	—	3	8	—	—	—	7	50
Kegalla	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	55
Kurunegala	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	55
Mannar	—	—	2	6	—	—	4	25
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Negombo	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	20
Puttalam	1	5	—	—	—	—	5	55
Ratnapura	—	—	1	—	—	—	0	60
Tangalla	—	9	—	—	—	—	7	15
Trincomalee	—	1	—	—	—	—	0	70
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minor Courts :								
Avisawella and Pasyala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Balapitimodara	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	40
Colombo Court of Requests ...	—	19	—	4	—	—	24	55
Colombo Police Court ...	2	10	—	—	—	—	20	65
„ „ (Joint) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ „ (Itinerating) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Galagedara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Galle	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	85
Gampola	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	90
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jaffna	7	—	1	—	—	—	17	95
Haldummulla and Balangoda ...	—	3	7	—	—	—	6	95
Hatton	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	0
Kalutara	—	3	1	—	—	—	5	90
Kandy	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	60
Kayts	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	95
Matale	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	95
Matara	1	7	—	6	—	—	13	60
Nuwara Eliya and Maturata ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	40
Panadure	—	14	—	—	—	—	11	60
Panwila and Urugala ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	95
Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	80
Fiscals :								
Western Province	—	15	13	—	—	—	22	81
Central „	—	26	21	—	—	—	25	15
Northern „	—	10	24	—	—	—	16	30
Southern „	—	26	37	—	—	—	32	16
Eastern „	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	0
North-Western Province ...	1	—	1	2	—	—	3	30
North-Central „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uva Province	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	70
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	—	1	9	—	—	—	3	57
Work executed free of charge ...	818	478	56	—	5,119	103,176*	2,404	47†
Total for Public Departments...	5,390	7,656	11,046	12,113	178,241	236,442	22,787	72
Binding for private parties ...	70	5	—	66	700	2,319	262	91
GRAND TOTAL... ...	5,460	7,661	11,046	12,179	178,941	238,761	23,050	63

* Includes wire-stitching *Gazettes*, making envelopes, mounting forms in blocks, simple stitching, pasting, cloth-lining, mounting on strawboards, &c.

† Includes work for Secretariat and Record Office Rs. 751·44, on *Gazettes* Rs. 652·17, Law Reports, Royal Botanic Gardens Circulars, &c.

APPENDIX IV.

Schedule of the Principal Plant and Material in the Office on 31st December, 1902.

For Ordinary Letterpress Printing.

61,000 lb. English Bookwork type (long primer, bourgeois, and brevier chiefly).
13,000 lb. Sinhalese and Tamil type.
5,000 lb. titling and jobbing type (180 founts).
34 founts of wooden type for posters.
30,000 lb. metal furniture.
2 founts steel furniture.
64 compositors' frames.
1,100 compositors' cases.
626 galleys.
9 skeleton galley racks.
3 steel-run cabinets with 40 cases (1899 and 1901).
2 letter board cabinets (1899).
15 imposing surfaces.
40 forme racks.
1 surplus type rack (1,746 compartments).
5 rule and lead cutters.
1,500 chases.
13,840 inches of Lavater's locking-up apparatus.
2,880 Hempel's steel quoins.

1 "Bremner" quad-crown (1896)
1 "Conisbee" double royal (1870)
} two-feeder printing machines.

2 "Bremner" dbl.-royal (1888, 1902)
2 "Bremner" double-crown (1885)
2 "Conisbee" double-crown (1876)
2 royal "Fleet" (1897 and 1899)
1 demy "Fleet" (1892)
2 foolscap "Fleet" (1897 and 1899)
1 half-medium Colt's platten (1893)
1 "Gordon" platten (1899)
} single-feeder printing machines.

9 "Albion" hand printing presses.
2 cylinder galley proof-presses.
2 "Wetter" automatic numbering machines (1891).
24 "Schreier" do. (1898 to 1901).
1 power line-ruling machine (1898).
5 hand line-ruling machines.
1 "Eclipse" power rotary perforator (1894).
1 treadle perforator (1874).
1 42-in. "Diamond" guillotine (1896).
1 26-in. Gill's roller (1896).
1 roller-making apparatus.
15 roller moulds.

Railway Ticket Branch.

4 Waterlow's ticket printing machines (1865, 1879, 1892, and 1902).
1 automatic counting machine (1897).
About 1,500 electro logotypes.

Copperplate printing press (1897).

Embossing and relief-stamping press (1897).

Stamp Branch.

1 half-medium Colt's Armoury platten machine (1895).
1 half-royal ditto (1898).
1 23-in. hand guillotine (1899).
1 power rotary card cutter (1896).
1 power letter card, &c., perforator (1896).
1 drying rack.

Bindery.

1 gilding and arming press (1890).
1 32-in. "Diamond" guillotine (1885).
1 backing machine (1898).
1 finishing press (1889).
1 book-stabbing machine.
1 bevelling machine (1899).
1 cornering machine (1899).
3 nipping presses.
1 "Atlas" press (1899).
2 cardboard cutters.
2 power wire-stitching machines (1895 and 1902).
3 treadle numbering or paging machines.
1 eyeletting machine (1891).
1 drying rack.
2 finishing and heating stoves (gas).
Graining plates and boards.
Brass type, borders, ornaments, rolls, fillets, &c., about 100 varieties.
1 newspaper wrapper addressing machine.

Foundry: for Electrotyping (1895).

1 electro-depositing dynamo.
1 hydraulic moulding press, moulding pans, &c.
1 blackleading trough.
1 syringe bath.
1 solution trough.
1 furnace with backing frames.
1 face lathe.
1 wax melting pot.

——*for Stereotyping.*

1 combined melting furnace, hot air chamber, and press (1882).
1 casting box with type-high cores, &c. (1876).
1 mangle for "Greyhound" flong.
1 combined beating surface and saw bench (1876).
1 Royle's router (1895).
1 bevelling plane.
1 steam saw.
2 imposing surfaces.

——*for Type, Lead, and Furniture-casting.*

1 Titchener's small work type-caster (1890).
Long primer, bourgeois, and brevier matrices, moulds, gauges, &c.
Furniture and lead moulds.

A portable forge with a supply of fitter's implements for small repairs.

A steam saw for cutting firewood, &c.

Motive Power supplied by

12 H.P. Tangyes' horizontal steam engine (1892).
16 H.P. Cornish boiler working at 60 lb. pressure (1892).
3½ H.P. Crossley's "Otto" gas engine (1896).

A Lift communicates between the Composing and Machine Departments.

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APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Expenditure on the Government Printing Office, Ceylon, and the Outturn of each Branch, for each of the Years 1869 to 1902

Year.	Employés on December 31.	Total Expenditure.	Bookwork printed.		Printed Forms supplied.	Books and Pamphlets bound or stitched in Bindery.	Railway Passenger Tickets printed.	Stamp Printing.		Foundry Work.			General Office Work.			Year.
			All Sizes.	Reduced to Foolscap Folio.				Face Value of Stampwork supplied.	Stamps over-printed.	Stereotypes made.	Leads and Furniture.	Type cast.	Cash Recoveries.	Cash Transactions.	Correspondence.	
		Rs. c.	Pages.	Pages.				Rs. c.		lb.	lb.	lb.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	
1869	89	71,550 39	5,834	4,977	7,305,280	—	183,650	—	—	—	—	—	511 96	—	—	1869
1870	94	91,146 31	6,124	5,188	9,269,088	—	111,651	—	—	—	—	—	516 71	—	—	1870
1871	99	74,407 68	6,965	5,591	6,374,375	—	24,402	—	—	—	—	—	656 71	—	—	1871
1872	108	69,686 79	6,375	5,408	8,144,083	—	136,196	—	—	—	—	—	881 66	—	—	1872
1873	106	65,975 71	6,820	5,732	7,748,040	—	276,752	—	—	—	—	—	769 84	—	—	1873
1874	114	72,035 73	7,483	6,306	9,395,786	—	32,404	—	—	—	—	—	1,034 32	—	—	1874
1875	114	74,010 80	9,012	6,994	6,984,646	—	81,484	—	—	—	—	—	1,573 27	—	—	1875
1876	127	79,387 12	8,643	7,130	10,569,326	—	172,461	—	—	—	—	—	1,356 95	—	—	1876
1877	133	90,597 36	8,415	7,057	11,503,242	—	462,679	—	—	—	—	—	1,763 79	—	—	1877
1878	143	89,310 37	8,222	6,925	13,392,055	—	357,020	—	—	—	—	—	1,443 69	—	—	1878
1879	151	90,202 7	10,097	8,319	10,719,885	—	621,839	—	—	—	—	—	1,618 64	—	—	1879
1880	157	104,688 99	8,615	6,901	13,780,308	—	73,279	—	—	—	—	—	1,237 4	—	—	1880
1881	142	90,998 55	8,528	6,719	13,813,979	—	156,520	—	—	—	—	—	2,957 87	—	—	1881
1882	156	97,314 55	8,881	6,896	14,233,483	—	260,357	—	—	—	—	—	4,524 57	—	—	1882
1883	154	95,237 56	9,285	7,235	12,971,204	—	368,601	—	—	—	—	—	2,783 80	—	—	1883
1884	147	93,532 36	9,626	7,268	11,939,987	—	772,720	—	1,385,120	‖ 4,000	—	—	3,777 23	—	—	1884
1885	176	113,863 25	10,941	8,262	15,439,298	—	275,078	—	896,199	6,000	—	—	2,668 22	—	—	1885
1886	194	121,411 61	10,019	7,604	12,275,975	* 24,936	132,959	—	117,368	7,034	—	—	¶ 11,050 87	—	—	1886
1887	193	116,888 77	10,586	8,425	15,938,378	36,206	164,634	—	286,587	5,065	‖ 2,534	—	31,292 50	—	—	1887
1888	169	111,188 64	11,008	9,150	13,491,125	22,003	125,582	—	1,499,283	4,337	1,771	—	32,475 50	‖ 172,256 4	—	1888
1889	182	121,579 43	11,418	8,406	13,940,085	32,422	361,475	—	1,499,491	4,541	2,032	—	32,186 21	164,327 3	—	1889
1890	182	128,026 16	12,484	9,513	16,623,643	48,254	219,559	—	1,363,520	6,707	3,037	—	35,248 5	171,395 9	—	1890
1891	184	128,418 57	13,416	10,039	16,660,122	75,024	250,231	—	1,136,656	3,801	2,884	§ 285	45,704 15	176,815 69	—	1891
1892	192	131,255 51	13,645	10,459	16,084,355	84,023	† 2,350,320	‡ 57,679 60	1,821,768	2,665	2,021	1,055	42,235 12	171,162 0	‖ 17,656	1892
1893	193	139,793 16	13,983	10,049	17,911,505	76,849	3,958,955	69,515 33	408,434	4,394	2,633	612	40,377 85	196,102 79	17,144	1893
1894	191	146,907 59	13,237	10,112	19,461,566	106,785	4,712,812	159,375 66	106,000	4,296	3,670	1,915	60,104 87	225,395 63	21,172	1894
1895	185	147,378 70	15,126	11,494	17,455,460	104,095	4,457,334	129,683 67	398,300	4,444	1,615	2,758	67,796 42	235,776 7	18,187	1895
1896	200	161,196 19	13,007	10,683	20,050,784	89,554	5,007,712	179,737 58	456,740	3,244	2,696	1,702	64,688 30	229,901 77	19,668	1896
1897	202	172,256 81	15,030	12,416	22,154,749	166,557	4,579,406	114,620 41	209,640	2,897	4,396	1,850	61,617 83	254,318 36	23,225	1897
1898	205	170,741 88	16,508	13,018	22,808,117	172,486	3,071,532	131,912 68	443,070	2,486	2,768	671	58,583 54	253,769 34	25,753	1898
1899	226	181,892 95	17,603	13,866	27,165,662	170,453	3,626,654	141,842 24	743,361	2,759	2,701	—	75,494 23	287,057 37	27,268	1899
1900	241	196,155 92	22,378	18,319	28,857,510	186,585	4,051,282	109,445 2	357,820	3,401	2,807	1,256	67,769 50	299,310 4	28,276	1900
1901	275	215,496 95	25,217	20,704	35,959,384	206,975	4,480,606	142,865 42	385,860	3,590	3,407	3,297	85,437 33	341,955 34	30,096	1901
1902	302	238,158 7	38,626	30,773	32,047,716	284,284	4,577,479	99,075 22	435,600	4,046	4,800	1,714	112,946 79	400,255 88	27,999	1902

* Bindery started in December, 1886.
† All requirements met locally since 1892.
‡ Stamp-printing commenced in 1892.
‖ No previous records.
§ Type-casting introduced in 1891.
¶ Includes since 1886 recoveries on account of "Advance" as well as of Revenue.

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